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BIOGRAPHY OF GOVERNOR ANDREW H. REEDER.

[For the biography of Governor Reeder the Historical Society is indebted to his sons and daughter. It is understood to have been prepared in part, from data furnished by Hon. Grosvenor P. Lowrey, of New York, who was Governor Reeder's private secretary during a portion of his official service. It was received from Mr. William W. Marsh, under date of March 2, 1881.]

Andrew H. Reeder, first Governor of Kansas Territory, was born at Easton, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1807. He received an academical education at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, studied the profession of the law, and entered upon its practice at Easton, where, after the customary vicissitudes of a young lawyer, he arose to a local eminence unsurpassed in eastern Pennsylvania, by any of his professional associates. This distinction was the more notable as the bar of that part of the State was recognized as exceptionally strong and able.

Mr. Reeder was married in 1831, to Amelia Hutter, of Easton. Of this marriage eight children were born, five of whom, together with their mother, survived the husband and father. Mrs. Reeder died, in Easton, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1878. The surviving children are Mrs. William W. Marsh, of New Jersey, George M., Howard, and General Frank Reeder, of Easton. The domestic life of Governor Reeder was distinguished for its purity, and the devoted attachment of the members of his family to each other.

His political and business life was distinguished for energy, integrity, and high intelligence. In politics Governor Reeder belonged to the Democratic party, and was an active participant in its counsels previous to his appointment to the Governorship of this Territory. He had never been an office-seeker, but believed in the duty of every man to take part in political affairs. His rule of action in this respect was once stated by him in the form of advice to a young friend, thus: "First succeed in your profession. Acquire, if you may by honorable means, such fortune as will enable you at all times to maintain yourself with dignity, irrespective of public emolument. If then an office suitable to your taste and capacity seeks you, accept it, but do not allow any thought of public employment to occupy your attention until that period shall have arrived."

Governor Reeder acted strictly upon this rule in respect to the conspicuous appointment to his first public office. He was not only not an applicant

for the place, but his first thought in respect to it was suggested by a communication from the late Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania, then a member of Congress, who informed him that together with Mr. John W. Forney, he had recommended the President to make the appointment.

Only those readers who remember the excitement following the passage of the famous "Kansas and Nebraska Act" will be able to appreciate the responsibility and consequent dignity attaching to that appointment at that time. All persons who have seen the comparative development of the two Territories will, however, be interested to learn that Governor Reeder's friends considered the appointment to the Governorship of Nebraska was the more important, and were inclined to regret that he should be consigned to the oblivion of a minor post.

The excited political condition of the times, and the grave questions which were about to be tried upon the new arena, gave interest to the appointment in the eyes of Mr. Reeder sufficient to induce him, after a few days' consideration, to accept it; and in the fall of 1854 he took his departure for Fort Leavenworth, which, except Fort Riley, was the only place then generally known or spoken of in Kansas.

The succeeding winter was one of much excitement throughout the country, and especially along the border of Missouri and the newly-created Territories. Governor Reeder had, shortly before his departure for his post, conversed with friends upon the difficulties likely to arise from the lawless action of Massachusetts and other New England emigrants, who were then reported through the press as organizing to settle in large bodies in Kansas and vote down the legal introduction of slavery there. He went to the Territory in full belief that the difficulties, if any, of his administration, would arise out of the disorderly and lawless action of this class of emigrants. He had not up to that time been brought into any close personal association with the men who then represented the interests of slavery at the Federal Capital.

Whatever he may have learned on his arrival in the Territory in respect to the purposes, principles and actions, either of those Eastern people whom he then distrusted, or of those prominent along the western border of Missouri whom his political associations led him to trust, it was soon clear that the latter had learned something concerning him which caused them much dissatisfaction.

An extract from the *Washington Sentinel* of the 24th of June, 1854, will show what the Southern men in power thought themselves justified to expect after the passage of the Territorial acts:

"It is said that the President has tendered, or is about to tender, that office to an individual from a non-slaveholding State, whose opinions upon the Territorial bill are either unsound or unknown. To such rumor we give no credence; we cannot, we do not believe that the President can for a moment think of frustrating by his patronage the design of a bill which he countenanced in all its stages, and to which he gave his ready sanction as a law. Recent developments have shown that Kansas

Territory is in the highest degree suited to slave labor, and that the equal laws of labor . . . must inevitably introduce the institution of slavery there."

Mr. Reeder was in full sympathy with Senator Douglas, the author and champion of the bill, and of the doctrine of so-called "Squatter Sovereignty," which the bill was intended to protect. It is probable that at that time he had, with the great majority of the American people, regarded himself as precluded by the constitution from raising questions as to the abstract right or wrong of negro slavery where it existed.

He was welcomed with eclat by the politicians of Missouri on his passage through that State, and was doubtless prepared even to see slavery legally introduced into Kansas, if that should indeed be the fair result of applying the equal laws of labor; but he was not willing to see the voice of an actual majority of actual settlers overcome either by force or chicane on either side.

His opinion upon the economical questions relating to slavery made him favorable to the incorporation of Kansas as a free State. The violence and lawlessness which almost immediately developed themselves in favor of the introduction of slavery, caused him to think more deeply than before upon the moral aspects of that question; and it may be said that the pro-slavery zeal of western Missouri was the chief instrument for converting a Democratic Governor of Pennsylvania training and Southern sympathies into a warm and devoted friend of the slave, and opponent of all ends which required the support of such violent and unlawful means. This conversion was complete when, at the first election for members of a Territorial Legislature, the people of western Missouri openly organized and formed themselves into military parties and to the number of several thousands marched across the border, deposited their votes as citizens of Kansas and returned to their homes in Missouri on the same day. In many places the actual residents who had emigrated from the Northern States with their families, were driven from the polls and their lives threatened should they attempt to cast their votes.

Governor Reeder was then at Shawnee Mission, on the border of Missouri. This was, by his residence, made the temporary seat of government. He was virtually alone, and the policy of the men of Missouri with whom he came in contact was, by boasting, threats, and the display of reckless violence, to intimidate where they could not persuade. They demanded certificates of election for their candidates according to the returns of inspectors, appointed chiefly from the number of those who had invaded the Territory for the purpose of voting. Governor Reeder refused to grant certificates until ample time should have been given for the receipt of such protests as might need to be made. The people of the remotest precinct in the Territory had time to forward, and did forward, a protest against the granting of certificates to a candidate elected by illegal votes. Several other such protests were received; and Governor Reeder, upon full consideration of the facts, called new elections in several districts.

It is easier now, since the events of the civil war, to realize the wild frenzy to which such a community as western Missouri then was would be driven by an example of calm courage and a deliberate proceeding like this. The family and friends of Governor Reeder, indeed the whole country, became justly alarmed for his personal safety. At about this time various persons, notably the editor of the Parkville *Luminary*, were made the objects of violence, either in person or in property. This excitement was greatly intensified when Governor Reeder, believing it best that the Legislature should convene at a point as far remote from the local influences of Missouri as possible, exercised his power of appointing the place of meeting by calling it at the town of Pawnee, near Fort Riley, where the public buildings could be availed of.

The charge was made against him that he was interested in lands near Fort Riley; that he had denied attention to the pressing affairs of the Territory during the winter of 1854 and 1855; and that he had improperly participated in the purchase of lands from the half-breed Indians. These charges, little by little, were spread throughout the party press, and a strong demand was made upon the President for his removal.

The ideas which prevailed at the time concerning the rights of the people of Missouri in the Territory of Kansas, and the great outrage implied by any resistance of their will, will be seen from the following copy of a handbill, headed "People's Proclamation," and circulated under date of April 9, 1855:

"Whereas, Governor Reeder has shown himself incompetent and unfit for the duties of his position; and whereas, the appointment of a man to the Governorship of the Territory without consulting the choice of those to be governed, is an arbitrary exercise of power, the citizens of Kansas have therefore resolved to hold an election at Fort Leavenworth on the 28th, to elect a person to succeed Governor Reeder, whose removal will be solicited."

About this time Governor Reeder visited Washington. A strong Southern party, headed by Mr. Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, was urging his removal. That removal was demanded upon the ostensible grounds above suggested, of speculation in lands, and an attempt to promote his private interests by assembling the Legislature at a place inconvenient to its members. The then Commissioner of Indian Affairs was made the special mouthpiece of that party, and a correspondence, which resulted quite satisfactorily to the friends of Governor Reeder, ensued between him and the Commissioner. After two weeks in Washington, during which Governor Reeder's friends, under the form of defending him against these specific charges, were really called upon to defend him against the inexpressed but more important charge that he was not found to be a facile instrument in the hands of those local politicians of Missouri who assumed to act as representatives of the Pro-Slavery party of the South, he was assured by the President of his personal confidence, and that he was desired to return to the Territory and continue the performance of the duties of his office.

The view then taken by Southern men of the actions of all such as did not explicitly coincide in their plans for the introduction of slavery, is shown in a letter to the *New York Herald* of May 20, 1855, under the title of "The Scheme of the Administration to make Kansas a Free State":

"The particulars of an astounding game at political hazard are shortly to be made known to the American people, numbering as leaders in the performance no less personages than the President of the United States and Senator Douglas, of Illinois. This exposure will demonstrate to the South how far with safety to the future it may be well to trust Northern politicians in their professions of support to their institutions. . . . The particulars attending the conspiracy to force upon Kansas a free-soil government comes to me," &c., &c.

In the *Daily Pennsylvanian*, a Democratic organ of great influence at that time, appeared an article about the 20th of May, from which the following is an extract: "We give below an extract from a letter to a gentleman of this city, from one who has battled long and well for the rights of the South, and who will still aid it in all that justly belongs to it. But it is very evident that his feelings have been soured at the conduct of the Missourians:

"WASHINGTON CITY, May 30, 1855.

"Governor Reeder has a proud yet most critical position. The murderers in Missouri pursue him alone, because he will not yield to their demand for slavery by illegal votes in Kansas. Had he done so there would not be the skeleton of a Democratic party left in the free States. He might have purchased ease and place by letting the slave-owners of Missouri take charge of Kansas; he might have been Governor or Senator; but he thought of Pennsylvania and the North, and of his own honor, and he acted as an honest and patriotic Democrat. He goes back, and will sell his life dearly if any effort is made to do him personal injury. The fact is, the South asked too much of us. I am sick of their arrogance, sick of their violence, and resolved that, however ready I am to stand by their rights, I will not sustain their wrongs. Slavery is not God-descended; it is not a divinity; it is a load to carry, and we must not have it made heavier by arrogant exaction."

These excerpts will give some idea of the seething political feeling of the time, and will cast light upon that beginning of discontent among prominent Democrats in the North, which finally ended in the breaking-off of the greater portion of that party in solid mass from its Southern associations, when Mr. Davis and his friends, moving logically forward from the position which they had taken in respect to Kansas, announced the secession of the South and the opening of the War of the Rebellion.

