AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE KANSAS TROUBLES.

The Missouri Invasions.

HOW THE TERRIFORIAL ELECTIONS WERE CARRIED.

MAJORITY REPORT OF THE HOUSE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

PRESENCED JULY 1, 1856.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate the troubles in the Territory of Kansas, having performed the duties required by the House, beg leave to submit the following

REPORC.

A journal of proceedings, including sundry communications made to and by the Committee, was kept, a copy of which is herewith submitted. The testimony also is berewith submitted; a copy of it has been made and arranged, not according to the order in which it was taken, but so as to present, as clearly as possible, a consecutive history of events in the Territory, from its organization to the 19th day of March, A. D., 1856.

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Your Committee deem it their duty to state, as briefly as possible, the principal facts proven before them. When the act to organize the Territory of Kansas was passed on ---- day of May, 1854, the greater portion of its eastern border was included in Indian reservations not open for settlement, and there were but few white settlers in any portion of the Territory. Its Indian population was rapidly decreasing, while many emigrants from different parts of the country were anxiously waiting the extinction of the Indian title, and the establishment of a Territorial Government, to seek new homes in its fertile prairies. It cannot be doubted that if its condition as a Free Territory had been left undisturbed by Congress, its settlement would have been rapid, peaceful and prosperous. Its climate, soil, and its easy access to the older settlements would have made it the favored course for the tide of emigration constantly flowing to the West, and, by this time, it would have been ad-mitted into the Union as a Free State, without the mitted must the Onion as a Free State, without the least sectional excitement. If so organized, none but the kindest feeling could have existed between it and the adjoining State. Their mutual interests and intercourse, instead of, as now, endingering the harmony of the Union, would have strengthened the ties of national brotherhood. The testimony clearly shows, that before the proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise was introduced into Congress, the people of Western Musouri appeared in-different to the prohinition of Slavery in the Terri-tory, and neither askee nor do ired its repeal.

When, however, the procibition was removed by the action of Congress, the aspect of affairs entirely changed. The whole country was agitated by the reopening of a controversy which couversative men in different sections hoped had been settled in every State and Territory by some is a beyond the danger of repeal. The excitement which has always accomof repeal. The excitement which has haways accom-panied the discussion of the Slavery question was greatly increased by the hope on the one hand of extending Slavery into a region from which it had been excluded by law; and on the other by a sense of wrong done by what was regarded as a dishonor of a national compact. This excitement, was naturally transferred into the border counties of Missouri and the Territory as settless favoring free or slave institutions moved into it. A new difficulty soon institutions moved into it. A new difficulty soon occurred Different constructions were put upon the organic law. It was contained by the one party that the right to hold shaves in the Territory exist-ed, and that neither the beaple or the Territoral Legislature could promont S avery—that that power was alone possessed by the people when they were authorized to form a State Government. It was contended that the removal of the restriction vir-tually established Silvery in the Territory. This claim was urged by many prominent men in Wetern Missouri, who actively engaged in the affatts of the Territory. Every movement of whatever character which tended to establish fee institutions was re-garded as an interference with their rights. Within a few days offer the organic law passed, and as soon as its parage could be known on the border, leading citizers of Missouri crossed into the Territory, held squar or meetings, and then return-ed to their homes. Among their resolutions are the collowing in the set Among their resolutions are the ed to their homes. Among their resonance in collowing: "That we will afford protection to no Abolitionist as a cettle of this Territory. That we recognize the institution of Stavery as already existing in this Territory, and advise a a cholders to in-troduce their preperty as early as positor." Similar resolutions were presed in various parts of the Territory, and by in come in several coun-ties of Missouri. Thus the first effect of the repeal of the restriction against Stavery was to substitute the uselves of equinter meetings, composed almost exclusively of chines of a single State, for the de-liberate action of Congress, acquiesced in for thirty-five years. eđ to their homes. Children, J. C. Congress, sequiesced in for thirty-five years. This unlawful interference has been continued in every important event in the history of the Terri-tory; every election has been controlled not by the actual settlers, but by citizens of Missouri, and, as a consequence, every officier in the Ferritory, from constables to legislators, except those appointed by the President, owe their po-triens to non-resident voters. None have been elected by the settlers, and your Committee have been unable to find that any political power whatever, however unimportant, has been exercised by the people of the Territory. In October, A. D., 1254. Gov. A. H. REEDER and the other officers appointed by the President arrived in the Territory. Settlers from all parts of the country were moving in in great numbers, making their claims and before any election was or could be held in the Territory, a secret political society was formed in the State of Missouri (1). It was known by difwere moving in in great numbers, making their claims and building their cabins. About the same time, and bofore any election was or could be held in the Territory, a secret political society was formed in the State of Missouri (1). It was known by dif-ferent names, such as "Social Band," "Friende So-ciety," "Bue Lodge," "The Sons of the South." Its members were bound togeher by secret eates, and they had passwords, signs and grips, by which they were known to each other. Penalties were im-posed for violating the rules and secrets of the Or-der. Written minutes were kept of the proceedings of the Lodges, and the different Lodges were con-nected together by an effective organization. It em-braced great numbers of the citizens of Missouri, and was extended into other Shave States and into the Territory. Its avowed purpose was not only to extend Slavery into Kaneas, but also into other Territory of the United States, and to form a union of all the friends of that institution. Its plun of operating was to organize and send mone to vote at the elections in the Territory, to collect money to pay their expenses, and, if necessary, to protect them in voting. It also proposed to induce Pro-Slavery men to emigrate into the Territory to aid and sustain them while theore, and to elect none to to effice but those friendly to their views. This dangerous society was controlled by mon who avowed their purpose to extend Slavery into the Territory at all basards, and was altogether the most efficitive instrument in organizing the subse-quent armed isvasions and forays. In its Lodges in Missouri the affairs of Kansas were discussed, the force necessary to control the election was divided into bands, and leaders were agreed upon. While the great body of the uctual settiers of the Territory were relying upon the rights scured to them by the organic law, and had formed no organization or combination whatever, even of a party character, this conspiracy against their rights was gathering strength in a neighboring State, and wou Your Committee had groat difficulty in eliciting the proof of the details in regard to this secret so-ciety. One witness, member of the Lagislative Council, refused to answer questions in reference to it (2) Another declined to answer fully, because to do so would result to his injury (3) Othera could or would only answer as to the general purposes of the Society, but sufficient is disclosed in the resti-mony to the z the influence it had in controlling the elections in the Territory. The first election was for a Delegate to Congress. It was appointed for the 29th of November, 1854. The Governor divided the Territory into seventsen Election Districts, appointed Judges, and prescribed proper rules for the election. In the First, Third, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Districts, there appears to have been but little if any fraudulent voting. The election in the Second District was held at the vidage of Douglas, nearly fifty miles from the Missouri line. On the day before the election, large companies of men came into the District in wagous and on horseback, and declared that they were from the State of Missouri, and were going to Douglus to vote. On the morning of the election they gathered around the house where the election was held. Two Your Committee had great difficulty in eliciting e proof of the details in regard to this secret so-ety. One wilness, member of the Legislative

vote. On the morning of the election they gathered around the house where the election was held. Two of the Judges appointed by the Governor did not
(1) Jordan Davidson, J. C. Prince, John Scott, J. H.
Stringtellow. (9) W. F. Richardson. (3) O. C. Prince.

appear, and other Judges were elected by the crowd. All then voted. In order to make a pretense of right to vote, some persons of the company kept a pretended register of squatter claims, on which any one could enter his name and then assert he had a claim in the Territory. A citizen of the district who was himself a candidate for Delegate to Congress, was told by one of the strangers, that he would be abused and, probably, killed if he challenged a vote. (4) He was seized by the collar, called a d-d Abo-litionist, and was competed to seek protection in the room with the Judges. About the time the polls were closed these strangers mounted their horses and got into their wagons, and cried out: "All aboard for Westpor: and Kansas City." A number were recognized as residents of M'ssouri, and among them was SAMUEL H. Woonson, a leading lawyer of Independence. Of those whose names are on the poll-books 35 were resident settiors and 226 were non-residents.

The election in the Pourth District was held at Dr. CHAPMAN'S, over 40 miles from the Missouri State line. It was a thinly set led region, containing but 47 voters in February, 1855, when the census was taken. On the casy before the election, from 100 to 150 citizens of Cass and Jackson Counties, Mo., came into this district declaring their purpose to voto, and that they were cound to make Kansas a Slave-State, if they did it at the point of the sword (5), Persons of the party on the way drove each a stake iA the ground and called it a claim-and in one case several names were put on one stake. The party of strangers camped all night near where the election was to be held, and in the morning were at the election polls and voted. One of their party got drunk, and to get rid of Dr. CHAPMAN, a jndge of the election: they sent for him to come and and see a sick man, and in his absence filled his place with another judge, who was not sworn. They did not deny or conceal that they were residents of Missouri, and many of them were recognized as such by others. They declared that they were bound to make Kan-sas a Slave State. They insisted upon their right to vote in the Territory if they were in it one hour. After the election they again returned to their homes in Missouri, camping over night on the way. We find upon the poll books 161 names; of these not over 30 resided in the Territory, 131 were non-

residents (6). But few settlers attended the election in the Vth District, the District being large and the settlement scattered. S2 voies were cast; of these be-tween 20 and 30 were settlers. (7) and the residue were citizens of Missouri. They passed into the Territory (6) by way of the Santa Fé noad and by the residence of Dr. WESTFALL, who then lived on the westurn line of Missouri (9). Some little excite-ment arose at the polls us to the legality of their voting, but they did vote for Gon. WHITFIED, and sold they intended to make Kansus a Save State. said they intended to make Kansas a Slave Stateand that they had claims in the Territory. Judge Trazze, judge of the Court in Jackson County, Missouri, was present, but did not vote (9). He said he did not intend to vote, but came to see that others voted. After the election, the Missourians returned the way they came. The election in the Sixth District was held at

Fort Scott, in the southbast part of the Foritory and near the Mussouri line. A party of about 100 man from Cass and the counties in Miss mri south of it went into the Territory, traveling about 45 miles. most of them with their wagons and tents, and samping out They appeared at the place of elec-tion. Some attempts were made to swear them, but two of the Judges were prevailed upon not to do so, and none were sworn, and as many as chose voted. There were but few resident votors at the polls. The settlement was sparse-about 25 actual settlers voted out of 105 sores cast, leaving 80 illegal votes (18) After the voting was over the Mis-sourians went to their wagous and commenced leaving for home.