Governor Reeder prepared to return to Kansas. On the day before his departure he received from William L. Marcy, Secretary of State, a letter desiring him to make explanations to the President of certain charges against his official conduct, being the same which have been already mentioned. Governor Reeder replied, informing the Secretary that he was on the eve of departure to the Territory, where the Legislature would convene on the 2d of July, and from that place he would address his reply. The press generally expressed the opinion that the President was at last driven to yield to the demand for Governor Reeder's removal, but that as it was

impossible to assign the real ground, an ostensible ground, one less likely to offend public opinion, had been chosen.

On his trip up the Missouri-river by the boat *Polar Star*, which arrived at Kansas City about the 20th of June, Governor Reeder was on several occasions made the subject of offensive and insulting approaches by the people at the landings, and by some of his fellow-passengers. It was evident that the excitement of the Missourians had been greatly increased during his absence by their failure to procure his removal.

Arriving at Kansas City, he departed immediately for Pawnee, where the Legislature assembled on the 2d of July, and almost immediately adjourned to Shawnee Methodist Mission, about three miles from Westport, Missouri.

The Governor had, by message, communicated to the Legislature his objections to the proposed adjournment, on the ground that, under the terms of the Territorial act, it was not in the power of the Legislature to sit elsewhere than at the place named by him, and his doubt whether the Territory would derive any fruits from such legislation as might be passed at another place. This warning was disregarded, and the Governor felt called upon to veto all acts passed by that Legislature, upon grounds which were clearly and forcibly set forth in the message vetoing "An act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors, and games of chance, within one mile of the Shawnee Manual Labor School, in the Territory of Kansas," dated July 21, 1855. Immediately following this veto, Governor Reeder was notified from Washington of his removal, and John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, was appointed in his place.

Thus relieved from whatever embarrassments may have existed in his official position, Governor Reeder threw himself ardently into public affairs, becoming an element of great strength in counsel and in action to the sorely beset Free-State party of the Territory. He attended the first convention of that party at Big Springs, and was the author of the resolutions passed by that convention, which rallied Free-State men and concentrated them for the contest which was to follow.

This convention took action aimed to rid the people of the Territory from the effects of the Missouri invasion, through which a usurping Legislature had been foisted upon Kansas, enacting a code of laws intended to exclude and drive out Free-State settlers. The acts of that Legislature, including those providing for elections, were repudiated by the convention. Steps were taken towards the framing of a Constitution, and application to Congress for admission under it into the Union as a State. Governor Reeder was nominated by the convention as a Delegate to Congress. At an election provided for by the convention, he was elected by 2,849 votes, as against 2,721 votes which were cast for John W. Whitfield at an election provided for by the Pro-Slavery usurping Legislature—the larger part of these votes being cast by Missourians who had come over for the sole object of voting, and who were in no sense citizens of Kansas.

At the assembling of Congress Governor Reeder proceeded to Washington and claimed his seat, upon the ground that he had been elected by a majority of the legal votes cast in the Territory. In the spring of 1856, a committee was appointed by the House of Representatives, consisting of William A. Howard of Michigan, John Sherman of Ohio, and Mordecai Oliver of Missouri, to investigate the allegations made by Governor Reeder in support of his petition to be seated. The committee began the taking of testimony at Tecumseh, on the 5th of May, 1856.

During the spring, considerable bodies of men, varying from one to three hundred, had come into the Territory, unaccompanied by their families and without the possession of such property as usually indicated an honest purpose to settle and remain. They were from South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, and other Southern States, and were fully armed, and acted under military organization. One, which chiefly attracted attention, was known as "Buford's Company." They were encamped about Lecompton, and at various points within a few miles of Lawrence, and were believed to be guilty of various acts of outrage and murder which then occurred.

The United States Court, presided over by Judge Lecompte, of Maryland, whose affiliations were understood to be most cordially with the Pro-Slavery party, was convened at Lecompton. At the same time a grand jury was summoned; and coincidentally with the Congressional examination and the assembly of these armed men, the grand jury proceeded to examine into charges of high treason against Andrew H. Reeder, Charles Robinson, James H. Lane and others. A subpoena was issued to Governor Reeder, and served, in the presence of the Congressional Committee, requiring his attendance before the grand jury. It was suspected by his friends to be the purpose of the Pro-Slavery men, not only to withdraw him from the Congressional investigation, and thus stifle discovery, but if possible to bring him within some real or pretended infraction of the laws of the usurping Legislature, for which he could be taken into custody and retained in the Territory.

Failing to obtain his attendance as a witness, the grand jury, without taking any testimony whatever relating to Governor Reeder, voted by a large majority to find an indictment against him and Charles Robinson for treason. This was in obedience to the charge by Judge Lecompte, who is described by Governor Reeder as "a man of frivolous mind, little ability, less integrity, great perversity and indolence, and limited knowledge of the law, who, having neither property, practice, nor reputation at home," had been appointed Chief Justice of this unfortunate Territory. The plan, which was openly discussed in the jury room, was to arrest Governor Reeder under whatever charge, with other prominent Free-State men in the Territory, and, keeping them in confinement for a few months, to break down the party in detail.

After the indictment, another subpoena was issued and served upon Governor Reeder, requiring him to appear at Lecompton to be examined as a

witness before the grand jury which had just indicted him. This subpoena the Governor was advised to disregard; and on Thursday, the 8th of May, he returned to Lawrence with a majority of the committee. An attempt was there made to attach him for contempt of the subpoena, but he refused arrest. By this time all possibility of Governor Reeder's remaining with safety to participate in the investigation was, in the opinion of his friends, at an end. The object of intelligent Pro-Slavery managers was achieved; but the anger of their more ignorant followers had become so stirred that great fears were entertained lest he should be made the object of mob violence. Respectable Pro-Slavery men, together with all his friends, assured him that his life would not be safe should he remain openly in the Territory. He was by the aid of friends conveyed to Kansas City, where he was concealed for nearly two weeks, seeing every day the posse comitatus marching through the streets executing or trying to execute writs in the State of Missouri for the arrest of fugitives from Kansas, who were charged along with him in a new general indictment for high treason. Charles Robinson, of Lawrence, and others, endeavoring to make their way from the Territory, were arrested at Lexington and other places in Missouri and returned to the Territory, where they were kept in duress for several months.

After countless perils Governor Reeder reached the State of Illinois on the 27th of May. His arrival in the free State occasioned the wildest excitement and enthusiasm. As he journeyed toward the East, at every principal town he was detained, and great crowds of people assembled to see him, to welcome him, and to promise him protection from any attempt to retake him and return him to the Territory.

To a man reared in an orderly community, where personal violence was to be thought of only as the most unlikely of all dangers, this was a trying experience. The courage and the skill with which Governor Reeder had first withstood, and then escaped from the mobs of his enemies, caused him to be the hero of the hour in the North.

In the year 1856 the Republican party for the first time nominated a candidate for the Presidency, and Governor Reeder heartily entered the campaign in favor of John C. Fremont. At the close of that campaign he returned to the practice of his profession at Easton, and continued it with greatly increased success. In 1860 he was a prominent candidate before the Republican convention for the Vice-Presidency, being nominated by the Pennsylvania delegation. At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, he and General Nathaniel Lyon, afterwards killed in Missouri, were appointed Brigadier Generals, being among the first appointments to that rank made by Abraham Lincoln.

Governor Reeder was possessed of high natural qualities for a soldier—courage, endurance, power of discipline and combination—but he was without such experience as in his opinion was necessary to justify any conscientious man to assume important military command. He declined

the appointment, expressing publicly his opinion that no man had a right to learn a new trade or profession at his time of life, at the possible expense of the lives of other men. He promptly offered his services to the Government, however, in any other capacity in which they could be useful, and afterwards was employed in various important services, not strictly military, during the war.

His death occurred, after a short illness, at Easton, on the 5th of July, A. D. 1864. His memory should be revered by every citizen of Kansas as that of an honest and fearless magistrate, who gave to every duty his best intelligence and effort, and who in trying times was willing to risk life, if need be, rather than to submit to or permit the perpetration of wrong to the infant Territory over which he had charge.

GOVERNOR REEDER'S ESCAPE FROM KANSAS.

COPY FROM DIARY OF GOVERNOR A. H. REEDER; WRITTEN BY HIM DURING THE PERIOD WHEN HE WAS ESCAPING FROM KANSAS IN DISGUISE, IN MAY, 1856.*

MONDAY, May 5.—Left Lawrence with Congressional Committee for Tecumseh. Commenced examination of witnesses there in the afternoon; R. Rees assisting Whitfield.

TUESDAY, May 6.—Examined witnesses. Took tea with Judge Elmore. Returned at 9 o'clock P. M. through the woods alone. Began to think this was rather imprudent. Mrs. Elmore lives in a cabin of one room; was compelled to nurse her negroes and do the house work last fall; she says she never cooked a meal before. She bears the change well, and is a most excellent woman.

WEDNESDAY, May 7.—Examined witnesses until 4 P. M. Learned from the best authority (a grand juror and others) that the plan we had so often heard of was about being carried out, to paralyze the Free-State party; that the grand jury now in session at Lecompton had been charged by the court, as had the last grand jury at Delaware, that not only all the officers of the State Government, but all the judges of election, were indictable. A number of indictments had been found at Delaware, but for some reason had not been pressed, and the grand jury being many of them drunk, several had been lost in the street. A similar attempt, we knew, had been made at Osawkee, when John Hutchinson had been called as a witness, and

*The extract from Governor Reeder's diary was received by the Society from General Frank Reeder, with the following letter:

"EASTON, Nov. 4, 1865.—*F. G. Adams, Esq., Topeka, Kansas*—DEAR SIR: I send you by this mail a copy of the diary kept by my father in 1856, while escaping from Kansas. It is in one or two places incomplete, the original having become so blurred as to be indecipherable. I have added a copy of the will made while concealed in the hotel at Kansas City, the original of which was found in a compartment of the diary. Very truly yours,
FRANK REEDER."

had refused to answer several questions, and his refusal had been passed over because they were of matters inquirable at Lecompton, in another county. Both these courts, as well as that at Lecompton, were presided over by Chief Justice Lecompte, a man of frivolous mind, little ability, less integrity, great perversity and indolence, and limited knowledge of the law. Having neither property, practice, nor reputation at home, his head became turned by the location of the capital at the town he had laid out and named. By this means and the domineering habit of the Pro-Slavery men, so well adapted to operate on a weak man, they have made of him a most supple tool. After his charge to the grand jury at Lecompton, they proceeded to consider the matter, and, without taking any testimony at all, voted by a large majority of the 16 present to find indictments against Gov. Robinson and myself for treason. James Whitlock (a canting, sneaking scoundrel, who was elected to the bogus Legislature by the 1,000 Missourians that came over to Lawrence and took possession of the polls, and who does the most atrocious things under the garb of piety), suggested that it was important to get out of us all the facts we knew, and that perhaps, if they once presented us for treason, they could not put us through an examination, and if not, the presentment would better be suppressed, and send subpoenas for us first; that we could then be examined, and afterwards arrested.

District Attorney Isacks was sent for, and inquired of whether we could be as well examined after we were presented as before, and he of course said "No." All of this Whitlock knew as well before, his main object being to bring us to Lecompton on a subpoena, knowing that on a warrant for treason we would not come. These details I had from James F. Legate, one of the grand jury, who came up to Tecumseh to inform me. Governor Robinson and Lieutenant Governor Roberts and myself had a consultation, and all came to the same conclusion — that the plans of the enemy were well laid; that if we allowed them to pick up all our leaders, including all the State officers, members of the Legislature, &c., for an offense notailable, and keep them shut up for six months, and until after the next election, (as they could,) that they would then take our people in detail and break them down, especially as they had provided for a parade and training of the militia on election day, and under cover of this would introduce, without doubt, a number of men from Missouri. The prospect was dark, the crisis an important one and involving grave consequences, and yet we had but brief time to consult. Resolved that we must soon make an open, organized armed resistance, and that to make it as effectual and justifiable as it is already righteous and just, we must do it under and through the forms of the State government, and thus set up the State against the Territorial government. For this we must call the Legislature together, pass laws, organize courts, organize and officer our militia, and supply them all with arms, who are not already supplied; that as soon as our courts are organized we

must issue writs of habeas corpus and take their prisoners away from them, and thus make the issue of force and blood in the best shape we can. Codifying committees are already at work, and some of the laws will soon be ready. The Legislature must be called by the — day of June, as on that day commences the next court in the Second District, when they will all be indicted and arrested. It is agreed also that some one shall go East to raise men and arms to prepare for this emergency, and for several reasons that Robinson would better go, after issuing his proclamation for the Legislature to assemble, leaving Roberts to act in his place. I suggested that I would like to have them try one of their indictments for treason on me, and that perhaps I should better be arrested. All agree that much capital could be made out of it, but the only difficulty is that it will keep me prisoner till October, when so much is to be done. I persisted, however, that I would submit to the arrest and try it. We did not determine what we would do as a last resort in case the General Government took the field against us, and gave us the alternative of backing out or of levying war against them. This would be not the silly sham treason for which indictments are found now, but actual treason at least in the letter, although as holy and glorious in spirit as the dawn of the Revolution of '76. Robinson declares that at least we will wipe out the d—d Territorial Government absolutely and effectually, and to this we all assented.

Toward evening a Mr. Fain, a new-comer from Georgia, who has been in the Territory but two weeks, called and very politely informed me that he was acting as Deputy Marshal, and had a subpena for me. I requested him to let me see it, and he handed me a copy. On looking at it I discovered that it was very irregular in form, and, as I was not yet ready to be arrested for treason, I determined not to obey it. I accordingly so informed the officer, giving, as the reasons, my privilege as Delegate in Congress, and the informality of the subpena. He left, and soon after met Legate, asked where Robinson was, and was told he had gone to Topeka; asked if he could go there and subpena him with safety. Legate mischievously told him he did not know, that he must run his own risks, which so alarmed the Georgian that he at once turned back to Lecompton. The same evening we went back to Topeka; stayed till after breakfast of the next day.

THURSDAY, May 8.—Returned to Lawrence, where we met Mr. Sherman and Mr. Oliver, who had gone to Lecompton on the evening before. At 2 o'clock P. M., commenced to examine witnesses. Saw my Georgia friend of yesterday come in and go up stairs for a consultation with Major Oliver, and some friends; had a small posse with him, all armed. He soon came into the room and informed me he had an attachment for me. I put myself on my privilege, and claimed that the committee protect me, so that I could go on with the investigation. They decided they had no power to interfere, but Howard and Sherman expressed a positive opinion in favor of my privilege from arrest; Oliver differing from them on that point. I then

stated how I was privileged, made a full explanation, and declared that I would protect myself, and warned the officer that if he arrested me, he did so at his peril. He and posse left without making the effort. In the meantime I had learned from good authority that my life was not safe from private assassination at Lecompton, and I had made up my mind that I would not go there to be kept for six months, in danger of nightly assassination and daily insult, from giving my help to our cause, or fighting the pending contest in Congress, confined in some miserable dog-hole in the place — for there are no comforts there. Same evening, by advice of friends, wrote to Shannon and Lecompte to say that, if they would give me their guarantee of personal safety and immediate return to the committee, I would come and testify. Same night a discussion was had whether I should wait and fight the posse that would come after me, or I leave the Territory; and there was a difference of opinion, all agreeing, however, that if the U. S. dragoons should come down we would submit.

Ascertained that there were only ten kegs of powder in Lawrence, and only 200 Sharps' rifles. Some were in the surrounding country, however, and 5,000 Sharps' rifle cartridges were reported on hand, so that the ten kegs would mostly be used for our three pieces of artillery and the common rifles. Intelligence came in that the enemy were ordered to muster at Lecompton, and had scouts out over the country, and that men were prepared to come from Kickapoo and Atchison, most of them Missourians, of course. Decided to wait till next day, and I stayed in my quarters at the hotel.

FRIDAY, May 9.—Governor Robinson left, openly, with his wife for Kansas City to take boat down the river. Roberts took command—messengers sent out to our friends to be ready if called for. Considered best that I should disappear for the present, and about 10 A. M. I left in a buggy with Lyman Allen, and with a borrowed overcoat and cap, drove to the ravine and walked down its bed to E. W. Clark's, where I remained secreted all day. The companies were mustered, and spies were sent up to Lecompton. Answer received from Shannon, unsatisfactory. Judge Lecompte says he has no answer to give.

Evening.—Picket guards posted a mile on the road to Lecompton. Reports that they have 300 men assembled. Friends came over to see me, and among them Mr. Howard, Chairman of Congressional Committee, Lowrey, Jenkins, Hutchinson, Roberts, &c. Prevailing opinion that I should leave the Territory and attend to matters at Washington, and that if I were away a fight could be avoided. Lowrey says he has a skiff at mouth of ravine to cross the river, and horses to ride so as to reach the Nebraska line; but prefer to go to Topeka, and thence up the Laramie road, and to Nebraska City, about 250 miles. First night's travel will be dangerous, as we must pass through the enemy's scouts. I preferred to go down at night to Kansas City, if creeks can be forded. Determined by advice, however, to go

west, and at midnight went over to the town to arrange; Lowrey and McClure to go along. Three horses tied in the ravine. At hotel found men who agreed with me; and decided to hide till the next evening and then start for Kansas City; Jenkins to make the arrangements. Left at once with Jenkins and rode to the house of — Morgan and G. W. Goss, who roused up and gave me a bed; (about a mile south of town.)

SATURDAY, May 10.—Remained shut up in bedroom all day. News from Lawrence that the posse had not come down. At 9 P. M., Jenkins came with two-horse carriage, and George Earl and McClure, and his own saddle horse. Concluded to avoid the main road on account of a company at Franklin and the height of the Wakarusa. Went by Blanton's—missed the road, and did not reach Fish's till near 1 o'clock at night, too late to pass Westport till long after daylight. Stayed at Fish's concealed; put horses and carriage out of sight.

SUNDAY, May 11.—Kept concealed up stairs. Many persons passed, through the day, and stopped; among them Milt. M'Gee, who would have given his whole team to know who was up stairs. Left at 7:30 P. M. Road clear. Arrived at Kansas City about 2 o'clock in the morning; found Lowrey waiting, and Col. Eldridge; room ready for us; dangerous neighbors across the passage.

MONDAY, May 12.—Remained concealed. Boat came up, and among passengers was G. W. Brown, of Lawrence. Rumors of a mob to take him, and I was removed to No. 25 for greater safety. Brown shut himself up in No. 28. A mob of 30 or 40 assembled, headed by Milt. M'Gee, who came into the hotel, and going by mistake to O. C. Brown's room, they dragged him out and took him down town—discovered their error, and let him go. Col. Eldridge came up and informed me, that I might be prepared. Sent out for about 50 Michigan emigrants, who had come up to-day and camped near town. The Marshal of the town came to the hotel and took part against the intruders, and soon had a posse. M'Gee's men were principally from Westport. Eldridge thinks they do not know I am here, but may tumble on me in searching for Brown. Looking out of my front windows, however, I saw and heard M'Gee, H. C. Pate, — Winchester, — Brockett, and another, in conversation, and Pate was instructing a man to go in and look for some one, and described me, so that from what I heard I recognized the description. Lowrey heard that they were also after him. The prospect of being overpowered, however, deterred any further effort, and in the afternoon they suddenly left. In the evening it was found that men were posted all around the house to prevent any escapes—all over the hill back of the house and in the hacks and wagons in front, besides those walking up and down the street. No light kept in my room, which Mrs. Arms had kindly abandoned to me.

TUESDAY, May 13.—Learned that Brown was still in the house, and that Robinson and wife had been stopped at Lexington, Missouri; a party of

men coming on the boat and taking him off and sending up a committee to the Territory to know if he was wanted. I advised Lowrey to leave by the first boat, and he did so in disguise. Before leaving I had him to write a letter directed to me at Chicago, and mail it loosely sealed, to induce the belief that I was in the States, by the way of Nebraska and Iowa, as we were confident they would open it. I instructed him also, if he got safe to St. Louis, to telegraph up here that he had heard from me and that I was safe in Chicago. I remained a prisoner in my room, but was most kindly waited on by the ladies, Mrs. Arms, Mrs. Lyman, Mrs. Coates, and Mrs. Monroe Eldridge, who took a lively interest in my safety, and whose kindness I cannot soon forget.

EVENING.—Colonel Eldridge came to my room, much excited, to say that the Deputy Marshal, with two of the same posse that had come to arrest me at Lawrence, had just arrived and were in the house. We concluded of course that they were after me, and I supposed they had heard of my leaving Lawrence on Saturday evening. I told him they could not arrest me here on process from the Territory, and I would not submit — but that they had probably found an indictment against me for treason or something else, and in that case might get process for me here, and if so, and they came with Missouri process and a Missouri officer, he should get himself into no trouble, but bring them at once to my room. Expecting them to come, I concealed this diary, and made preparations. I remained up, till midnight, and there was a constant running up and down from the street to their room. At 12 o'clock I went to bed and slept soundly.

WEDNESDAY, May 14.—Colonel Eldridge came to my room this morning much pleased, to say that the party of yesterday had said nothing of me, but had said they were after Lowrey and Pomeroy. He stated also that the night before G. W. Brown, accompanied by Jenkins, had started for Lawrence, and had been stopped on the road by M'Gee's party of Missourians (without any process, of course), and made prisoners. Have not learned what is done with them. Three boats up this morning, and, as the Sultan left on her way up the river, I heard a great hurrah, and looked out, expecting that Robinson had been brought up. To my relief I found that it was a parting cheer to the Marshal's party, who were starting up the river to Leavenworth. After dinner it was thought best to remove me to 25, as the disturbance of orderly arrangements, consequent upon Mr. and Mrs. Arms being out of their room, and the door being locked all day, might excite suspicion; and it was accordingly done. Matters are now quiet, and if nothing new should turn up, and I can find a boat that lies here all night, and a Captain that is favorable to our cause—. It would seem that there is no suspicion of my presence here, although some circumstances seem to render this uncertain. At all events I am anxious to get off, as, since the arrest of Robinson, it will devolve upon me to go to the Governors of Ohio and Michigan, and, perhaps, Iowa and Wisconsin, for help for our people against Missouri.