The most shameless fraud practiced upon the rights of the settlers at this election was in the Seventh District. It is a remote set dement about 75 miles from the Missouri line, and contained in February, A. D., 1855, three months afterward, when the Census was taken, but 53 voters; and yet the poll-books show that 604 votes were cast. The elec-tion was held at the house of FREY MuGER at a place cailed "110." But few of the actual sectlers were present at the pulls (11) A witness who formerly resided in Jackson Cousty, Mo., and was well acquainted with the citizens of that county (12) says that he saw a great many wagons and tents at the place of election, and many individuals he knew from Jackson County. He was in their tents and conversed with some of them, and they told him they had come with the intention of voring. He want to tae polls intending to vote for FLENNERIN, and his ticket being of a different color from the rest, nis 70te was challenged by FREY MCGEE, who had been appointed one of the Judges, but aid not serve. LEMUEL RAL-STONE, B citizen of Missouri, was acting in his place. The witness then challenged the voto of a young man named NoLAN. whom he knew to reside in Jackson County. Finally, the thing was hushed up as the witness had a good many friends there from that county, and it might lead to a fight if he challanged any more votes. Both voted and he then went down to their camp He there saw many of his old acquaintances whom he knew had voted at the election in August provious in Missouri, and who still resided in that State. By a careful com-parison of the poll-lists with the Census rolls, we had but 12 names on the poll-book was were voters when the Census was taken three months after wards, and we are satisfied that not more than 20 legal votes could have been polled at that election. the only residents who are known to have voted are named by the witness, and are 13 in numberthus leaving 584 illegal votes cast in a remote district, where the settlers within many miles were acquainted with each other. The total number of white inhabitants in the Eleventh District in the month of February, A. D. 1855, including men, women and children, was 36, of whom 24 were voters-yet the poll lists in this District show that 245 votes were cast at this election. For reasons stated hereafter in regard to the election on the 30th of March, your Committee were un able to procure the attendance of witnesses from this District. From the records it clearly appears that the votes cast could not have been by lawful resident voters. The best test in the absence of direct proof by which to ascertain the number of legal votes cast, is by a comparison of the census roll with the poll book-by which it appears that but 7 resident settlers voted, and 235 votes were illegally and frauduiently given. The election in the Fourteenth District was held at the house of BENJAMIN HAEDING, a few miles from the town of St. Joseph, Missouri. Before the poils were opened, a large number of citizens of Buchanan County, Missouri, and among them many of the leading citizens of St. Joseph, were at the place of voting, and made a majority of the company present. At the time appointed by the Governor for opening the polts, two of the judges were not there, and it hecame the duty of the legal voters present to select other Judges. The Judge who was present (13) suggested the name of Mr. WATERSON as one of the Judges-but the crowd voten down the proposition. Some discussion then arose as to the right of nonresidents to vote for Judges, during which Mr. Bar-ANT was nominated and elected by the crowd. Some one nominated Col. JOHN SCOTT as the other Judge, who was then and is now, a resident of Sr. Joseph At that time he was the City Astorney of that place and so continued until this Spring, but he claimed that the night before he had come to the house of Mr. BEYANT, and had engaged boarding for a month, and considered himself a resident of Kansas on that ground. The Jucges appointed by the Governor refused to put the nomination of Col SCOTT to vote because he was not a resident. After some discussion, Judge LEUNARD, a citizen of Missouri, stepped forward and put the vote himself; and Mr. Sourt was declared by him as elected by the crowd, and served as a Judge of Election that day. After the election was over, he returned to Sr. Joseph, and never since has resided in the Territory. It is manifest that this election of a non-resident lawyer as a Judge, was imposed upon the settlers by the citizens of the State. When the Board of Judges was thus completed, the voting proceeded, but the effect of the rule adopted by the Judges allowed many. if not a majority of the non-residents, to vote. The claimed that their presence on the ground, especially when they had a cluim in the Territory, gave them a right to vote-under that construction of the law they readily, when required, swore they were "residents," and then voted. By this evasion, as near as your Committee can ascertain from the testimony, as many as 50 illegal votes were cast in this District out of 153, the whole number polled. The election in the Fifteenth District was hold at Penseman's, on Stranger Greek, a few miles from Weston, Missouri. On the day of the election a large number of citizeus of Platte County, but chiefly from Weston and Platte City, came in small parties, in wagons and on horseback, to the polls. Among them were several leading citizens of that town, and the numes of many of them are given by the witnesses (14.) They generally insisted upon their right to vote on the ground that every man having a claim in the Territory could vote, no matter where he lived (15.) Ali voted who choso. No man was challet god or sworn. Some of the resi-dents did not vote. The purpose of the strangers in voting was declared to be to make Kansas a Stave State (16.) We find by the pull books that 306 votes were cast-of them we find but 57 are on the census rolls as legal voters in Februery following. Your

tions in that State. They claimed to be residents of the Territory, from the fact that they ware then present, and insisted upon the right to vote, and did vote. Their avowed purpose in doing so was to make Kansas a Slave State. These strangers was to make Kansa a Slave State. These strangers crowed around the polls, and it was with great diffi-culty that the settlers could get to the polls. (19.) One resident attempted to get to the polls in the afternoon, but was crowded and pulled back. He then went outside of the crowd and hurrahed for General WHITFIELD, and some of those who did not know him said, "that's a good Pro Slavery man," and lifted him up over their neads so that he crawled on their heads and put in his vote. A person who saw from the color of his ticket that it was not for General WHITFIELD, cried out "Ho is a damned Aboblitionst—let him down;" and they dropped him. (20.) Others were passed to the polls the same way, and others crowded up in the best way they could. After this mockery of an election was over, the non-residents returned to their homes in Missouri. Of the 312 votes cast, not over 150 were by legal voters. The following abstract exhibits the whole number of votes at this election for each caudidate; the

number of legal and illegal votes cast in each district; and the number of legal voters in each dis triet in February following:

Abstract of Census, and Election of Nov. 29, 1854.

Place of Tating. Districts	Whitfield	Wakefield	Flenniken	Scattering	Total	Number of Votes	Logal Votes	Illeral Votes
1Lawrence	46	188 2i	51	15	360	301	3:0	••
2. Douglas	235	- 24	6 7		261	499	35	226
1 8. St naon's	40 140	•••	7	•••	47	101	47	
4. Dr Chennen's.	140	21		••	161 82	47	30	13 i
5H. Sherman's	63	- 4	15	•••	- 63	444 253	30	62 89
6Fort Scott	105		• • •	•••	105	353	26 20 16 4 37	89
7"110" 8Council Grove	697	••	7	••	604	53	20	534
8. Council Grove	16	•••		••	10	31 36	15	••
9. Reynold's	9	6	81 29	••	40	30 - 163	- 4-	••
10Big Blue Cross. 11Marysville	$\frac{2}{237}$	6	37	••	945	- 03 94	1	235
12Warton's Shore.	201 81	·;		5 1	16 40 37 245 4 71	24 73	41	20.00
13 (.cowbia	69	ı.	i		71	96	4! 71	
13	13		23		153	234	303	50
15 Penseno	23		3.		34	3 18	10	3.6
16Leavenworth	$\frac{23}{232}$		3!• 8:	•••	31:	335	15	162
16Leavenworth 17Shawnee Ag'n'y.	49	••	13	•••	344 312 62 25	50	62	
18	•••			••	22	•••	••	
Total	268	249	3 5	21	3371	•••	114	1723

Thus your Committee find that in this the first election in the Territory a very large majority of the votes were cast by citizens of the State of Missouri the legal votes cast Gen. WHITZIELD received a plurality. The settlers took but little interest in the election, not one half of them voting. This may be accounted for from the fact that the settlements vere scattered over a great extent-that the term of the Delegate to be elected was short-and that the question of Free and Slave institutions was not generally regarded by them as distinctly at issue. Under these circumstances a systematic invesion from an adjoining State by which large numbers of illegal votes were cast in remote and sparse settlements for the avowed purpose of extending Slavery into the Territory, even though it did not change the result of the election, was a crime of great magnitude Its immediate effect was to further excite the people of the Northern States-induce acts of retaliation, and exasperate the actual settlers against their neighbors in Missouri.

In January and February, A. D. 1855, the Governor caused an enumeration to be taken of the inambitants and qualified voters in the Territory, sa abstract of which is here given :

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	Abstract of Census Ret	turns.
Total	C. W. Babceck O. H. Brown. T. W. Hayes. E. B. Donaldson Wm. Barbee. Wm. Barbee. J. R. McClure. J. R. Jolly. J. H. Twombly. J. H. J. Jolly. J. Jolly	: By whom Taken.
	A C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	Districts
5128	52222552223232323222222222222222222222	Males
3373	4:5114.512783871233 4:578166.512783871233	Females
305 1	82622882888888888282	Voters
1469	5555529235	Minors
7164		Natives of the United States.
409		Foreign Birth
151		Negroes
242		Slaves
8501		Total
1		

the window where the votes were received, and said he would settle the matter. The vote of Mr. PAGE was withdrawn, and Col. Young offered to vote. He reinsed to take the oath prescribed by the Governor, but swere he was a resident of the Territory, upon which his vote was received (55.) He told Mr. Ar-BOTT, one of the Judges, when asked if he intended to make Kansas his future home, that it way none of his business; that if he were a resident then, he should ask no more (86.) After his vote was received, Gol. Young got up on the window-sill and announced to the crowd that he had been permitted to vote, and they could all come up and vote (87.) He told the Judges that there was no use in a wearing the others, as they would all swear as he had done (38) After the other Judges concluded to receive Co lonel Young's vote, Mr. Amortr resigned as Judge of Elec-tion, and Mr. BENJAMIN was elected in his place (39.) The polis were so much crowded until late in the evening, that for a time, when the men hat voted, they were obliged to get out by being hoisted up on the reef of the building where the election was be-ing heid, and pass out over the house (40) Afterwards a passage way through the crowd was made, by two lines of men being formed, through which the voreis could get up to the polis (41,) Col. Young asked that the old men be allowed to go up first and vote, as they were tired with the traveling, and wanted to get back to camp (43)

The Miseourians sometimes came up to the polls in precession, two by two, and voted (43).

During the day the Missourians drove off the ground some of the citizen -, Mr STEVENS, Mr. B MD, and Mr. WILLIS (44). They threatened to shoot Mr. BOND, and a crowd rushed after him threatening him, and as he ran from them some snots were fired at bim, as he jumped off the bank of the river and nucled is creepe (45). The citizens of the town went over in a body, late in the afternoon, when the polls had become comparatively clear, and voted (46).

Before the voting had commonced the Missourians said, if the Judges appointed by the Governor did not receive their votes, they would choose other Judges (47) Some of them voted several times, chauging their bats or coats and coming up to the window again (48) They said they intended to vate first, and after they had got through then the others could vote (49.) Some of them claimed a right to vote under the organic act, from the fact that their mere presence in the Territory constituted them had homes in Missouri (50.) Others said they had a right to vote, because Kansas belonged to Missouri, and people from the East had no right to settle in the Territory and vote tates (51.) They said they came to the Territory to elect a Legislature to suit themselves, as the people of the Territory and per-Some from the East and North wanted to elect a Leg-islatute that would not suit thom (52.) They said they had a right to make Kansas a Slave State, because the people of the North had sent persons out to make it a Free State (53.) Some claimed that they had heard that the Enigrant Aid Society had gent men out to be at the election, and they came to effect their votes; but the most of them made no such claim. Col. Young said he wanted the citizens to vote in order to give the election some show of fairness (54) The Missourians said there would be no difficulty, if the citizens did not in erfore with their voting, but they were determined to votepeaceably, if they could, but vote anyhow (55) They said each one of them was prepared for eight rounds without loading, and would go the ninth round with the butcher knife (56) Some of them said that by voting in the Territory they would de-prive themselves of the right to voto in Missouri for twelve months afterwards (57)

The Missourians began to leave the afternoon of the day of the election, though some did not go home until the next morning (58.)

In many cases, when a wagon load had voted, they ju-mediat-ly started for home (59.) On their way home, they said that if Gov. REEDEE did not sanc-

tion the election they would hang him (60.) The citizens of the town of Lawrence, as a general thing, were not armed on the day of election, though some bad revolvers, but not exposed, as were the arms of the Missourians (61) They kept a guard about the town the night after the election, in consequence of the threats of the Missourians, in order to protect it (62)

The Pro-Siavery men of the District attended the nominating Conventions of the Free State men, and voted for and secured the nominations of the men they considered the most obnoxious to the Free-State Party, in order to cause discension in that party (63)

Ouite a number of settlers came into the District before the day of election, and after the census was taken (64.) According to the census roturns, there were in the District 869 legal voters. Of those wanse names are on the census returns, 177 are to be found on the poll-books of the 30th of March 1855. Messre, LADD, BAROCOK and PRATT testify to fifty-five names on the poll-books of persons they knew to have set-tice in the District after the consus was taken and before the election. A number of persons came i ato the Territory in March, before the election, from the Northern and Eastern States, intending to settle, who were in Lawrence on the day of election. At that time many of them had selected no claims and had no fixed place of residence. Such were nos entitled to vote. Many of them became dissatisfied with the country. Others were disappointed at its political condition, and in the price and domand for labor, and returned. Whether any such voted at the election, is not clearly shown; but from the proof, it is probable that in the latter part of the cay after the great body of the Missourians had vorted, some did go to the polls. The number was not sver fity. These voted the Free-State ticket. The whole number of names appearing upon the poll-lists is 1,034. After full examination, we are atisfied that not over 232 of these were legal votors. and 802 were non-resident and illegal votors. District is attorigly in favor of making Kansus a Free State, and there is no doubt that the Freestate candidates for the Legislature would have been elected by large majorities, if none but the actual settlers had voted. At the preceding election n November, 1854, where none but legal votors were colled. General WHITFIELD, who received the full trongth of the Pro-Slavery party (65,) got but fortyix votes. SECOND DISTRICT-BLOOMINGTON. On the morning of election, the Judges appointed by the Governor appeared and opened the polls Their names were HARDSON BURSON, NATHANIEL RAMBAY and Mr. Ellison. The Missouriums began to come in early on the morning, some 500 or 600 c them, in wagons and carriages, and on horseback, which the lead of SAMUEL J. JONES, the Postmaster of Westport. Missouri, CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON, and Mr. STEELY of Independence, Mo. They were ar used with double barelled guns, rifles, bowie-knives and pistols, and had fings rosited (66.) They held a sort of informal election, off at one aide, at first for Govemer of Kansas, and shortly afterwards announced THEMAS JOHNSON OF Shawnee Missions, elected Gov ennor (67) The poils had been opened but a short time when Mr. Jones marched with the crowd up to the window and domanded that they should be al lowed to vote without swearing as to their residence (69.) After some noisy and threatoning talk, CLAI-BOENE F. JACESON addressed the crowd, saying they had come there to vote, that they had a right to vote if they had been there but five minutes, and ne was not willing to go home without voting; waich was received with cheers (69.) JACKSON then called upon them to form into little bands of fiftcen or twenty, which they did (70,) and went to ap oxwagon filled with guns, which were distributed smong them (71,) and proceeded to load some of them on the ground (72.) In pursuance of JAOKSON's request they tied white tape or riobons in their tuttonholes, so as to distinguish them from the Abolitionists" (73.) They again demanded that the Judges should resign, and upon their refusing to do to smashed in the window, sash and all, and preseuted their pistols and guns to them, threatening to shoot them (74.) Some one on the outside cried out to them not to shoot as there were Pro-Slavers men in the room with the Judges (75.) They then put a pry under the corner of the house, which was house, and lifted it up a few incues and let it fall again. (76.) but desirted upon being told there were Pro-Slavery men in the bouse. During this time the crowd reportedly demanded to be allowed to vote without being sworn, and Mr. ELLISON, one of the Judges, expressed himself willing, but the other two Judges refused (77;) thereupon a body of "Sheriff Jones," rushed into the nien, headed by Judges' room with cocked pistols and drawn bowieknives in their hunds, and approached BERSON and liamear (78.) JONES pulled out his watch and said he would give them five minutes to re-ign in, or die (79) When the five minutes had expired and the Judges did not resign, Jones said he would give them another minute and no more (S0.) ELLISON told his associates that if they did not resign there would be one hua-dred shots fired in the room in less than fifteeen minutes (81); and then snatching up the ballot-box ran out into the crowd, holding up the bullet-bex

and burraing for Missouri (82). About that time Busson and Ramser were called out by their friends, and not suffered to return (83). As Mr. Buison went out he put the ballot poll-books in his portot, and took them with him (84); and as no was going out Jonks snatched some papers uway from him (85), and sborrly afterward came out himself holding; them up, cry:ug, "Hurran for Missouri" (86.) After he oiscovered they were not the poll-books, he took a party of men with him and started off to take the poil-cooks from BURSON (87). Mr. BURSON SAW them couldg, and be gave the books to Mr. UMBERGER and told him to start off in another direction, so as to mislead Jones and his party (88). Jones and his party chught Mr. UMBEUGEE, took the poll books away from him, and Jones took him up behind on a horse, and carded him back a orisoner (S9). Af er Jonks and his party had taken UMBERGER back, they went to the house of Mr. RAMSAY and took Judge Jons A. WAREFIELD pri-oner, and carried him to the place of election (90), and made him get up on a wagon and make them a speech; after which they put a while ribbon in his button-hole and let him go (91.) They then chose two new Judges, and preceeded with the election (92.)

They also threatened to kill the judges if they did not receive their votes without swearing them, or else resign (92.) They said no man should vote who would submit to be sworn-that they would kill any one who would offer to do so-"shoot him," "cut his guts out," &c. (93.) They said no man should vote this day unless he voted an open ticket, and was "all right on the goose" (94,) and that if they could not vote by fair means, they would by foul means (86) They said they had as much right to vote, it they had been in the Territory two minutes. as if they had been there two years, and they would vote (%) Some of the citizens who were about the window, but had not voted when the crowd of Missourians marched up there, upon attempting to vote, were driven back by the mob, or driven off (97.) One of them, Mr. J. M. MACEY, was asked if he would take the oath, and upon his replying that he would. if the judges required it, he was dragged through the crowd away from the polls, amid cries of "Kill the d--d nigger thief," "Cut his throat," "Tear his heart out," &c. After they got him to the out-side of the crowd, they stood around him with cocked revolvers and drawn bowle-knives, one man putting a knife to his heart, so that it touched him. another nolding a cocked pistol to his ear, while snother struck at him with a club (95.) The Missourians said they had a right to vote if they had been in the Territory but five minutes (99.) Some said they had been hired to come there and vote, and get a dollar a day, and, by G-d, they would vote or die there (109.)

They said the 80th day of March was an important day, as Kansas would be made a Slave State on that day (101) They began to leave in the direction of Missouri in the afternoon, after they had voted, (102.) leaving some 80 or 49 around the house where the election was held, to guard the polls until after the election was over (103.) The citizens of the ferritory wore not around, except those 4 he took part in the mob (104.) and a large portion of them did not voto (1(5;) 341 votes were polled there that day, of which but seme 30 were citizens (106.) A protest against the election made to the Governor (107.) The returns of the election made to the Governor were lost by the Committee of Elections of the Legislature at Pawnee (103.) The duplicate returns left in the ballot-box were taken by F. B. LALEY, one of the Judges elected by the Missourians, and were either lost or destroyed in his nouse (109,) so that your Committee have been unable to institute a comparison between the poll-lists and consus roturus of this District. The testimony, however, is uniform, that not even 30 of those who voted there that day were entitled to vote, leaving 311 illegal votes. We are satisfied from the testimony that, had the actual settlers alone voted the Free State candidates would have been elected by a bandsome majority.

THIRD DISTRICT-TECUMSER.