THURSDAY, May 15.—Matters passed off as usual. Kindly treated and elaborately cared for by the ladies, who bring me my meals and all sorts of nice things to eat; who place early flowers in my room and attend to all my comforts, and at the same time eluding detection by the most watchful ingenuity and the most amazing stratagems. My imprisonment would be anything but irksome, were it not that my spirit chafes to be about the work of procuring from the States the aid so much needed by our abused and persecuted people, (aid, too, which will soon be needed,) and also that I long to join my idolized, noble wife, and my precious, dearly-loved children, to quiet the fears and anxieties which they must feel only the more keenly when Lowrey gets home and informs them that I am a concealed fugitive in the enemy's country.—Meanwhile, the work of violence and persecution goes on. I learn that Jenkins and Brown are still prisoners at Westport, without process; that travelers are stopped on the road—even the mail stages searched, and passengers taken out when they happen to be obnoxious. One traveler, coming down from Lawrence, was stopped on the road, and ordered to open his carpet-bag to see if he had any letters or dispatches from Lawrence, and, as he refused to be searched, it was cut open by the ruffians. I learn that court at Lecompton has adjourned—that Shannon has left because he has no control. This is probably a mistake; I cannot believe it. About 100 young men from the South, said to be from South Carolina and Georgia, arrived, as I am told, last evening, all armed and equipped after the fashion of Buford's men, who, from their appearance, equipments, acts, and conversation, have evidently come, not as emigrants, but only to fight. About half of them went on to Leavenworth, and the residue landed here and went into the Territory, leaving their trunks here with Mr. Taylor, and saying that they did not want them along, as the fight would probably be over in a few weeks, and then they would go back. This looks as though the crisis was to come sooner than we expected. God grant it may not be till we can get more men, more arms, and more powder.

Evening.—Mr. Coates came to my room and told me startling news. He says that he learned from S——, a member of the Blue Lodge, that it has been for some time determined to assemble all the force they can in the Territory and from Missouri, until they raise 2,000 men, and then attack and destroy Lawrence; that S—— says he received a summons commanding him to be there—that the plan is for parties to go in by byways and in small parties, so as to avoid detection, and when all is ready, to have pretexts furnished by the finding of indictments and issuing of writs, and taking the whole as the Marshal's posse, to march into Lawrence by night, and destroy the place and people. He states also that he informed Robinson of this last Friday evening, and at Robinson's instance went up on Saturday, arrived there Saturday night, and made it known to our people. This accounts for my not having heard it, as I was not in Lawrence after Fri-

day night. He says also that Donaldson, the Marshal, has issued a proclamation calling for a force, and reciting generally that he has writs against sundry citizens of Lawrence. He says also, on the authority of Colonel Sumner, that Shannon had become alarmed, but was powerless, and no better than a prisoner in the hands of those around him; that he had essayed to take into his own hands the collection of a posse, but the Marshal would not allow it; that he had then insisted that Donaldson should not accept the services of any Missourians, to which a reluctant assent was given, but that this was a mere evasion, and that there were camps of Missourians now in the Territory, who call themselves Georgians, as was learned from a man by the name of Wise, who was in the camp. There have come to the Territory this spring some 300 or 400 young men, including Buford's party, who evidently came here to fight, and whose leaders probably understood the whole programme before they left home.

Under cover of these men and assuming their name and character, the citizens of Missouri will doubtless come over. Mr. Coates also says, on authority of Colonel Sumner, that Shannon has actually fled the country, under pretense of business, to avoid the storm which he cannot control and dare not face. Also, that our friends at Lawrence sent a messenger (Captain Walker) to Shannon, with a letter requesting him to order out the troops for the defense of the town; that Walker had difficulty to get into town, and was compelled to conceal himself, and send in another person; that he was recognized and fired at, but not hit. Shannon's reply was written while surrounded by the ultra men about him, and was evasive and unsatisfactory. Also, that the attack was fixed for to-morrow evening. This is most alarming news, and I tremble for our people. How unfortunate that we cannot all be there! My first thought was to return; but on telling Mr. Coates so, he declared it impossible, and I have no doubt he is right. The road is well watched, and I should be stopped and captured. It is mortifying to think that the great decisive battle of the cause is to be fought so near me, and I to have no share in it—at least no share in the glory, although probably, as the fight must roll here, I shall share the danger.

FRIDAY, May 16.—Still shut up in my room, the monotony relieved only by an occasional visit from some of the ladies. Colonel Eldridge, who went to Lawrence two or three days ago, is expected back to-night. Monroe Eldridge called in, a moment, to bring me some cigars, and says that the rifles, which Jenkins sent up on Monday or Tuesday last, got safe, concealed in the wagon, as far as Franklin, and were there taken by the party stationed there. This is to be regretted, as our friends need them. He says also that all persons suspected of going to the help of Lawrence are stopped, and that baggage is searched on the road. Mr. Coates says that S— thinks the attack will not be made to-night. Jenkins, he says, was released at Westport, only on condition that he should not go to Lawrence; and as

he was on his way to this place he was arrested again by M'Gee — without process, of course. No arrangement yet made about a boat to go down on. I begin to feel uneasy, and urged Mr. Coates to fix upon one, and make the bargain.

SATURDAY, May 17.—Colonel Eldridge did not return, as expected last night, and no intelligence from him. Cannon, it is said, have gone up to Lecompton, and a load of cannon balls from Lexington. One piece of cannon is at Westport, waiting for the party that is to take it up. This morning the ladies had great difficulty in waiting on me. Mrs. E—— and Mrs. W——, and a new-comer, all seemed as though their suspicions were excited, and they on the watch. Mrs. Coates and Mrs. Monroe Eldridge were in my room, and it was a long time before they could leave it. Mrs. Eldridge was probably seen to come out. Afterwards, when I was taken to No. 27, until my room could be ordered up and left to stand open a while to avert suspicion from it, I was certainly seen by Mrs. S——, or the new-comer. This afternoon a report reaches here that I was captured at Leavenworth. Boat after boat passes down before my window, and my confinement begins to be more and more galling and chafing. I must leave here soon, at all risks. My wife, to whom I dare not write, and could give no consolation if I did, must be alarmed at the newspaper accounts and Lowrey's report, and I must get away from here. The North must be raised to the help of our people. This morning I urged Mrs. Coates to have her husband get me off as quick as possible. This evening I have a note from him, in which he says that the Amazon will be here to-morrow night, and he will try to get me on board. God grant he may. The nights have been very unfavorable, and are so still. It has been bright moonlight for a week past. News to-night from Lawrence by Colonel Eldridge's hack driver. The Colonel has stayed there on account of a sick child, whom he cannot remove. Things still *in statu quo*; the people full of apprehension, and the enemy encamped around them.

SUNDAY, May 18.—M. F. Conway and P. C. Schuyler, who landed here two or three days ago on their way to the Territory, are still here, although they contemplate going up to Lawrence every day if they can. They are in No. 26, opposite my room, and I hear them discuss the matter. They are not aware of my being here. They leave by the boat W. Campbell, to go up the Missouri river, no doubt finding it impossible to get to Lawrence. I learn that last night the ferry boat Lizzie came down from Lawrence, having made a trip there, and brings discouraging news to the effect that our friends there are dispirited and weak, and must be defeated, which is only another name for the destruction of the town and slaughter of the people. This afternoon a body of some 20 horsemen crossed the ferry from Clay county and took the road to the Territory. Immediately after, a buggy with two sorrel horses driven by a young man, said to come from Westport, crossed also. This was probably the set of chief plotters

who did not desire to be on the ground till the last blow was to be struck, and who are now notified to come. Coates wishes me to leave the house, and go to Mr. Brown's, up the ravine. On reflection, declined it as an increase of risk, and determined to remain here; but it is plain I must be off before the assailants of Lawrence come here, for they will swarm down here like a pack of wolves, and will probably search the house. Coates says the Amazon will be down to-night, and he can, he thinks, get me on board, as he is well acquainted with Captain Choteau.

Midnight.—Amazon has not arrived as expected.

MONDAY, May 19.—The Amazon still not here, and this almost the last chance to get off. If she should be delayed till to-night it might yet answer.

12 o'clock.—Amazon arrives and goes down the river without me. The W. Campbell may be here to-night.

Sundown.—The W. Campbell is not here, and probably will not come. In the evening a whistle sounds. Mrs. Wilcox, who happens to be in the room, looks out of the window and says it is a boat coming up. She proves to be the Martha Jewett, which has some 40 or 50 Southerners on board, and was expected to bring Robinson. A few of them stop here, and in the usual style proclaim that, if the people here want any country taken they are ready to take it. Great cheering at the wharf. How different from the arrival of Northern men! With the one it is a fillibustering adventure, a drunken spree, full of pistols, guns, hurrahs, boasting, &c. With the other it is the business of life, and they come quietly with no noise or display, and immediately go to buying oxen, wagons, plows, &c.

Midnight—and the W. Campbell is not here. This is the more to be regretted, as she would be a sure boat for us in all respects. For the first time I begin to despond. I think constantly of my dear wife and Ida. They will see all the news and be worked up to the highest pitch at the uncertainty of my fate; and now Lowrey has about reached home, from whom they will expect everything, and all that he can tell will make the matter worse instead of better. My poor, dear wife! How happy I will be if I can get once into a civilized country and to a telegraph office, that I can relieve her distress.

TUESDAY, May 20.—At 7½ o'clock this morning the W. Campbell sounded her whistle, having stayed at Leavenworth last night—only three hours' run. I learn that she has but one or two passengers. What an admirable opportunity is lost! The fates seem to be against us.

11 a. m.—The J. H. Lucas goes up; an unpropitious boat, even if going down. An awkward occurrence happened indoors. Having not been out of my room for several days, Mrs. Monroe Eldridge and Mrs. Wilcox called me out into No. 26 to clean up, and as No. 26 has no lock, the chambermaid stepped in, and, though called back at once, probably saw me. Afterwards she knocked at the door and I opened it and met her face to face.