On the 25th of March persons from Clay, Jackson, and Howard Counties, Mo., began to come into Te cum-ch in wagons, carriages, and on horseback armed with guns, bowle-knives, and revolvers; and with threats, and occamped close by the town, and continued camping until the day of election (110) The night before the election 200 men were sent for from the camp of the Missourians at Lawrence (111.) On the morning of the election, before the polls were opened, some 200 or 400 Missourians, and others, were collected in the yard about the house of Thomas STINSON, where the election was to be hold, armed with bowie knives, revolvers, and clubs (112.) They said they came to vote, and whip the damned Yan-kces, and would vote without being sworn (113.) Some said they came to have, a fight and wanted one (114) Col. SAMUEL H. WOODSON, of Independence, Mo., was in the room of the Judges when they arrived, preparing poll-books and tally-lists, and mained there during their attempts to organize (114) The room of the Judges was also filled by many of the strangers (115.) The Judges could not agree con-cerning the oath to be taken by themselves and the oath to be administered to the voters, Mr BURGESS dosiring to administer the oath prescribed by the Governor and the other two Judges opposing it (116.) During this discussion between the Judges, which lasted some time, the crowd outside became excited and noisy, threaton-ing and cursing Mr. BURGESS, the Free-State Judge (117.) Porsous were sent at different times the crowd outside into the room where the Judges were, with threatening messages, especially against Mr. Bungess, and at last ten minutes were given them to organize in, or leave; and as the time passed, persons outside would call out the bumber of minutes left, with threads against Bus-GESS, if he did not agree to organize (118.) At the end of that time, the Judges, not being able to organize, left the room and the crowd proceeded to elect nine Judges and carry on the election (119) The Free-State men generally left the ground without voting, stating that there was no use in their voting there (120). The polls were so crowded during the first part of the day that the citizens could not get up to the window to vote (121) Threats wore made against the Free-State and (122) In the attennoon Rev. Mr. Gisparaiss was attacked and driven off by the mob. A man by some called "Texas," made a speech to the crowd urging them to vote and and to remain on the ground until the polls were closed, for fear the Abolitionists would come there in the afternoon and overpower them. and thus they would loso all their trouble. For making an affidavit in a protest against this election, setting forth the facts, Mr. BURGESS was indicted by the Grand Jury for perjury, which indictment was found more than fifteen months ago, and s still pending, Mr. Bungess never having been in formed who his accuser was, or what was the testimony against him, (123) A large majority, four to one, of the actual settlers of that district were Free State men, (124,) and there cannot be the least doubt that if none but the actual settlors of the district had voted at that election, the Free State candidate would have been elected. The number of lega votes in the district, according to the consus returns, was 101. The total number of votes cust was 372, and of those but 32 are on the returns, and, from the testimony and records, we are satisfied that nor over 40 legal votes were cast at that eloc tion. A body of armed Missourians came into the district previous to the election, and encamped there, (125.) Before the time arrived for opening the nolls, the Missourians went to another than the town appointed for the election; and one of the ppointed by the Governor, and two choson by the Missourians, proceeded to open the polis and corry on the election, (126.) The Missourians said none but Pro-Slavery men should vote, and threat ence to shoot any Free-State man who should come up to vole, (127) Mr. MrCKNER, one of the judges elected by the Missourians, had a store near the boundary fixed by the proclamation of the Governor, while be cultivated a farm in Missouri, where his family lived, (128,) and where his legal residence was then and 13 now. The Missourians also held a side election for Governor of the Territory, voting for THOMAS JOHNSON, of Shawnee Mission, (129.) The Free-State men, finding the polls under the control of non-residents, refused to, and did not, rote, (130.) They constituted a decided majority of the actual settlers. (131.) A petition signed by a majority of the residents of the district was sent to the Governor, (132.) The whole number of voters in this district, according to the consus returns, was 47; the number of votes cast was 80, of whom ւ Եսե 15 were residents; the number of residents whose names are on the census rolis, who did not vote, was 32. For some days prior to the election, companies of men were organized in Jackson, Cass and Clay Counties, Mo., for the purpose of coming to the Terduy previous to the election, some 400 or 500 Missourians, armed with guns, pistols and knives, came into the Territory and camped, some at Bull Creek and others at Pottawatomic (Creek, 2(184.) Their and others at Pottawatomio Crook, 2(134.) Their (3) H. Burson, N. Ramsay, H. Muzzy. (3) H. Burson, N. Bamsey, J. N. Marey, H. Muzzy. (3) H. Burson, J. A. Wakefield. (2) H. Burson, J. C. Dann. (82) H. Burson, N. Ramsay, J. C. Lunn, A. White, H. Muzzy, Wm. Jessee (54) H. Burson, Wm. Jessee. (35) H. Burson, (44) H. Burson, V. M. Dunn, E. G. Macey, Wm. Jessee. (87) H. Burson, N. Ramsay. (88) H. Burson, A. White, G. W. Umberger, Wm. Jessee. (59) H. Burson, N. Ramsay, A. White, E. C. Macer, G. W. Umberger, Wm. Jessee. J. A. Wakefield. (90) N. Ramsay, J. M. Bunn, A. White, E. G. Macey, G. W. Umberger, Wm. Jessee, J. A. Wakefield. (91) E. G. Macey, G. W. Umberger, Ym. Jessee, J. A. Wakefield. (92) F. Lahey. (92) J. C. Dunn, Wm. Jessee, J. Jones. (93) H. Burson, N. Ramsay, J. M. Dunn, J. N. Macey, A. White, E. G. Macey, W. Jessee. (94) N. Ramsay. (95) H. Burson, N. Ramsay, J. M. Dunn, J. N. Macey, A. White, E. G. Macey, W. Jessee, (94) N. Ramsay, (95) H. Burson, N. Ramsay, J. M. Dunn, J. N. Macey, A. White, E. G. Macey, W. Jessee, (94) N. Ramsay, (95) H. Burson, N. Ramsay, J. M. Dunn, J. N. Macey, A. White, E. G. Macey, W. Jessee, H. Muzzy, (90) J. M. Dunn, A. White, F. G. Macey, H. Muzzy, (90) J. M. Dunn, A. White, F. G. Macey, I. A. Wakefield. (100) J. M. Dunn, J. C. Dunn, A. White, (101) N. Ramsay, (162) J. C. Dunn, A. White, (103) A. White, (104) H. Burson, J. Macey, J. B. Burson, J. Macey, J. M. Burson, J. Macey, J. M. Burson, J. Macey, J. M. Dunn, (162) A.

comps were about 16 miles apart. On the evening before the election. Judge HAMILTON, of the Cass County Court, Mo., came from the Pottawatomic Creek camp to Bull Creek for 60 more Missourians. as they had not or ongh there to render the election as they had not body there to render the election certain, and soont that number went down there with him (125.) On the evening before the election Dr. B. C. WESTRALL was alcored to not as one of the Judges of Election in the Bull Creek precinct, in place of one of the Judges appointed by the Governor, who, it was said, would not be there the next day (136.) Dr. WE-TFALL WES at that time a citizen of Jackson County, Mo. (187.) On the morning of the election, the poils for Bull Greek precinct were opened, and, without swearing the Judges, they pro-ceeded to receive the votes of all who offered to vote. For the wake of appearance, would get some one to come to the window and offer to vote, and when mked to be sworn he would pretend to grow anges at the Jurges and would go away, and his name would be put down as having offered to vote, but "rejecter, refusing to be sworn." This arrangement was nade previously and perfectly understood by the Judges (138.) But few of the residents of the District were present at the election, and only 13 voted (139.) The number of votes cast in the precinct was 393

One Missourian voted for himself and then voted for his little son, but 10 or 11 years old (140.) Col. COFFER, HENEY YOUNGER and Mr. LYKINS, who were voted for and clocked to the Legislature, were residents of Missouri at the time (141) Col. COFFEE subsequently married in the Territory. After the polls were closed the returns were made, and a man, claiming to be a magistrate, certified on them that he had sworn the Judges of Election before opening the polls (142) In the Pottswatomic precinct the Missourians attended the election, and after threatenir.g Mr. CHESNUT, the only Judge present appoint. ed by the Governor, to induce him to resign, they proceeded to elect two other Judges-one a Missouian and the other a resident of another precinct of that District. The polls were then opened, and all the Missourians were allowed to vote without being -WOLD

After the polls were closed, and the returns made out, for the signature of the Judges, Mr. CHESNUT refused to sign them, as he did not consider them correct returns of legal votors.

Col. Corres, a resident of Missouri, but elected to the Kansas Legislature from that District at that election, endeavored with others to induce Mr. Cursnut by threats to sign the returns, which he refused to do, and left the house. On his way home he was fired at by some Missourians, though not in-jured (143) There were three illegal to one legal vote given there that day (141) At the Big Layer precinct, the judges appointed by the Givernor met at the time appointed, and proceeded to open the polls, after being duly sworn. After a few votes had been received, a party of Missourians came into the yard of the house where the election was held, and unloading a wagon filled with arms, stacked their guns in the yard, and came up to the window and demanded to be admitted to vote. Two of the judges decided to receive their votes, whereupor the third judge, Mr. J. M. Astnuz, resigned, and another was chosen in his place. Col. Young, a citizen of Missouri, but a candidate for and elected to the Territorial Legislative Council, was present Missouriars who were present on the day of election were entitled to vote. But thirty or forty of the citizens of the present were present, and many of them did not vote (145.) At the Little Sugar precirct, the election seemed to have been conducted fairly, and there a Free-State majority was polled (146.) From the testimony the whole District ap pears to have been largely Free State, and had none but actual settlers voted, the Free State candidates would have been elected by a large majority. From a careful examination of the testimony and the ro cords, we find that from 200 to 225 legal votes were policd, out of 885, the total number given in the precincts of the Fifth District. Of the legal votes cast, the Free-State candidates received 152.

SIXTH DISTRICT-FORT SCOTT. A company of citizens from Missouri, mostly from Bates County, came into this District the day be-fore the election, some camping and others putting up at the public house (147.) They numbered from 60 to 200 (148,) and came in wagons and on horseback, carrying their provisions and tents with them, and were generally armed with pistols. They declared their purpose to vote, and claimed the right to do so. They went to the polls generally in small bodies, with tickets in their hands, and many, if not all, voted. In some cases they declared that they had voted, and gave their reasons for so doing. Mr. ANDERSON, a Pro-Slavery candidate for the Leg. Islature, endeavored to dissuade the non-residents from voting, because he did not wish the election contested (149.) This person, however, insisted upon roting, and upon his right to vote, and did so. No one was challenged or sworn, and all voted who desired to. Out of 350 votes cast, not over 100 waro legal, and but 64 of those named in the census taken one month before by Mr. BABBEB, the candidate for Council, voted. Many of the Free State men did not vote, but your Committee is satisfied that, of the legal votes cust, the Pro-Slavery candidates received a majority. Mr. ANDEBSON, one of these candidates, was an unmarried man, who came into the District from Missouri a few days before the election, and poarded at the public house until tre day after the election. He then took with him the poll-lists, and did not return to Fort Scott until the occasion of a batbecue the week before the election of October 1, 1855. He voted at that election and after it left, and has not since been in the District. S. A. WILLIAMS, the other Pro Slavery candidate, at the time of the election had a claim in the Forritory, but his legal residence was not there until after the election.

This and the Eighth Election District result. formed one representative District, and was the only one to which the invasion from Missouri did not extend.

ELEVENTH DISTBICT.

The Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh and Twellth Election Districts, being all sparsely softlod, were at-tuched together as a Council District, and tas Eleventh and Twelith as a Representative District. The Election District is 60 miles north from Pawnee, and 150 miles from Kanas City. It is the north west settlement in the Territory, and contained, woon the census was taken, but 36 inhabitants, of whom 24 were votere. There was on the day of election mu white settlement about Marysville, the place of voting, for 40 miles, except that MARSHALL and Bisnor kept a store and ferry at the crossing of the Big Blue and the California road (155.) Your Committee were unable to produce witnesses from this District. Persons who were present at the election were duly summoned by an officer, and among them was F. J. MARSHALL, the member of the House from was F. J. MARSHALL, the member of the House from that District. On his return the officer was arrested and detained, and persons bearing the names of some of the witnesses summoned were stopped near Lecompton, and did not appear before the Countit-tee. The returns show that, in defined of the prov-ernor's proclamation, the voting was viva voce, in-stend of by ballot. Three hundred and twenty-eight measured process theory are stored and twenty-eight stend of by ballot. Three hundred and twenty-eight names appear upon the poll-books, as voting, and by comparing these names with those on the coasus rolls, we find that but seven of the latter voted. The person voted for as Representative, F. J. MARSHALL, was chief owner of the store at Marysville, and was there sometimes, (156,) but his family lived in Wes-ton. John Donalison, the candidate voted for for the Council them lived in Lackson County. Missour the Council, then lived in Jackson County, Missouri.

On the day after the election, Mr. MARPHALL, with 25 or 30 men from Weston, Mo., was on the way from Maryevil's to the State. Some of the party from Marysville to the former, come of the party told a witness who had formerly resided at Weston, that they were up at Marysville and carried the day for Missouri, and that they had voted about 159 votes. Mr. MARSHALL paid the bill at that point for

the party. There does not appear to have been any emigra-tion into that District in March, 1855, after the contion into that District in introduction, not the con-sus was taken, and juoging from the best test in the power of your Committee, there was but seven legal votes cast in the District, and 321 illegal.

TWELPTH DISTRICT.

The election in this District was conducted fairly. No complaint was made that illegal votes were cast.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Previous to the day of election several hundreds of Missourians from Platte, Chy, Boone, Clinton, and Howard Counties, came into the District in wagons and on horseback, and camped there (155) They were armed with guus, revolvers and bewieknives, and had badges of hemp in their button holes and elsewhere about their persons (159.) They claimed to have a right to vote, from the fact that they were there on the ground, and had, or intended to make, claims in the Turritory, although their families were in Missouri (160.)