She stepped back and said she would come again. This is very awkward, and makes it necessary for us to decide whether we will trust her in full and bribe her. Edward Eldridge says he will talk to her. He has done so, and I have done the same, and have applied the universal argument. She promises well, and I have some confidence. Coates and Conant are exceedingly anxious I shall take a wagon fitted as for an emigrant, and pass through Missouri to Iowa, and they have engaged a man to go. I regret they have done so, for I do not consider it at all safe. The J. M. Converse (Capt. Bowman, from Pittsburgh) is expected this evening, and it is now arranged that Coates shall speak to him, and that if possible I shall go on board to-night and pass up the river with him and then down. About 8 o'clock the Edinboro came down (Capt. Abeel), and, as she is to lie here all night, and the sky is cloudy, I feel anxious to get on board. The Converse may pass up and down in the daytime. On sending for Mr. Coates I find he has gone to Westport, being sent for by Gov. Robinson, who has been brought up on his way to Lecompton. Sent to Conant, in whose hands Coates left the matter. Monroe Eldridge says Conant refuses; that he is afraid of the consequences to himself and his store if it should be known, and he considers it too dangerous to approach the captain with any proposition. I sent to him then to go on board or elsewhere, and only learn the captain's name and his political opinions; to do so that I can judge if I dare send for him, and make the proposal myself, as he may not know me. But Conant fears to do even this. Edward Eldridge is sick, Colonel is gone, Arms is not well, and Monroe has the whole business on his hands. Sent for Mr. Taylor, who agreed at once and went aboard; reported in an hour that the captain was from Alabama, and that some of the new Alabama emigrants were on the boat talking and drinking with him, and all their toasts and conversation were of the most violent pro-slavery character. Of course we gave it up, although I am by no means certain that Captain Abeel could not have been bribed by a shrewd man. Up to midnight the Converse has not arrived. Arrangements made to call me when she comes unless the captain will agree to be here all night, as he returns down.

WEDNESDAY, May 21.—At 7 o'clock A. M. Mrs. Coates knocked, and I was obliged to jump into bed after letting her in. She says the Converse arrived at 5 A. M.; that Mr. Coates has seen him, and he says if I will come to Weston or Lexington, the places where he stays all night, he will take me. She comes from her husband, for an answer. What nonsense! Drive 43 miles to Weston, or twice that distance to Lexington, through most dangerous neighborhoods to dangerous places. I urged her to have Coates tell Bowman at once who the passenger was to be, to offer him \$200, either to run down here Friday night, or hold back so as to lie here on Saturday night. She left to carry my message. It is now nearly 4 P. M. and I have no answer. Coates has gone to Lecompton to attend to Robinson. I must

then get along without him. The prospect is dull indeed. Had Colonel Eldridge been here I feel sure I could have been off; but I cannot expect him now until the Lawrence difficulties are over, and then he will probably bring the whole swarm of invaders along. Mrs. Coates has just been in to say that her husband has unexpectedly returned; that the Deputy Marshal did not consider it safe to take Robinson to Lecompton, among the posse there assembled. She says also that, although he was sent for as Robinson's counsel, he was not allowed to have any private conversation with Robinson, that the Deputy Marshal sat by and insisted on hearing all the conversation. What intolerable tyranny, unheard of in the history of criminal jurisprudence! She again presses, as her husband's request, the plan of going through Missouri, which is so distasteful to me. I inquired of her what Captain Bowman said as to having his boat here on Friday night. She says that Coates had gone to the boat, but could not find him, and therefore nothing else had been said. Thus is lost all chance of this desirable boat. Coates called this evening. He was, with Colonel W. Russell, of Lexington, also counsel for Robinson, denied all private conversation with him. Mr. Preston, the Deputy Marshal, who had Robinson in custody, stated that he kept a guard at the door of the room, not to prevent Robinson from escaping, but to protect him—that men had threatened to kill Robinson if they had to kill the men who had him in custody. He also stated that it would not be safe to take Robinson up to Lecompton at present, on account of their own men, who would probably take him out of the hands of the officers and kill him. Coates says that a Free-State man by the name of Jones had been coldly shot down and murdered at Blanton by three Southerners—shot in the back as he was riding off unsuspectingly. Russell, who acts as counsel for Robinson, and knew him in California, is denounced and threatened also. But he says he is the friend and counsel of Robinson, and will stand by him. Coates states also that Conway and Schuyler were taken off the boat at Parkville, on their way to Leavenworth, and kept there some time, then discharged. Robinson wishes the people of Lawrence to make no fight or resistance. Edward Eldridge brings me a disguise; pants too small.

THURSDAY, May 22.—This morning the Star of the West. A note from Coates is thrown over my door, saying that Lawrence is taken. Hotel destroyed. A messenger from the enemy's camp came in and took boat immediately down the river; would give no particulars except to say that Col. Eldridge and family were safe. The mob will probably be here to-night or to-day, and will be very likely to attack or search the house. What will become of me? How bitterly I realize that if I had had a thorough, efficient, zealous friend outside, I would now be safe in the States. For three or four days have I been seeking to get the particulars of the plan to cross Missouri to Iowa, and in vain. Last night Coates did not know them himself. My poor, dear wife! She is uppermost in my thoughts. How

much I reflect on the agonizing suspense that now makes her nights restless and her days miserable; day after day looks in vain for letter or dispatch; with trembling hand opening each day the newspaper, only to be left in the same uncertainty and misery. And should I be murdered by this crazy, drunken mob, as is probable if they should discover me, she will probably first learn it from a newspaper. God have mercy on her and my dear, dear Ida, my own fond Emma and my three loved and precious boys, whose hearts are all filled with the image of their father, and whom, next to their noble, generous, inestimable mother, I love with the deepest affection. How these ties drag me down! If not for them how boldly and proudly could I not denounce and defy my pursuers, and die in conflict with a thousand of them. But God's will be done. If I am taken from the dear ones he has given me it will be for the best, and He will care for them. Intelligence comes in more and more certainly that this hotel is to be destroyed. The Pro-Slavery boarders are leaving and taking away their families and baggage. Persons in the secrets of the Pro-Slavery party come privately and warn their friends in the house. Gen. Calhoun has left. Last night, while he must have known that Lawrence was being destroyed, his daughter gave a party here.

Mr. Leonard Arms comes in to say that it is beyond all question the intention to destroy this house, as soon as they get back from Lawrence; but he thinks that if I can get out by 8 or 9 o'clock, I can get away. Sad chance! I can perhaps find a place to stay for a few days, but how am I to get away? Coates says that Conant's man is now unwilling to go; that he is afraid of being caught. It is now 1 o'clock P. M. What will twenty-four, or even twelve, hours produce? If I am taken by these demons, especially when herded together on this enterprise and maddened with liquor, I know I shall not live an hour. If I can refrain from speaking or thinking of my wife and children, I think I can show them how a brave and honest man can die. But when I recur to them, my throat chokes and my eyes fill.

Mrs. Coates reports that I can go to Brown's, but that I must not come till after dark. It is now 5 o'clock P. M., and I have put on such disguise as I can get, the dress of an Irish laborer. Have cut off my whole beard and soiled my face with cork, burnt. The ladies, and Mr. Edward and Monroe Eldridge, have been in, and we had a hearty laugh over it, although it is a matter of life and death. Thus do extremes meet. But mirth at such a time is spasmodic, and can last but a moment, to be followed by a reaction.

As I write, a party of the invaders come down and cross the ferry on their way home, shouting threats against the American Hotel, and whooping and yelling like Indians, and, as soon as they reach the opposite shore, firing off their arms. They linger there as though they may intend to return. Give me four hours more and will leave the house. I have written a hasty last will, which I leave in this book, care of Mr. Coates.

6 o'clock.—A meeting of the citizens has been held, at which the Mayor presided. It was ascertained that not more than 60 men could be raised to defend the house, and arms for not more than 25 or 30; and the Mayor informs Edward Eldridge that he cannot undertake to defend it, unless he can show the papers to prove that it does not belong to the Emigrant Aid Company. This he says he cannot do, because the Colonel did the business and has all the papers, and he has not come back from Lawrence. News is received of the attack on Lawrence and the destruction of the hotel. A few men killed.

Lying on the bed, and supposing the door locked, the man who serves the water opens and comes in. Of course I can do nothing but lie still and let him see me. Fortunate that I am to leave so soon.

8:30 o'clock.—Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Eldridge come up to say that all is ready, and that Brown is waiting to go with me. I declined to leave the house with Brown, preferring to walk out alone and join Brown on the road. After they left, I lit my pipe and walked boldly down the front stairs, through the office, which was crowded with people. Elbowing through them, I passed into the bar-room and out on the steps. Dozens of people were sitting and standing about the door and on the sidewalk, many of them the most obnoxious men, and who were well acquainted with me. I stood quite unconcerned on the steps until I saw a vacant chair, and went to it and sat down. My friends were about, and by my previous directions engaged those in conversation who were nearest and most dangerous. After sitting some minutes, I walked deliberately up the road, unmolested and unrecognized, with a sense of great relief; found Brown on the way, and went on to his house in the edge of the timber, and quite out of town; found there Mr. Davis and wife, who have a room rented—D. E. Adams, and J. McIntire. Sat out of doors and enjoyed the freedom and fresh air.

FRIDAY, May 23.—Obliged to keep close house during the day, in a stifling room. Determined I could not stay here; consulted with Adams as to taking a small skiff and running down the river at night so as to be taken on board the Converse as she passed. Agreed on the plan. Sent Adams to buy a skiff and tell Eldridge to send some provisions and have him or Coates make the arrangements with Capt. G. W. Bowman as he shall come down to-morrow. Adams returns and reports; and the plan during the day is fully matured by help of Hubbard and McIntire. In the evening Adams leaves to get the skiff and scull it out of the Kansas river to a place about a mile below town. About 9 o'clock McIntire and I start, each with an ax, and, skirting the town for awhile, then passed along the main road to the river. Hunted along the shore; could not find Adams or the boat. I went into a ravine and McIntire continued his lookout. A stranger is seen wandering about along the shore and road, much to our annoyance. Very soon Edward Eldridge and his wife came along with carpet-sack filled with a pair of blankets and provisions, and we got them in the ravine. Eldridge and McIntire then started out and walked to the man

and spoke to him; did not know him. He left, and soon Adams made his appearance. He and I took across the road to the skiff unperceived, and Eldridge and wife and McIntire returned. We floated quietly down the river to Randolph landing, which, in the dark, we had trouble to find, as neither of us was acquainted with the place. Dropped down below it about one-half mile and laid up our skiff under some overhanging rocks where it could not be seen from the shore. Clambered up the bluff and found a public road along the bank; reconnoitered for 400 yards around the woods, considered the place safe, and returned to the skiff for our sack and axes and Adams's bundle. The moon was then fully risen, and bright. Got safely into the woods above the road, where we slept till morning.

SATURDAY, May 24.—About 7½ o'clock we shouldered our axes and bundle and sack, and trudged up the road past the few houses that constitute Randolph. As we passed the principal house a man hailed us to know if we were woodchoppers. Adams replied "Yes." Had we got a job engaged? I whispered to Adams to say "Yes," but too late. He said "No." The man then walked out into the road and offered us a job. I stopped; asked the price. He said 75c. to \$1 a cord. I told him that was not enough; that we were going up to Eldridge's job above, where we could get, as we were told, \$1.12½; but that if we did not succeed we could stop and see him on our way back.