The judges appointed by the Governor opened the polls, and some persons offered to vote, and, when their votes were rejected, on the ground that they were not residents of the districe, the crowd threat ened to tear the house down if the judges did not leave (161.) The judges then withdrew, taking the poll-books with them (162.) The crowd then pro-ceeded to select other persons to act as judges, and the election went on (163) Those persons voring who were sworn were asked if they considered, thomselves residents of the district, and if they wid they did they were allowed to vote (164) But fow of the residents were present and voted (165,) and the Free-State men as a general thing did not vote (166.) After the Missourians got through voting they re turned home (167.) A formal return was made by the judges of election, setting out the facts, but it was not verified. The number of legal voters in this was not verified. The during of or high vero Free-State men. Of these — voted. The total number of votes cast was 269.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

It was generally runored in this district, for some days before the election, that the Miss mirians were coming over to vote (168.) Previous to the election, mon from Missouri came into the district and electioneered for the Pro Slavery candidates (169.) Gen. DAVID R. ATOMISON and a party controlled the nomnations in one of the primary elections (170.)

BURE OAK PRECINCT.

Several hundred Missourians from Buchanan, Platte, and Andrew Counties, Mo., including a great many of the prominent citizens of St. Joseph, cause into this precinct the day before, and on the day o olection, in wagons and on horse and encamped there (171.) Arrangements were made for them to cross the ferry at St. Joseph free of expense to them-selves (172.) They were armed with bowie-knives and pistols, guns and rifles (173.) On the morning of the election, the Free-State candidates resigned in a body, on account of the presence of the large number of armed Missourians, at which the crowd cheered and hurrahed (174.) Gen. B. F. STRINGFEL Low was present and was prominent in promoting the election of the Pro-Slavery ticket, as was also Hon. WILLARD P. HALL, and others of the mist prominent citizens of S. Joseph, Mo., (175) But one of the Judges of election, appointed by the Gov ernor, served on that day, and the crowd chose two others to supply the vacancies (170.) The Missourians said they came there to vote for nd secure the election of Major WM. P. RICHARDSON 177.) Major Richardson, elected to the Council bad bad a farm in Missouri, where his wife and daughter lived with his son-in law, WILLARD I HALL, he himself generally going home to Missou every Saturday hight. The farm was generall known as the Richardson Farm. He had a claim in the Territory, upon which was a saw-mill, and where he generally remained during the week (178.) Some of the Missonrians gave as their reason for voting that they had heard that Eastern omigrants were to be at that election (179.) though no Eastern migrants were there (180.) Otners said they were oing to vote for the purpose of making Kansas a lave State (181.) ome claimed that they had a right to vote under he provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, from the fact that they were present on the ground on the day of election (182.) The Free State men generally did not vote (183), and those who did vote voted generally for John II. WHITEHEAD, Pro-Slavery, for Council, against Major WM. P. RIGHARDSON, and did not vote at all for members of the Lower House (184.) Thr parties were pretty nearly equally divided in the District, some being of opinion that the Free-State party had a small majority (185), and others that the Pro-Slavery party had a small majority (186). After the election was over and the polls were closed the Missourians returned home. Du ring the day they had provisions and liquor served out free of expense to all (187).

Committee is satisfied, from the testimony, that not over 100 of those who voted had any right so to do, leaving at least 206 illegal votes cast. The election in the Sixteenth District was held at Leavenworth. It was then a small village of three or four houses, located on the Dulaware Reservation. (17.) There were comparatively few settlers then in the district, but the number rapidly increased afterwards. On the day before and the day of the election, a great many citizens of Platte, Chay and Ray Counties crossed the river-most of them camping in tents and wagons about the town, "like a camp meeting," (18.) They were in companies or messes often to fifteen in each. They brought their own provisions and cooked it them serves, and were generally armed. Many of them were known oy the witnesses, and their names given, and their names are found upon the poll books. Among them were everal persons of influence where they resided in Missouri, who held, or had held, high official posi-

(4,) John A. Wakefield. (4,) John A. Wakefield. (5) Peter Bassinger. (6) Thomas Hopkins. Rubin Hacket, Perry Fuller, John F. Lucas (7) James W. Wil-son. (6) Dr. B. C. Westfall. (9) J. W. Wilson. (10) S. C. Prince. (12) Wm F. Johnstone.

On the same day the consus was, completed, the Covernor issued his Proclamation for an election, to the 30th of March, A. D. 1855, for Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory. It prescribed the boundaries of districts, the places for polls, the names of judges, the appointment of members, and recited the qualifications of votors. If it had been observed, a just and fair election would have reflected the will of the people of the Territory. Before the election, false and influmma tory rumors were busily circulated among the people of Missouri. The number and character of the emigration then passing into the Territory were grossly exaggerated and misrepresented. Through the active exertions of many of its leading citizens. sided by the secret societies before referred to, the Passions and projudices of the people of that State were greatly excited. Several residents there have testified to the character of the reports circulated among and credited by the people. These efforts were successful. By an organized movement, which extended from Andrew County in the north to Jasper County in the south, and as far castward as Boone and Cole Counties, companies of m n were arranged in regular parties and sent into every Council District on the Territory, and into every Representarive District but one. The numbers were so distrib-uted as to convrol the election in each district. They went to vote, and with the avowed design to make Kansas a Slave State. They were generally armed and equipped, carried with them tasir own provisions and tents, and so murched into the Teciltory. The details of the invasion, from the mass of the testimony taken by your Commistee, are so voluminous that we can here state but the loading facts elicited.

1ST DISTRICT-MARCH 30, 1855 -LAWRENCE.

The company of persons who marched into this District, collected in Ray, Howard, Carroll, Buone. La Fayette, Randolph, Saline, and Cass Councies, in the State of Missouri. Their expenses were paidthose who could not come contributing provisions, wagons, &c. (21.) Provisions were deposited for those who were expected to come to Lawrence in the house of WILLIAM LYKINS, and were distributed among the Missourians after they arrived there (22.) The evening before and the morning of the day of election, about 1,000 men from the above counties arrived at Lawrence and camped in a ravine a short distance from town, near the place of voting, Tasy came in wagons-of which there were over one hungred-and on horseback, under the command of Col SANUEL YOUNG, of Boone County, Missouri, and CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON, of Missouri. They were aimed with guns, rifles, pistois and bo vie-knives, and had tents, music, and flags with them. (29. They brought with them two pieces of artillery, (21, loaded with musket balls, (25). On their way to Lawrence, some of them met Mr. N. B. BLANTON. who had been appointed one of the Judges of E'ection by Gov. REEDES, and after learning from him that he considered it his duty to domand an oath from them as to their place of residence, first attempled to bribe, and then threatened him with hanging, in order to induce him to dispense with that oath. In consequence of these threats, no'did that oath. not appear at the polis the next morning to ast as Judge. (26.)

The evening before the election, while in camp. the Missourians were called together at the tent of Capt. CLAIROBNE F. JACKSON, and speeches were made to them by Col. Young and others, calling for volunteers to go to other districts where there were not Missourians enough to control the election, and there were more at Lawrence than were needed there (2.) Many volunteered to go, and the morning of the election soveral companies, from 150 to 200 mon each, went off to Tecunseh, Hickory Point, Bloomington, und other places (23.) On the morning of the election, the Missourians came over to the place of voting from their camp, in bodies of one hundred at a Judge was appointed in his place-Col. Young claiming that, as the people of the Territory had two Indges, it was nothing more than right that the Missourians should have the other one, to look after their interests (80); and ROBERT A. CUMMINS was elected in BLANTON's stead, because he considered that every man had a right to vote if he had been in the Territory but an hour (31.) The Missourians brought their tickets with them (32), but not having enough they had three hundred more printed in Lawrence on the evening before and the day of election (33.) They had white ripbons in their buttonholes to distinguish themselves from the sottlers (34). When the voting commenced the question of the

(47) G. W. Deirzler, (48) S. N. Wood, fra W. Ackley, (49) J. Davidson, (50) E. D. Ladd, Norman Allen, Ly-man Ailen, (51) W. B. Hornsby, C. W. Babcock, C. Rob-(52) Wm. Yates, Thomas Hopkins, Ira W. Ackley. (53)

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Lyman Allen, J. Davidsen. (54) Norman Allen
(55) Norman Allen Lyman Aller, C. W. Babcock, S. N.
Wood, E. Chapman, Thos. Hopkins. (56) Jourdan Davidson. (57) J. B. Abbott. (55) E. D. Ladd. Norman Allen, Wm. Yates. W. B. Hornsby, (5. W. Dietzler, C. W. Babcock, C. Robizson, E. Chapman, Lyman Allen, J. Davitson. (59) S. N. Wood.
(61) Gauta Jenkins. (61) E. D. Ladd. (62) E. D. Ladd.

Dunn, A. White, (101) N. Ramsay, (102) J. C. Dunn, A. White. (103) A. White. (104) H. Burson. (105) H. Burson, J. N. Mace, H. Muzzy, Wm. Jessee, J. A. Wakefield. (106) H. Burson. (107) S. Jones, J. A. Wakefield. (108) Daniel Woodman. (101) I White.

(10) F. E. Laley.
(11) W. A. M. Vaughan, M. J. J. Metchell, John Long.
(11) H. B. Burgess. (112) The Rev. H. B Eurgess.
Charles Jordan, James Elickey. L. O. Wilworth, D H.
Howe J. M. Merrian. W. R. Baggs, W. A. M. Vaughan.
(13) John Long, L. O. Wilworth. George Holmes. (14)
L. O. Wilworth.
(15) A. W. Eurgess. (16) H. B. Burgess, George

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

From two to three hundred men from the State of Missouri came in wagons or on horseback to the election-ground at Switzer's Creek, in the Seventh District, and encamped near the polls, on the day preceding the election. They were armed with pisols and other weapons, and declared their purpose to vote, in order to secure the election of Pro-Slavery members. They said they were disappointed in not finding more Yankees there, and that they had brought more men than were necessary to counterbalance their vote. A number of them wore badges of blue ribbon' with a motto, and the company were under the direction of leaders. They declared their intention to conduct themselves peacefully, unless the residents of the Terricory attempted to stop them from voling. Two of the Judges of Election appointed by Governor REEDER, refused to serve, whereupon two others were appointed in their stead by the crowd of Missourians who surrounded the olls. The newly appointed Judges refused to take the eath prescribed by Gov. REEDER, but made one to suit themselves. ANDREW JOHNSON requested each voter to swear if he had a claim in the Territory, and if had voted in another District. The Judges did not take the oath prescribed, but were sworn to receive all legal votes. The Missourians voted with-out being sworn. They supported H. J. STICKLER for Council, and M. W. McGEE for Representative. They left the evening of the election. Some of thom started on horseback for Lawrence, as they said they could be there before night, and all went the way they came. The census list shows 53 legal votors in the District-253 votes were cast; of these, 25 were residents; 17 of whom were in the District when the census was taken (150) Some of the residents present at the polls did not vote, declaring it useess. Candidates declined to run on the Free-State ticket, because they were unwilling to run the risk of so unequal a contest, it being known that a great many were coming up from Missouri to vote (151.) Nearly all the settlers were Free-State men, and 23 of the 25 legal votes given were cast for the only Free State candidate running. MOBILLER MCGRE, who was declared elected Representativo, had a claim-a saw-mill and a house in the Territoryand he was there part of the time. But his legal residence is now, and was then, noar Westport, in Missouri, where he owns and conducts a valuable faim, and where his family resides.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

This was attached to the Seventh District for a member of the Council and a representative, and its vote was controlled by the illegal vote cast then. The census shows 39 votes in it—37 votes wore cast, of whom a majority voted the Free-State ticket.

NINTH DISTRICT. Fort Riley and Pawnee are in this district. The latter place was selected by the Governor as the temporary capital, and he designed there to expend the sums appropriated by Congress in the construction of suitable houses for the Legislature. A good dcal of building was then being done at the fort near by. For these reasons a number of mechanics, mostly from Pennsylvania, came into this District in March. 1855, to seek employment. Some of these voted at the election. The construction of the capial was first postponed, then abandoned, and finally the site of the town was declared by the Secretary of War to be the military reservation of Fort Riley. Some of the inhabitants returned to the States, and some went to other parts of the Territory. Your Committee find that they came as settlers, intending to remain as such, and were entitled to vote (152.)

TENTH DISTRICT.

In this District ten persons belonging to the Wy-andott tribe of Indians voted. They were of that class who, under the law, were entitled to vote, but their residence was in Wyandott Village, at the mouth of the Kaneas River, and they had, no right to vote in this District. They voted the Pro-Slavery ticket (155). Eleven men recently from Benussivania, voted the Free-Stare ticket. From Pennsylvania voted the Free-State ticket. From Pennsylvania voted the record to the theory of the the testimony, they had not, at the time of the election, so established their residence as to have entitled them to vote (154). In both these classes of enses the Judges examined the voters under oath and allowed them to vote, and in all respects the election seems to have been conducted fairly. The rejection of both would not have changed the B. C. Westfall, Jesse W. Wilson, J. M. Gearhart. (135)

B. C. Westfall, Jesse W. Wilson, "In terms of the second second

DONIPHAN PRECINCT.

The evening before the election some 200 or more Missourians from Platte, Buchanan, Saline and Clay Counties, Missouri, came into this Precinct with with guns, rifles, pistols and bowie knives, and encamped about two miles from the place of voting (188). They said they came to vote, to make Kansa a Slave State, and intended to return to Missour after they had voted (189).

On the morning of the election the Judges appointed by the Governor would not serve, and other were appointed by the crowd (190). The Missour ans were allowed to vote without being sworn (1)1. --some of them voting as many as eight or nine times; changing their hats and coats and giving it different names each time (192). After they had voted they returned to Missouri (193.) The Free State men generally did not vote (194), though con stituting a majority in the Precinct (195). Upon counting the ballots in the box and the names on he poll lists, it was found that there were too many ballots (186), and one of the Judges of election took out ballots enough to make the two numbers corre. spond (197).

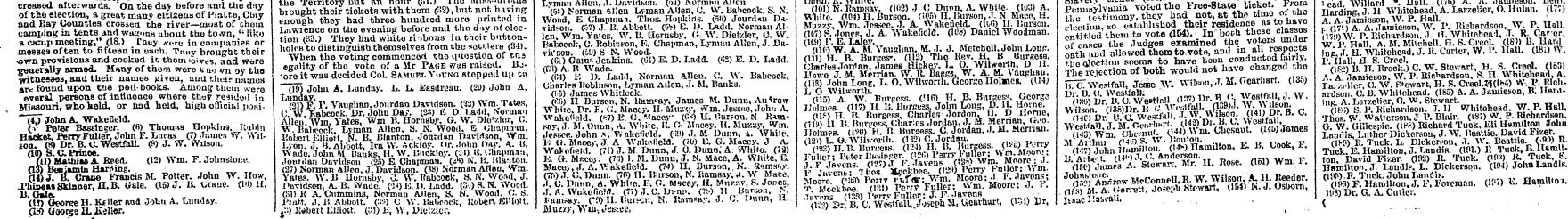
WOLF BIVER PRECINCT.

But few Missourians were present in this Precinct though some of them threatened one of the judges because he refused to receive their votes, and when he resigned another was chosen in his place who consented to receive their votes, (198.)

Protests were drawn up against the elections in the various precincts in the Fourteenth District. but on account of threats that greater numbers o Missourians would be at a new election should it be

(155) Augustus Baker. (156) Augustus Baker. (157) .).

(155) Augustus Baker. (156) Augustus Baker. (157) J.
E. D'Arie.
(155) J. B. Ross. W. H. Godwin, Dr. James Noble. T. A. Minard, Charles Hardh. (159) J. E. Ross, W. H. Godwin, 166) J. E. Ross, W. H. Godwin, 166) J. E. Ross, Dr. J. Noble. (161) J. B. Ross, Charlos Hardh, A. B. Sharp. (162) J. B. Ross, C. Hardh. (163) J. B. Ross, W. H. Godwin, Dr. J. Noble. (161) J. B. Ross, Charlos Hardh, A. B. Sharp. (162) J. B. Ross, C. Hardh. (163) J. B. Ross, W. H. Godwin, Dr. J. Noble. (161) J. B. Ross, Charlos Hardh, A. B. Sharp. (162) J. B. Ross, C. Hardh. (163) J. B. Ross, Dr. J. Noble. (164) R. Minard, C. Hardh, G. M. Dyor, O. B. Tebbs. (164) R. Chandler. (165) J. B. Ross, Dr. J. Noble. (166) J. B. Ross, Dr. J. Noble. (167) J. B. Ross, Dr. J. Noble. (166) J. B. Ross, Dr. J. Noble. (166) J. B. Ross, Dr. J. Noble. (167) D. G. A. Cutter. (169) Benj. Harding, Willard P. Hall, Dr. G. A. Cutter. (170) A. Jamieson, W. R. Richardson, Benj. Harding. J. H. Whitehead, J. R. Carter, A. Larzelier, Willard P. Hall, B. Brock, C. W. Stuart. A. M. Mitchell, H. S. Creel, G. W. Gillespie. (172) L. Dillon, G. W. Gillespie. (173) A. A. Jamieson Willard P. Hall, C. W. Stewart. (174) A. A. Jamieson W. P. Richardson, Benj. Harding. J. H. Whitehead, A. Larzelier, W. P. Hall, J. P. Blair, (174) A. A. Jamieson, W. P. Richardson, Benj. Harding. (174) A. A. Jamieson, W. P. Richardson, Benj. Harding. (174) A. A. Jamieson, W. P. Richardson, Benj. Harding. (175) A. A. Jamieson, W. P. Richardson, Benj. Harding. (175) M. Mitchead, A. Larzelier, O. Hulan. (177) M. P. Richardson, W. P. Hall. (176) W. P. Richardson, W. P. Hall.
(175) W. P. Richardson, J. H. Whitehead, A. Larzelier, O. Hulan. (175) M. P. Richardson, J. H. Whitehead, M. P. Richardson, W. P. Hall. (176) W. P. Richardson, W. P. Hall.
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called, and of personal violence to those who should cance, and or personal violence to those who should take part in the protest, it was not presented to the Governer, (199.) Major Richardson, the Pro Slavery evadidate for Council, threatened Dr. Curner, the Free-State caudidate, that if he contested the election be and his office would be put in the Missouri

River, (200.) The number of votes in the District by the census The number of votes in the District by the census was 334—of these 124 voted. The testimony shows that quite a number of persons whose legal residence was in the populous county of buchanan, Mo., on the opposite side of the river, had claims in the Ter-ritory. Some ranged cattle, and others marked out their claim and built a cabin, and sold this incipient title where they could. Tory were not residents of the Territory in any just or legal sense. A number of settlers m ved into the District in the month of March. Your Committee are satisfied, after a care-ful analysis of the records and testimony, that the number of legal votes cast did not exceed 200—out of 127. of 727.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

The election in tuls district was held in the house The election in this district was held in the house of Mr. HATES. On the day of the election a crowd of from 400 to 500 men (201) collected around the polls, of which the great body were citizens of Missouri. One of the Judges of Election, in his testimony (202), states that the strangers commenced crewd-ing around the polls, and then the residents left. (1027, SUBJECT CHECK THE CHECK THE ACTION OF A THE ACTIO he wild or done to harm the feelings of the most sensitive on the other side. He gave some grounds, scuspice on the other slue. The gave some grounds, have d on the Missouri Compromise, in regard to the blackt of voling, and was understood to excuse the Mesomisms for voting. Your Committee are satisfied that he old not vote Cel. Busys recommended all to vote, and he hoped none would go home without voting. Some of the Pro Slavery residents were much disstified at the interforence with their much dissati-field at the interference with that rights by the Missourians, and for that reason-be-cause reflection convinced them that it would be heter to have Kansas a Free-State-they "fell over the fence," (204.) The judges requested the voters it take an earth that they were actual residents. They objected at first, some saying they had a claim, or "I am here." But the Free-State Judge insisted upon the oath, and his associates, who at first were disposed to waive it, coincided with him, and the voters all took it after some grum Jing. and the voters all took it after some grumpling. One said he cut him some poles and haid them in the shape of a square, and that made him a claim; and another said that he had cut him a few sticks or wood, and that made him a claim. The Free-Stare men did not vote, although they believed. Stare men did not vote, although they believed their numbers to be equal to the Pro-Slavery set-tlers, and some claimed that they had the majority. They were deterted by threats thrown out by the Musceutians, before and on the day of election, from putting up cancidates, and no candidates were run, for the reason-that there was a credited ramor previously that the Misseurians would control the election. The Free-State Judge was threatened with examising then the pulls, and a young man throat expulsion from the polls, and a young man thrust a pistol into the window through which the votes wore received. The whole number of votes cast was 417; of the names on the poll-book but 62 are in the census-tolls, and the testimony shows that a small portion, estimated by one witness at one-quarter of the legal voters voted. Your Committee estimate the number of legal voters at 80. One of the judges referred to certified to the Governor that the election was fairly conducted. It was not contested becau-e no one would take the responsibility of doing it, as it was not considered safe, and that if another election was had, the residents would fare no better

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

For some time previous to the election, meetings were held and arrangements made in Missouri to get were held and arrangements made in Missourn to get up companies to come ever to the Territory and vote (205.) and the day before and on the day of election, large bodies of Missourians from Piatte, Ulay, Ray, Usariton, Carrol, Clinton and Saline Counties, Missouri, came into this district and camped there (206.) They were armed with pistols and howie-knives, and some with guns and rifles (207.) and had badges of hemp in their button-holes and elsuwhere about their persons. (208.) On the morning of the election there were from 1.000 to 1.400 persons present on the ground (209.)