Encountered five or six other persons on the road, but no one paid much attention to us. Found a running branch, up which we passed out of sight of the road and sat down to eat our breakfast. Stayed there unseen till 12 o'clock; disappointed that the boat did not come as it should at 10 o'clock.

Arranged what story to tell at Randolph, if questioned. Made up a bundle of some of the provisions, &c., in my blanket, leaving the carpet sack for Adams. At 12 o'clock heard the whistle of the boat for Kansas City, five miles above. Waited one-half hour by the watch, and then left the ravine; passed down the road to a convenient place, and then ascended the hill where we had a view of the river for two or three miles.

Saw the boat coming, but could not make out her name till she was so near that we had to run down the road. She hauled up to the landing full of passengers, and as the plank was run out I went on board panting with heat, fatigue and thirst. Passed back among the deck passengers, where, according to my dress, I belonged, laid down my ax and bundle, and found quite a number of passengers there.

The deck clerk soon called for my fare, and I took a ticket to Waverly. I turned into one of the hot and stifling berths, and never suffered so much from thirst in my life, would have given anything for a drink, but laid still with my back to the passengers and hands. Soon the clerk came back, to give me change. I heard him ask, "Where is the old man with the pipe?" "There he lies," says a hand; "he is asleep; he feels his oats, I guess." "Yes," says another, "he had a good load on when he came on board."

The clerk came behind me and said, "Here, if you want money, take it;" and as I turned half over and took it, "Ah! I thought that would fetch you."

Toward evening I got up, and walked about, got some water, and to my consternation I learned from their talk that some of my fellow-passengers were a part of the invading force returning from the sacking of Lawrence, and that some leading men, no doubt to please their followers, had also taken deck passage. Among them I saw Henry L. Rout, a lawyer of Liberty, Mo., who picked up my pipe which I had dropped in the berth, and made some jocular remark to me. I was confident he knew me, and was very uneasy, especially as we were to lay that night at Lexington. Arrived at Lexington about 8 o'clock; divested myself of all that would lead to my identification or that was inconsistent with my dress. Sat about on the boat till about 11 o'clock, and then went to bed.

SUNDAY, May 25.—Laid in my bunk till near 9 o'clock. As we passed Waverly the clerk came and notified me. I told him that a gentleman on board had informed me that my friends did not live there any more, and that I would go on to Booneville. This was partly true. A man on board having heard me say I was going to Waverly questioned me and I told him I had friends there. He asked their name and I told him at random. He said no such man lived there. I afterwards followed him up, and by a plausible story put him off his guard and thanked him for the information.

In the forenoon, Capt. Bowman took the opportunity to speak to me, and said he could not get me up stairs till night, and that he had a lot of Border Ruffians up in the cabin. Sent the steward to me, under pretense that I was sick, to offer me anything I wanted to eat. I declined, however, and ate from the stock I had in my bundle; with good bread and cheese and a tin cup of water, I made a good meal, delighted that I had not been stopped at Lexington, for I had become convinced that I was recognized, or at least suspected.

Saw the captain again; learned that Mr. Fogg was on board. Told captain it would be best not to take me up stairs that night, as I might be missed by those below, and I would prefer to stay where I was. My bed-fellow was a pro-slavery man by the name of Ross, very genteelly dressed, of whom I had become very suspicious, and who seemed to watch me very closely.

This evening we laid up at Boonville, and there I quietly paid on to St. Louis. After night I watched with great care some three or four men who, I had persuaded myself, were suspicious of me.

MONDAY, May 26.—Breakfast finished my provisions. Fogg came down on the deck and approached me to talk, but I walked away from him. To-night or before morning at least we are to be in St. Louis, and I told the captain that I must be got up stairs to-night to change my dress. He informed me that, as arranged, Eldridge had put my valise and an old trunk on board, marked with a fictitious name. When we stopped at Jefferson City

I watched, as I did at all the landings, the persons who passed on and off the boat, and to my surprise I saw Mr. Ross, my bedfellow, going ashore with his carpet-sack, although he had paid to St. Louis. Watching, I observed that he went direct to the railroad depot. This being about 11 A. M., it was plain that he could get to St. Louis before evening and have a warrant for me so as to arrest me at once. I again saw the captain, who informed me that he could not get to St. Louis before 7 o'clock in the morning, and would lie by that night near St. Charles. This was very unsatisfactory, and on further consultation he agreed to get me up stairs late at night, and to hail the boat from St. Louis to Alton, as he would meet it in the morning, and put me on board so that I could go at once to Alton and not to St. Louis. Agreed on. On further reflection concluded this was not safe, as, if a warrant was out, they would look for me on that boat or at Alton. Sent up for captain again; proposed that he should see the man at the woodyard where we were lying and get me a guide across the country to Alton, so that I could arrive before the boat from St. Louis, and take a conveyance to the next railroad station above. Saw Fogg, who says two young men from Lawrence are up stairs, who will go with me. Captain could get no guide, but had the route described. The steward got my bundle up stairs for me, into the room of Bassett and Brackett. My valise was taken there, and I prepared to go up. Had great difficulty. Boat full of passengers. Watched all my fellow deck passengers to see them asleep, and finally laid down myself and feigned sleep. Two of them who seemed to watch me, then went to bed and seemed asleep. I thought all had turned in, and was thinking of soon slipping out, having arranged with the captain that the steward should be on the watch if anyone got up to follow me, when, to my great chagrin, the captain came noisily along the cabin, and up to my berth, and nudged me to get up. I was vexed, as I was sure this would attract the attention I had taken so much care to elude. There was no help, however, and I soon followed, pretending to look for a better place to sleep. Passed up stairs. Found to my disappointment that no watch had been set to see if I was followed. Passed quickly into the room of Bassett and Brackett. To add to the chance of detection, the captain followed me there. I changed my clothes and then learned from my friends that two of the deck passengers were out on the guards evidently on the watch. Determined, however, to go, and if followed to fight it out. Bassett and Brackett had no weapons. I had two revolvers and a knife, and supplied them. A violent thunder storm came up, and in it, toward the close, we put out the lights and started. The woods being close to the shore we stopped in them to see if we were followed. Waited a short time; no one came off the boat, and we struck through the woods; lost the road twice; traveled on, and finally, at 8 o'clock A. M., struck the Mississippi river fifteen miles above Alton. Got a man to take us across in a skiff.

TUESDAY, May 27.—We were then in Illinois. Bassett and Brackett

found a boat going down to Alton, and I hired a team to take me to Jerseyville, fourteen miles, Mr. Brock being the driver. At Jerseyville found a good hotel and livery stable, and hired a man to take me to Brighton, where I got on the evening train for Chicago; found Fogg and my little baggage on board. I learned the night before, as we traveled through the woods, that the ruffians had broken open my trunk at Lawrence, stolen and put on my clothes, and chased Chapin, of Ohio, as he came out of the hotel, calling out that it was me, firing at him, and threatening to kill him; and that there was a universal determination expressed among them to kill me. Arrived at Chicago.

WEDNESDAY, May 28.—At 9 o'clock was generally called on, and most enthusiastically welcomed. People came in crowds to look at and welcome me. In the evening, as I lay asleep on a sofa, a gentleman waked me up to say that there were a thousand people in front of the hotel calling for me. Went out on the balcony, was received with cheers upon cheers, made them a speech, and was kept all the evening shaking hands. Had a perfect levee. At 10:30 P. M. took the cars for Bloomington, where the State Convention was to meet next day. Arrived there on—

THURSDAY, May 29, at 7 o'clock A. M. Found there a great concourse of people, and, to my surprise, the wife of Gov. Robinson, with J. S. Emery of Lawrence. Was lionized all day, and engaged to speak in the evening. Spoke for 2½ hours to an enthusiastic audience, and at 12 o'clock left to return to Chicago. Arrived there at 8 o'clock on—

FRIDAY, May 30.—Roamed around all day, recruited my scanty wardrobe, went to an artist, and, having put on my disguise in his private room, had a photograph taken for my dear wife.*

At Bloomington and Chicago I proposed my plan of help for Kansas, to wit, the raising of 10,000 men and \$200 a man, and to equip and provision them for a year, \$5,000 to be sent on at once, and 5,000 men or more if wanted; they to provision 500 men in Chicago and 500 in the State.

Had full consultation with our friends, and among them, with Major Jones, of a volunteer battalion, who says that if funds are raised he will guarantee 300 good men. Slept to-night in a good bed—the first time I have done so, or had my clothes off, since the 22d.

SATURDAY, May 31.—Took the cars for Detroit. Arrived there in the evening, and no sooner was my name on the register than I was besieged by

*The Historical Society has in its collections a photograph of Governor Reeder in this disguise. It was given the Society by Hon. Edward L. Pierce of Milton, Massachusetts, accompanied by the following note of explanation written by him:

"The photograph of ex-Governor A. H. Reeder was taken in 1856, on his arrival at Chicago, of which only three copies were taken—one for the Governor, and the other two for Dr. Ray of the Chicago *Tribune*, and myself, who alone were present. It represents Governor Reeder in the disguise in which he came down the Missouri river at the time of his escape, an incident referred to in Phillips's 'Conquest of Kansas,' pages 275, 276. The clothes are the same he wore, but the hat and ax were procured at Chicago. The picture is an interesting souvenir of Kansas history. EDWARD L. PIERCE.

"MILTON, MASSACHUSETTS, Dec. 7, 1877."

Mr. Pierce is the distinguished author of the "Treatise on American Railroad Law," published in 1856, of "Memoirs and Letters of Charles Sumner," published in 1878, and other important works.

unknown friends, who pressed all kinds of good offices upon me. In the evening the Attorney General, State Treasurer and others, called, and I had a large levee.

COPY OF WILL OF GOV. A. H. REEDER, REFERRED TO IN THE ABOVE DIARY, AS MADE MAY 22, 1856.

I, Andrew H. Reeder, being in danger of being murdered by a set of vile ruffians and outlaws, who are outside of all the restraints of law, order, decency, and all social obligations, and who are below the savage in all the virtues of civilization, and who will probably kill me for opinion's sake, and in furtherance of that scheme for which already a number of lives have been sacrificed, to wit, the making of Kansas a slave State by violence and force of arms, do, in view of my death, which may happen to-day or to-morrow, make this last will and testament:

I declare my domicil to be in the borough of Easton, State of Pennsylvania, where I request this will to be proven.

I give and bequeath to my dear son, George Marchand, my gold watch, which has been in the family for three generations, and which I hope he will keep and transmit.

To my dearly loved and cherished wife, Amelia, I give, devise and bequeath all my estate, real, personal, and mixed, after payment of my debts, in fee simple forever.

My reason for this is that I know she will use it for the good of the children, as I would myself, and will share with them to the last dollar; and because, as there are many debts to pay and real estate to sell, it will be troublesome to deal with minors.

I appoint my friends Geo. W. Housel, C. F. Randolph and Henry Green, all of Easton, the executors of this last will and testament, and empower them to sell and convey at public or private sale any of my real or personal estate for payment of debts and expenses.

For the sake of my dear wife and children, I regret to leave my estate in its present scattered and shattered condition. The reasons are obvious, but I shall not stop to speak of them.

Witness my hand and seal, this 22d day of May, 1856, at Kansas City, Mo.

A. H. REEDER.

STATEMENT OF HON. GEORGE C. BRACKETT.

READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, JANUARY 19, 1886.

On the morning of May 22, 1856, and after witnessing the raid made on Lawrence the day before by Sheriff Jones's posse, led by Col. Titus, in company with Owen A. Bassett I started for Leavenworth en route to my former home in Iowa, for the purpose of enlisting volunteers to march to Topeka to assist in protecting the Free-State Legislature, which was to assemble in that city on July 4 following.

We reached Leavenworth and took up quarters at the same house with the United States Commission, which was investigating the recent Territorial election of a Delegate to Congress from Kansas, intending to take the first steamer bound for St. Louis on the next day.

During the evening an attaché of the commission, Mr. G. G. Fogg, of New Hampshire, intimated to us that the Commission desired us to lay over at Leavenworth until a certain steamer returned from up the river; also that he probably would accompany us, and might need our services. The character of service was not made known at that time.

On the forenoon of the 23d of May, in company with Mr. Fogg, we left Leavenworth on the steamer J. M. Converse, bound for St. Louis. When a short distance below Kansas City the steamer landed, ostensibly for the purpose of taking on wood, but the small amount, not to exceed a cord, brought on board, seemed surprising to observers.

While standing against the guards of the cabin deck watching the boat hands at work, I noticed a lone person come down the bank dressed in the guise of a wood-chopper. As he stepped upon the plank leading to the boat, I remarked that I guessed the captain had stopped to take on that tramp. He looked up, when I was reminded by his features of some one whom I had met, but who it was I could not recall to mind.

The steamer soon after pulled out, and nothing unusual occurred until we had reached a point just below St. Charles, Mo., late in the afternoon, I think about 4 o'clock. The steamer remained tied up here, with apparently no object, and no satisfactory explanation was given by either the captain or clerk of the boat, and which caused considerable comment among the impatient passengers. Night came on, and with it a violent rain storm, and still the boat remained there. Just after the supper table was cleared away, Mr. Fogg quietly intimated that there was a matter of great import connected with our trip, and that he wished to make me acquainted with the captain of the boat, and, to avoid any suspicion, that it was best to enter my state-room, remaining there until he should return with the captain. I immediately notified Mr. Bassett, and together we returned to our room. Shortly after, Mr. Fogg and the captain came in, and informed us that Governor Reeder was on board; that he wished to use our room for the purpose of changing his clothes, preparatory to leaving the boat, which he would do at that point, and cross from there to the Mississippi river, a distance of about 12 miles. That it further was his desire that Mr. Bassett and myself should accompany him. The captain then left us, saying that he would send the porter with the trunk to the back door of the state-room, and instruct him to rap on his reaching it. Soon after a rap was given, and on opening the door the porter set in a trunk, and following came Governor Reeder, whom I quickly recognized as the person coming aboard at the wood yard below Kansas City. After a hearty hand-shaking, the Governor divested himself of his disguise, and prepared for his departure, which was delayed several hours by the storm. Furthermore, it was suspected that emissaries of the Border Ruffians were on board; and I was detailed to watch certain persons in the gentlemen's cabin, by which I learned that the suspicions were well grounded. This occasioned further delay, and until all

persons in the cabin had retired. About 11 o'clock the captain informed us that the way was clear, when it was decided that we should leave the boat singly, and under instruction, proceed to a log cabin a short distance back from the river, where we would find a trail, which led directly across to the Mississippi river.

Well armed, and provided with umbrellas, we made the shore, soon found the log cabin and trail referred to, and started on our adventurous trip through an unknown and heavily-timbered country.

The night was intensely dark and the storm continued until near morning, and it was only by repeated flashes of lightning that we were able to keep our way. I locked arms with the Governor, (remarking, "Let the blind lead the blind;" that I hoped there was no ditch ahead into which we would fall,) because he held an umbrella and I had none. In this way, by the aid of lightning, we led the way without much trouble, until, when out about two miles, I should judge, I caught the noise of rushing water, and halted our little party until a flash of lightning disclosed a land-slide of about twenty feet in depth and not more than ten feet in our front, and across which our path led. This narrow escape made us very cautious, and we did not move until another flash of lightning enabled us to make our course around the chasm to the left, and another flash led us back to the trail on the other side. With this exception the trip was made quite easily, and we reached the Mississippi river a little before sunrise, the storm having passed and sky cleared up. We found the river very much swollen and about a mile wide at this place. On the opposite side was a farm-house, and along the banks could be seen what we thought were several skiffs and a rowing ferryboat. We commenced signaling for relief, and after nearly an hour had the pleasure of seeing two men jump into a skiff and start up the river, hugging the bank for about a quarter of a mile, and then heading across the river. During our waiting we whiled away the time with our revolvers, cutting the stems of the leaves of a large cottonwood growing on the banks of the river, the Governor proving himself an adept in the use of such weapons.

Having safely crossed the river, and standing on freedom's soil, the Governor remarked, "For the first time since leaving Lawrence, I feel easy and safe." Having breakfasted at the farm-house, the Governor hired a conveyance to the nearest railway station, and with a heartfelt hand-shaking and farewell, he left us for Chicago, and we on the first steamer for St. Louis.

This was the last time we were in company, yet corresponded at times as late as the winter of 1859; and seldom was a letter received from him that did not contain some allusion to the eventful trip from the Missouri to the Mississippi river.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, 1886.

EXECUTIVE MINUTES.

MINUTES RECORDED IN THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNOR ANDREW H. REEDER.

[The Executive Minutes, as published in this volume, are an exact transcript from a manuscript volume preserved in the office of the Secretary of State. The first writing in the book is in the form of a title-page, apparently in the handwriting of Governor Reeder, and consists of these words: "Executive Minutes of the Territory of Kansas. 1854." The first entry is on page numbered 2, and has over it, in the form of a heading, the word "Minutes." This heading, and also the entry under it, and the second heading, appear to be in the handwriting of Governor Reeder. The entries following appear to have been made by Secretary Woodson. The first eight entries are of acts performed at Washington. The ninth entry is that of the oath of office of the Hon. Rush Elmore, administered by Governor Reeder, "in the Territory of Kansas," October 15, 1854. The entries in the book embrace the period from June 29, 1854, the date of the commission of Governor Reeder, to September 20, 1856. The last entry is a record of a communication written by Secretary Woodson to President Pierce, which is dated September 20, 1856, some ten days subsequent to the entry of Governor John W. Geary upon his office. The book does not contain any entries pertaining to Governor Geary's administration.

The minutes recorded during Governor Shannon's term, including the intervals in which Secretary Woodson performed the duties as Acting Governor, are published in this volume, following the biography of Governor Shannon.]

MINUTES.

29TH JUNE, 1854.—Commission issued to Andrew H. Reeder, of Easton, in the State of Pennsylvania, as Governor of the Territory, by the President of the United States.

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
CITY OF WASHINGTON, } ss.

I, Andrew H. Reeder, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, do solemnly swear upon the Holy Evangelists that as Governor of the Territory of Kansas aforesaid, I will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully discharge the duties of the said office. A. H. REEDER.

I, Peter V. Daniel, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, do hereby certify that the preceding oath was taken and subscribed in due form of law by the said deponent, A. H. Reeder, before me, at the city of Washington, on the seventh day of July, 1854.

July 7th, 1854.

PETER V. DANIEL.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
CITY OF WASHINGTON, } ss.

I, Daniel Woodson, having been appointed Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the

United States, and well and truly discharge the duties of said office to the best of my knowledge and ability. DANL. WOODSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the 28th day of September, A. D. 1854, at the city of Washington, D. C. PETER V. DANIEL,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Commission issued to Daniel Woodson, of Lynchburg, in the State of Virginia, as Secretary of the Territory, 29th June, 1854, by the President of the United States.

29TH JUNE, 1854.—Commission issued to Madison Brown, of the State of Maryland, as Chief Justice of the Territory, by the President of the United States.

29TH JUNE, 1854.—Commission issued to Rush Elmore, of the State of Alabama, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory, by the President of the United States.

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } *ss.*

I, Rush Elmore, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Kansas, do swear upon the Holy Evangelists that as one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Kansas aforesaid, I will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully discharge the duties of the said office. RUSH ELMORE.

I, A. H. Reeder, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, do hereby certify that the preceding oath was taken and subscribed in due form of law by the said Rush Elmore, before me, at Fort Leavenworth, in the Territory of Kansas, on the fifteenth day of October, A. D. 1854. A. H. REEDER.

29TH JUNE, 1854.—Commission issued to Saunders W. Johnston, of the State of Ohio, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory, by the President of the United States.

RECORD OF OATH.

[*Blank.*]

29TH JUNE, 1854.—Commission issued to Andrew Jackson Isacks, of the State of Louisiana, as United States Attorney for the District of Kansas, by the President of the United States.

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
 TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.

I, Andrew J. Isacks, United States Attorney for the District of Kansas, do solemnly swear upon the Holy Evangelists that as United States Attorney for the District of Kansas aforesaid, I will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully discharge the duties of said office.

A. J. ISACKS.

I, A. H. Reeder, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, do hereby certify that the preceding oath was taken and subscribed in due form of law by the said deponent, A. J. Isacks, before me, at the Territory aforesaid, on the 29th day of November, 1854.

A. H. REEDER.

29TH JUNE, 1854.—Commission issued to Israel B. Donaldson, of the State of Illinois, as Marshal of the Territory, by the President of the United States.

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
 TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.

Personally appeared before me, Rush Elmore, Associate Justice in and for the said Territory of Kansas, Israel B. Donaldson, Marshal in and for the said Territory of Kansas aforesaid, who on oath says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully discharge the duties of Marshal of said Territory of Kansas aforesaid. So help him God.

ISRAEL B. DONALDSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the tenth day of November, A. D. 1854.

RUSH ELMORE,

Associate Justice Territory of Kansas.

20TH SEPTEMBER, 1854.—Charles Augustus Williams appointed Executive Clerk, and entered upon the duties of the office.

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
 TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.

Charles Augustus Williams, Executive Clerk of the Territory of Kansas, being duly sworn according to law, this ninth day of October, A. D. 1854, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully perform the duties of his said office.

CHAS. AUG. WILLIAMS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, Governor of said Territory, October 9th, 1854.

A. H. REEDER.

OCTOBER 7TH, 1854.—The Governor came into the Territory, and established the Executive office temporarily at Fort Leavenworth.