On the morning of the election there were from 1,000 to 1,400 persons present on the ground (209.) Previous to the electico. Missourians endeavored to persuade the two Free-State Judges to resign by making threats of personal violence to them (210.) one of whom resigned on the morning of election, and the crowd chose another to fill his place (211.) But one of the Judges, the Free-State Judge, would take the oath prescribed by the Governor; the other two deciding that they had no right to swear any one who offered to vote, but that all on the n۳ 2DV OBC WIO UNC ground were entitled to vote (212.) The only votes refused were some Delaware Indians, some 30 Wyandotte Indians being allowed to vote (213) One of the Free-State candidates withdrew in consequence of the presence of the Missourians, and cheering and acclamations by the Missourians (214.) During the day, the steamboat New Lucy came down from Western Missouri, with a large number of Missourians on board, who voted and then returned on the bost (215.) The Missourians gave as a reason for their coming over to vote, that the North had tried to force emi-pration into the Territory, and they wanted to construct that movement (216.) Some of the canuidates and many of the Missourians took the ground that, under the Kansas-Neoraska act, al who were on the ground on the day of election were e: titled to vote (217) and others, that laying out a town, staking a lot, or driving down stakes, even on another man's claim, gave them a right to vote. And one of the members (218) of the Council, R. R. REES, declared in his testimony that he who should put a different construction upon the law must the sither a knave or a fool. The Free-State men generally did not vote at that election (219;) and no newsy-arrived Eastern emigrants were there (220,) The Free-State Judge of elecgrants were there (220,) The Free-State Judge of elec-ticn : effused to sign the returns until the words " by lawful resident voters" were stricken out, which was done, and the returns made in that way (221.) The election was contested, and a new election ordered by Governor REEDER for the 22d of May. The testimony is divided as to the relative the testimony is divided as to the feight strength of parties in this District. The whole number of voters in the District, according to the census returns, was 355; and, according to a very carefully prepared list of voters, prepared for the Des Supergravidates and other Bars Supergraves Pio-Slavery candidates and other Pro-Slavery men a few days previous to the election, there were 305 roters in the District, including those who had claims but did not live on them (222.) The whole number of votes cast was 964 Of those named in the census 105 voted. Your Committee, upon careful examination, are satisfied that there were not over 150 legal votes cast, leaving 814 illegal votes.

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In the Second District, because the oath was administered by G. W. TATLOR, who was not authorzant to acminister an oath.

In the Third District, because material erasures nadia

In the Fourth District for the same reason. and In the Seventh District, because the Judges were Col 3)1 @

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montesworn at all. In the Eleventh District, because the returns how the election to nave been held viva voce instead

The the Sixteenth District, because the words "by Imathe Sixteenth District, because the words "by Imathe Sixteenth Original Stricts from the returns. Although the fraud and force in other Districts where equally great as in these, yet as the Governor hand no information in regard to them, he issued cer-

tillicates according to the returns. Albetract of the Returns of Election of May 22, 1955.

Niv.of	Finces of	Pro-Slavery	TLAG-DINIG		
Tistit.	Voting.	Votes.	Votes.	Scattering.	Total.
11	Lawrence.		288	18	395
	Douglas		127	<u> </u>	127
	Stiuson's.		148	1	149
	." 116"		66	13	79
	Conneil Gr		33	·	- 33
	Leavenwor		140	15	715
Т	'ofal		802	47	1,419

Wour Committee here felt it to be their duty not config to inquire into and collect evidence in regard tonfig to inquire into and collect evidence in regard tonfigree and fraud attempted and practiced at the effections in the Territory, but also into the facts and protexts by which this force and fraud had there excused and justified; and for this purpose wour Conmittee have allowed the declarations of momeresident voters to be given us evidence in their unit Condition in the allowed the declarations of non-resident voters to be given as ovidence in their cown behalf; also the declarations of all who came up the Missouri River as emigrants in March, 1855, whither they voted or not, and whether they came instorthe Territory at all or not; and also the runnors which were circulated among the people of Missouri parwious to the election. The great body of the tes-instructure taken of the spitting Dale. timmony taken at the instance of the sitting Delegame is of this character.

When the declarations of parties passing up the mixer were offered in evidence, your Committee re-cuined them upon the distinct statement that they would be excluded unless the persons making the diadbrations were by other proof snown to have have connected with the elections. This proof was not mude, and therefore much of this class of testimony is incompetent by the rules of law, but is al-blowed to remain, as tending to show the cause of theaction of the citizens of Missouri. The allegod dunces of the invasion of March, 1855, are included

Gausses of the invasion of March, 1855, are included in mo following charges:
If That the New England Aid Society of Boston was filten importing into the Territory large numbers of men, manely for the purpose of controlling the elections. That filts came without women, children or baggage, wentiate the Territory, voted, and returned again.
If That men were hired in the bastern or Northers. Safer, or induced togo to the Territory, solely to vote, and returned again.
If That the Governer of the Territory purposely postgened the day of election to allow this emigration to armive, and rotice the England Aid Sobiety, and personalization to active and notice to the people of Missouri and the Territory. That these charges were industriously circulated;
That these charges were industriously creditated in the setterner. "Hut grossly exaggerated statements were made in megaid to them; that the newspaper press and heading menin public meetings in Western Missouri, while in one case by a Chaptain of the United States Astroy, gave currency and credit to them, and thus excited the people, and induced many well-meaning difficents of Missouri to march into the Territory to nucet and repel the alleged Eastern paupers and Ab-difficientists, is fully proven by many witnesses.

But these charges are not sustained by the proof. In April, 1854, the General Assembly of Massa-In April, 1854, the General Assembly of Massa-ellusetts passed an act entitled "An act to incorpo-rate the Massachusetts Aid Society." The object of this Society, as declared in the first section of this stat, was "for the purpose of assisting emigrants to suitle in the West." The moneyed capital of the Ourpotation was not to exceed five millions of dol-llars, but no more than four per cent. could be as-suesed during the year 1854, and no more than ten Mor cont. in any year thereafter. No organization

sussed during the year 1853, and he more than the par cent. in any year thereafter. No organization was perfected, or proceeding had, under this law. On the 24 h day of July, 1854, certain persons in Beston, Mass., concluded articles of agreement and sesociation for an Emigrant Aid Society. The pur-perce of this Association was declared to be "assist-ing emigrants to settle in the West." Under these secondary indiwit ually liable. To avoid this difficulty, an appli-We thinly hable. To avoid this this thistopy, at appre-omion was made to the General Assembly of Massi-edusetts for an act of incorporation, which was granted. On the 21st day of February, 1855, an act was passed to incorporate the New-England Emi-grant Aid Company. The purposes of this act were declared to be "directing emigration westward, and while and providing accompandation for the emiadding and providing accommodation was ward, and adding and providing accommodation for the emi-gents after arriving at their place of destination." The capital stock of the corporation was not to ex-ded one million of dollars. Under this Charter a

dempany was organized. Your Committee have examined some of its offi-evers, and a portion of its circulars and records to avcertain what has been done by it. The public at-tention at that time was directed to the Territory of Kansas, and emigration naturally tended in that direction. To ascertain its character and resources. this Company Sent its agen Bion thus obtained was jublished. The Company Bude arrangements with various lines of transporfation to reduce the expense of emigration into the Herritory, and procured tickets at the reduced Pates. Applications were made to the Company by persons desiring to emigrate, and when they were humerous enough to form a party of convenient fize, tickets were sold to them it the reduced rates. An agent acquainted with the route was selected to Accompany them. Their baggage was checked, and Al trouble and danger of loss to the emigrant in this Way avoided. Under these arrangements, companies wont into the Ferritory in the Fall of 1854, under the articles of Association referred to. The Company did not play any portion of the fare, or furnish any personal Fay any portion of the fare, or furnish any personal or real property to the emigrant. The Company, during 1555, sent into the Territory from eight to ren staw-mills, purchased one hotel in Kansas City, which they subsequently sold, built one hotel at Law-dence, and owned one other building in that place. In some cases, to induce them to make improve-ments, town lots were given to them by town Associations in this Territory. They held no prop orty of any other kind or description. They im-posed no condition upon their emigrants, and did no inquire into their political, religious or social durinous. The total amount expended by them, inopinious. The total amount expended by them, in-diuding the salaries of their agents and officers, and the expenses incident to all organizations, was less then \$100,000. Their purposes, as far as your Committee can as-dertain, were lawful, and contributed to supply those wants most experienced in the settlement of a new country. The only persons or company who emigrated into the Territory under the auspices of the Emigrant Aid Society in 1855, prior to the election in March, was a party of 159 persons who came under the charge of CHARLES ROBINSON (237.) In this party there were 67 women and children (238.) They came as actual settlers, intending to make their homosin the Territory, and for no other make their homes in the Territory, and for no other purpose (259.) They had about their persons but little baggage; usually sufficient clothing in a car-pet sack for a short time. Their personal effects, such as clothing, furniture, &c., was put into trunks and boxes; and for convenience in selecting and cheapness in transporting, was marked "Kansas Party Baggage, Care of B. SLATER, St. Louis." Gene-rally this was consigned as freight in the usual way to the care of a commission merchant. This party had, in addition to the usual allowance of 100 pounds to each passenger. a large quantity of baggage on to each passenger, a large quantity of baggage on which the respective owners paid the usual which the respective owners paid the usual extra freight (240.) Each passenger or party paid his or their own expenses; and the only benefit they derived from the Society, not shared by all the people of the Territory, was the reduction of about \$7 in the price of the fare, the con-venience of traveling in a company instead of alone, and the cheapness and facility of transport-ing their freight through regular agents. Subse-quently, many emigrants, being either disappointed quently, many emigrants, being either disappointed with the country or its political condition, or de-ceived by the statements made by the newspapers ceived by the statements made by the hewspapers and by the agents of the Society, became dissatis-fied, and returned, both before and after the elec-tion, to their old homes. Most of them are now set-tlers in the Territory (241.) Some few voted at the election in Lawrence (241.) but the number was small. The names of these emigrants have been eccepting and are of these wave found upon ascertained, and — of them were found upon the poll books. This company of postceful emi-grants, moving with their household goods, was distorted into an invading horde of pauper Abolition-ists, who were, with others of a similar character, to control the domestic institutions of the Territory, and then overturn those of a neighboring power-ful State. (237) Benjamin Slater, Charles Robinson, F. A. Hunt. (238) Charles Robinson. (239) Samuel C. Smith. (240) B. Slater and F. A. Hunt. (241) Charles Robinson, Samuel C. Smith.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT. The election in this District seems to have been

fairly ornducted, and not contested at all. In this District the Pro Slavery party had the majority.

#### EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Previous to the election, Gen. DAVID R. ATCHISON Previous to the election, Gen. DAVID R. ATCHISON of Platte City, Mo., got up a company of Missouri-ans, and passing through Weston, Mo. (223,) went over into the Territory. He remained all night at the house of —, and then exhibited his arms, of which he had an abundance. He proceeded to the Nemohaer (Eighteenth) District (224) On his way, be and his party attended a Nominating Convention in the Fourteenth District, and proposed and caused to be nominated a set of candidates in opposition to the wishes of the Pro-Slavery residents of the Dis-trict (225.) At that Convention he said that there were 1,100 men coming over from Platte County, and if that wasn't enough they could send 5,000 morethat they came to vote, and would vote or kill every

G = d d dolitionst in the Territory (226.) On the day of election, the Missourians under Ar-chisen, who were encamped there, came up to the poils in the Eighteenth District, taking the oath that they were residents of the District. The Miscourians were all armed with pistols or bowie knives, and said there were 60 in their company (227.) But 17 votes given on that day were given by residents of the District (22S.) The whole number of votes

of the District (225.) The whole number of votes was 62. R L. KIEK, one of the candidates, came into the District from Missouri about a week before the election and boarded there (229.) He left after the election, and was not at the time a legal resident of the District in which he was elected. No protest was sent to the Governor on account of threats made against any who should dare to contest the election (230.) The following tables embdy the reelection (230.) The following tables embody the re-sult of the examination of your Committee in regard so this election. In some of the Districts it was im-possible to ascertain the precise number of the legal votes cast, and especially in the Fourteenth, Fif-teenth and Sixteenth Districts. In such cases the number of legal and illegal votes cast is stated, after a careful reëxamination of all the testimony and records concerning the election:

a careful reexamination of all the testimony and records concerning the election:
(15:) Dr. G. A. Cutler, John Landis, A. A. Jamieson.
(20) Dr. G. A. Cutlor.
(20) Dr. G. A. Mart. G. F. Warren. (206) David Brown F. A. Hart. G. F. Warren. A. Fisher. H. H. Moore, W. G. Matthias. (208) F. A. Hart.
L. J. Fasin. M. France, W. H. Adams. H. M. Moore.
(210) F. A. Hart, T. A. Minard, G. F. Warren. R. R. Biefes, A. J. Patie W. G. Matthias. (30) D. Brown, M. France. (313) D. Brown, F. A. Hart, M. France. (312) M. France.
(212) F. A. Hart, T. A. Minard, G. F. Warren, R. R. France. (313) D. Brown, F. A. Minard, G. F. Warren, R. R. Fees, S. J. Eastin, A. T. Fattie, H. M. Moore. (217) D. Brown, F. A. Minard, G. F. Warren, R. R. Fees, S. J. Eastin, M. Moore. (210) D. Brown, F. A. Minard, G. F. Warren, R. A. Minard, G. F. Warren, R. R. Rees, H. M. Moore.
(210) L. J. Fastin, M. Mone, C. (213) D. Brown, F. A. Minard, G. F. Warren, F. A. Mart, M. France, H. M. Moore.
(220) L. J. Fastin, M. France, W. H. Adams.
(221) L. J. Fastin, M. France, W. H. Adams.
(222) L. J. Fastin, M. Arance, Cutler. (223) H. Niles Moore.
(224) Dr. G. A. Cutler, (225) Dr. G. A. Cutler. (227) D. H. Baker, John Belew. (225) D. H. Baker, John Belew. (225) J. J. Baker. (225) J. J. Haker. (225) Dr. G. A. Cutler.

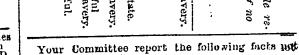
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Felix G. Bradin Samuel France F. Browning		John Fee	John Landis	Joel Ryan	J. Ryan. G. A. Cutler.	John Laudis	G. A. Cutler	P. McCartney		S. D. Houston	S. D. Houston	B. H. MOUSER	Adam Pore	
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59			5 <u>4</u>					3	1	120		1.50		Total in Rep. Dist.
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1496	417	363	ន	346	13	3	243	11	328	<b>8</b> 88	821	845	(105)	Total cast in El'c, D
964	417		486				1263	270		167	1	85 57		Total cast in Rep. D
150	80	140	17	186	•	36	13	46	7	딿	75	104		No. le'l vt's in El'c, D
814	283	166	45	160	,	<u>ہ</u>	130	3	321		6			No. il'l vt's in El'c. D
150	80	140	279				t	525		156	·	284		No.le'l vt's in Rep.D.
814	332	160	2C <b>G</b>				200	321		10		030		No. il'l v'ts in Rep. 9.
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Abstract of Census, and Returns of Election of March 30, 1855, by Election Districts.

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6		10	ree	Scattering	Total	ŝ	<b>Total</b>	•	No.	0	•	•	<b>?</b>
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Ť	Voting.		4	:	:	2	lle	8		Ξ.	- 10	1 2.	Ξ.
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÷.		Pro-Slavery Votes.	Free-State Votes	:	:	4	5	No. persons residents.	of Voters	:	uč.	:	Mombers
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÷		1	:	:	:	Total of Legal Votes.	Illegal Votes.	<b>F</b>	:	:	-	:	:
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	Lawrence	781	250	••••	1034	232			369	1	2 1	28	2 1
21	Bloomington	818		11	#41	30	310	519	199	2		8	Z
2 3	tiz'corTeenzs'h		- 4	9	372	32	238	252	101	3	1	4	1
4 1	Dr. Champan'e,	78	9 9	-	80	15	65	177	47	1		1	1
(	Bull Creek	377	9	-	386	13	380						-
5	Pettawatonie.	199	65	-	264	75	191		110		-7		
- 1	Big Sugar Cr'k	74	17	7	98	82	59	1407	442	4	2	7	4
(	Lit. Sugar Cr'k	84	70	<b></b>	104	104			010		1		
6 3	Fort Scott	615	35		350	100	250	810	258 88	5 3	T	6 5	2 1
7 3	Isaac B. Titus	211	23	~	234	25	209	118 33	- 85 - 89	3		5	1
	Council Grove	17	.17	3	37 75	37 75		56 56	39 36	8 6	1	5 8	1
	Prwnee	23	52		75 69	48	21	36 151	- 36 63	10	1	ē.	1
10	Big Blue	27	42		09 22	48 23	21	101	03	10		8	
	Rock Creek	9	21		328	23	321	36	24	9		9	1
11	Marveville	328	7		11	- 11	<b>3</b> 71	40	24	10		å	1
12	St. Mary's	4	19	2	35	38		114	78	1			
	Silver Lake	12		2	939	12	<b>9</b> 30	284	96	10		10	1
13	Hickory Hoint.	283	6 30	3	346	12	200	104	50	7		11	•
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14	Wolf Creek			48	305	100	500	1101	001	8	•	12	0
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15	Науев	412		5	964	150	814	1183	885	10	2	14	3
16	Leavenworth	899 43			59	59	014	150	£0	1	•	•••	.,
	Gum Springs	48			62	17	45		28		1		
18	Moonestown										_		
	Tota	5427	791	63	6320	1310	4908	8501	2893		13		26

Abstract of Election of March 30, 1855, by Council

		Districts.	_
	લ્યારુ 🔺		No, of Council Dist.
	CT CC -3 C3 L0	14 <b>4</b> 14	No. of Election Dist.
Big Sugar Creek Little Sugar Creek	Titus' Bull Creek Pottawatomie	Lawrence Chapman's	Precincts.
	101 53 449	<b>5</b> 0 <b>5</b> 0	Voters in Elect. Dist
	193 193 442	460	No.of voters by census in Council Dists.
<b>Parte-sectorie</b>	C3	с <b>и</b>	No. of Councilmen.
A. M. Coffee. David Lykins. A. M. Coffee. David Lykins. David Lykins.	A. McDonald. H. J. Strickler, H. J. Strickler, H. J. Strickler, A. M. Coffee David Lykms. A. M. Coffee	Thomas Johnson Eawd. Chanmar Thomas Johnson Edwd. Chanmar Thomas Johnson Thomas Johnson	Pro-Slaver V Candidates.



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shown by the tables: Of the 2,905 voters named in the census rolls,881 Of the 2,905 voters named in the census rolls, 831 are found on the poll books. Some of the settless were prevented from attending the election by due distance of their homes from the polls, but the grave harge bodies of armed Missourians would be station polls to vote, and by the fact that they did so any pear and control the election. The same causes due terred the Free-State settlers from running caudi-dates in several districts, and in others induced the candidates to withdraw. candidates to withdraw.

The poll books of the Second and Eighth Distrigue were lost, but the proof is quite clear that in the Second District there were 30, and in the Eighth District 38 legal votes, making a total of 898 logal District as legal votes, making a total of our fight votens of the Territory, whose names are on glue census roturns, and yet the proof, in the state in which we are obliged to present it, after excluding illegal votes, leaves the total vote of 1,310, sho sing a discrepancy of 412. The discrepancy is accounted for in the sum. First the coming in of action the for in two ways: First, the coming in of settlership for the March election, and after the census tore the March election, and after the census with taken, or settlers who were omitted in the census; or secondly, the disturbed state of the Territary while we were investigating the elections in some of the districts, thereby preventing us from getting testimony in relation to the names of legal vojous at the time of election. at the time of election.

If the election had been confined to the astual stat-tlers undeterred by the presence of non-residents or the knowledge that they would be present in allow bers sufficient to out vote them, the testimony and cates that the Council would have been composed of cates that the Council would have been composided seven in favor of making Kansas a Free State, eject-ed from the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Sixth Council Districts. The result in the Eigeth and Tenth, electing three members, would have been doubtful, and the Fith, Soventh and Ninth would been elected three Pro-Sizvers members have elected three Pro-Slavery members.

Under like circumstances the House of Range-sentatives would have been composed of foundary members in favor of making Kansas a Free State, elected from the Second, Third, Fourth, Finil, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Representative Districts.

The result in the Twelfth and Fourtcenth Repres sentative Districts, electing five members, which have been doubtful, and the First, Sixth, Elevand and Fifteenth Districts would have elected sough Pro-Slavery members.

Pro-Slavery members. By the election, as conducted, the Pro-Slavery candidares in every District but the Eight Rand-sentative District received a majority of the view; and several of them, in both the Council and Haue, did not "reside in," and were not "inhabitants of?" the District for which they were elected, as required by the organic law. By that act it was declared by the organic law. By that act it was declared to people thoreof perfectly free to form and regu-late their domestic institutions in their own way, subject to the Constitution of the United States?" So careful was Congress of the right of nonular So careful was Congress of the right of pupply so carcial was congress of the right of popular sovereignty, that, to secure it to the people, while out a single petition from any portion of file country, they removed the restriction against Slavery imposed by the Missouri Compromise. And yet this right, so carefully secured, was thus by force and fraud overthrown by the neople of a netforce and fraud overthrown by the people of an an

joining State. The striking difference betwe n this Republic and other Republics on this Continent is not in the pro-visions of Constitutions and laws, but that there charges in the administration of those lawshare been made near fully and quietly through the

visions of Constitutions and laws, but that have changes in the administration of those laws have been made peacefully and quietly through the ballot-box. This invasion is the first and only one in the history of our Government, by which an or-ganized force from one State has elected a Legisla-ture for another State or Territory, and as subjict should have been resisted by the whole executive power of the National Government. Your Committee are of the opinion that the Constitution and laws of the United States have invested the President and Governor of the Terri-tory with ample power for this purpose. They could only act after receiving authentic information of the facts, but when received, whether before or after the certificates of election were granted, this power should have been exercised to its fullest ex-tent. It is not to be tolerated that a legislative body thus selected should assume or exercise any legislative functions; and their enactments should be regarded as null and void; nor should the ques-tion of its legal existence as a legislative body be determined by itself, as that would be allowing the criminal to judge of his own crime. In section 22 of the engenies on this purpose. actermined by itself, as that would be anowing the criminal to judge of his own crime. In section 22 of the organic act it is provided, that "the persons having the highest number of legal votes in each of said Council Districts for members of the Council, having the infinite information i

To be concluded To-morrow.