OCTOBER 10TH, 1854.—On complaint of James C. Brown that an assault and battery with intent to murder Fleming Thompson and Wm. N. Borden had been committed by Wesley S. Davidson, John A. Davidson, and Samuel Burgess, and that the lives of the said Thompson and Borden were despaired of, the Governor as the conservator of the peace of the Territory, and in the absence of the judges, issued an executive warrant, specially directed, in the absence of the Marshal, to Malcolm Clark, for the arrest of the prisoners.

OCTOBER 11TH, 1854.—Samuel Burgess and Wesley S. Davidson were brought in custody of the special Marshal, Clark, and same day recommit-
ted to his custody for further hearing.

OCTOBER 13TH, 1854.—On hearing before the Governor, it was determined that the prisoners should be admitted to bail, and same day recognizances were entered into before Hon. Saunders W. Johnston, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, who had then arrived in the Territory, viz.: Recognizance of John A. B. Davidson, Cornelius M. Burgess, Joseph Davidson, Randolph Stallard, John S. Burgess, and A. F. H. Burgess, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the appearance of the said John A. B. Davidson at the first sitting of the District Court of the United States which shall be held in and for such District for the Territory of Kansas, which shall include the venue of an alleged assault and battery with an intent to murder Fleming Thompson and Wm. N. Borden on the ninth of October, 1854; and of Samuel Burgess, Wesley S. Davidson, Cornelius M. Burgess, Joseph Davidson, Randolph Stallard, John S. Burgess, and A. F. H. Burgess, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the appearance of the said Samuel Burgess and Wesley S. Davidson at the same time and place, and then and there to answer to an indictment for an assault and battery with an intent to murder Fleming Thompson and Wm. N. Borden on the ninth day of October, 1854.

OCTOBER 18TH, 1854.—The Governor, with Judges Johnston and Elmore, and Marshal Donaldson and others, went into the Territory to examine the same in order to the making of election districts, judicial districts, &c., and returned November 7th, 1854.

NOVEMBER 8TH, 1854.—The Territory is divided into sixteen districts for elections and for the appointment of justices of the peace and constables, as follows, viz.:

First District.—Commencing at the Missouri State line, on the south bank of the Kansas river; thence along the south bank of said river to the first tributary or watered ravine running into the Kansas above the town of Lawrence; thence up

said tributary to the head thereof; thence in a direct line to the west side of F. Rolfe's house, and thence by a due south line to the Santa Fé road; thence by the middle of said road to the Missouri State line; and thence by said State line to the place of beginning.

Second District.—Commencing at the mouth of Big Spring branch, on the south bank of the Kansas river; thence up said branch to its farthest source; thence by a southerly line, crossing the Wakarusa river on the east side of the house of Charles Matingly [Matney?], to the middle of the Santa Fé road; thence along the middle of said road to the line of the First District; thence by the same along the west side of F. Rolfe's house to the head of the first tributary of the Kansas river above the town of Lawrence; and thence by the said tributary to the Kansas river, and up the south bank of said river to the mouth of Big Spring branch, the place of beginning.

Third District.—Commencing at the mouth of Big Spring branch, on the south side of the Kansas river; thence up the same to its farthest source; thence by a southerly line to the north bank of the Wakarusa river, on the east side of the house of Charles Matingly [Matney?]; thence up said river and its main branch to the line of Pottawatomie Reservation; and thence by the southern and western line of said Reservation to the Kansas river, and down said river to the place of beginning.

Fourth District.—Commencing at the Missouri State line, in the middle of the Santa Fé road; thence along the middle of said road to Rock creek, near the sixty-fifth mile of said road; thence south by the line of the late Shawnee Reservation ceded by the treaty of 1854; thence due east along the south line of said Reservation and the north line of the existing Reservation of the Sacs and Foxes, the Chippewas and Ottawas, and the late Reservations of the Piankeshaws, Weas, Peorias, and Kaskaskias, to the Missouri State line; thence up the Missouri State line to the place of beginning.

Fifth District.—Commencing at the Missouri State line, at the southern boundary of the Fourth District; thence east [west] along the same to the northwest corner of the Sac and Fox Reservation; thence due south along the western line thereof, and due south to the South branch of the Neosho river, about seventy miles above the Catholic Osage Mission; thence down said river to the north line of the Reserve for New York Indians; and east along said line to the head-waters of Little Osage river, or the nearest point thereto; and thence down said river to the Missouri State line, and up said line to the place of beginning.

Sixth District.—Commencing at the Missouri State line, in Little Osage river; thence up the same to the line of the Reserve for the New York Indians, or the nearest point thereto; thence to and by the north line of said Reserve to the Neosho river; and up said river and the South branch thereof to the head; and thence by a due south line to the southern line of the Territory; thence by the southern and eastern lines of said Territory to the place of beginning.

Seventh District.—Commencing at the east side of the house of Charles Matingly [Matney?], on the Wakarusa river; thence due south to the middle of the Santa Fé road; thence westward along the middle of said road to Rock creek, near the sixty-fifth mile of said road; thence due south to the north line of the Sac and Fox Reservation; thence along the north and west lines thereof and due south to the Neosho river; thence up said river to a point due south of the mouth of Elm creek; thence due north to the mouth of Elm creek, and up said creek to the Santa Fé road; and thence by a direct line in a northerly direction to the southwest corner of the Pottawatomie Reservation; thence along the southern line of said Reservation to the head-waters of the Wakarusa river, or the point nearest thereto; thence to and down said river to the place of beginning.

Eighth District.—Commencing at the mouth of Elm creek, one of the branches of the Osage river; thence up the same to the Santa Fé road; thence by a direct northerly line to the southwest corner of the Pottawatomie Reservation; thence up the western line thereof to the Kansas river; thence up said river and the Smoky Hill Fork beyond the most westerly settlements; thence due south to the line of the Territory; thence by the same to the line of the Sixth District; thence due north to the head of the South branch of the Neosho river; thence down said river to the line of the Seventh District; thence due north to the place of beginning.

Ninth District.—Commencing on the Smoky Hill Fork, beyond the most westerly settlements; thence down the same and the Kansas river to the mouth of Wild Cat creek; thence up said creek to the head-waters thereof; thence due north to the Independence emigrant road; thence up said road to the north line of the Territory; thence west along the same to the most westerly settlements; and thence due south to the place of beginning.

Tenth District.—Commencing at the mouth of Wild Cat creek; thence up the same to the head-waters thereof; thence due north to the Independence emigrant road; thence down said road, crossing the Big Blue river by the old route below Marysville to the Vermillion river; thence down said river to the mouth thereof; thence up the Kansas river to the place of beginning.

Eleventh District.—Commencing at the Vermillion river, in the middle of the Independence emigrant road; thence up said river to the head of the main branch; thence due north to the northerly line of the Territory; thence by the same to the middle of the Independence emigrant road; thence down said road, crossing the Big Blue river, by the old route below Marysville, to the place of beginning.

Twelfth District.—Commencing at the mouth of Soldier creek; thence up said creek to the head of the main branch; thence due north to the northern line of the Territory; thence west by the same to the eastern line of the Eleventh District; thence south along the same to the head of the Vermillion river, and down said river to the mouth; thence down the north bank of the Kansas river to the place of beginning.

Thirteenth District.—Commencing in the Kansas river, three miles above the mouth of Stranger creek; thence in a northwardly direction by a line three miles west of said creek and corresponding to the course thereof, until it shall strike the southern line of the late Kickapoo Reservation; thence along the southern and western line of said Reservation and the western line of the late Sac and Fox Reservation to the north line of the Territory; thence west along said line to the line of the Twelfth District; thence by the same and down Soldier creek to the mouth thereof, and down Kansas river to the place of beginning.

Fourteenth District.—Commencing at the mouth of Independence creek; thence up said creek to the head of the main branch, and thence due west to the line of the late Kickapoo Reservation; thence north along said line and the line of the late Sac and Fox Reservation to the north line of the territory; thence along said line eastwardly to the Missouri river, and down said river to the place of beginning.

Fifteenth District.—Commencing at the mouth of Salt creek, on the Missouri river; thence up said creek to the Military road; thence along the middle of said road to the lower crossing of Stranger creek; thence up said creek to the line of the late Kickapoo Reservation; and thence along the southern and western line thereof to the line of the Eleventh District; thence by the same and down Independence creek to the mouth thereof; and thence down the Missouri river to the place of beginning.

Sixteenth District.—Commencing at the mouth of Salt creek; thence up said creek to the Military road; thence along the middle of said road to the lower crossing of

Stranger creek; thence up said creek to the line of the late Kickapoo Reservation; and thence along the same to the line of the Thirteenth District; and thence by the same along a line corresponding to the courses of the Stranger creek, and keeping three miles west thereof, to the Kansas river; thence down the Kansas river to the Missouri, and up the Missouri river to the place of beginning.

NOVEMBER 8TH, 1854.— Commission issued to James S. Emery, Esq., as a Justice of the Peace for the First District, and oath administered as follows:

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.

On this ninth day of November, A. D. 1854, before me, Andrew H. Reeder, Governor of the said Territory, personally appeared James S. Emery, a Justice of the Peace in and for the First District of said Territory, and being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully discharge the duties of his said office.

J. S. EMERY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, November 9th, 1854.

A. H. REEDER.

NOVEMBER 9TH, 1854.— Commission issued to Joel O. Grover, as Constable of the First District.

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.

On the 13th day of November, A. D. 1854, before me, James S. Emery, a Justice of the Peace in and for the First District of said Territory, personally came Joel Grover, a Constable in and for the said District and Territory, and being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully discharge the duties of his said office.

JOEL GROVER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me.

J. S. EMERY,

Justice of the Peace.

NOVEMBER 10TH, 1854.— Proclamation issued for an election to be held in the Territory on the 29th inst. for the election of a Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, and the places of election fixed, officers of election appointed, and rules of proceeding as follows:

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.

[SEAL.] *To the Citizens and Qualified Voters of said Territory— Greeting:* I, Andrew H. Reeder, Governor of said Territory, by virtue of the provisions of an act of Congress approved the thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1854, entitled "An act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas," do by these presents order and di-

rect that an election shall be held in the said Territory on Wednesday, the 29th day of November, instant, for the election of a citizen of the United States and a qualified voter and resident of said Territory to the office of Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve until the fourth day of March next; and qualified voters of said Territory are requested to assemble on said day within each election district, at the place of holding elections in such district, according to the schedule of election districts and places of election to this proclamation annexed, within the hours therein specified, and vote by ballot for such Delegate. And the judges who shall be appointed to open and conduct the said election will assemble in their respective districts at the places for holding said election, and having made the necessary preparation and taken the oaths which shall be prescribed, will open the polls for the reception of votes between the hours of eight and ten a. m., and keep the same open until six o'clock p. m.; and will conduct the same and make returns of said election according to the instructions contained in the schedule hereto annexed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Territory, this tenth day of November, A. D. 1854.

A. H. REEDEE, *Governor, &c.*

Attest: DANL. WOODSON, *Secretary.*

SCHEDULE.

List of Election Districts and Places of Holding Elections:

First District.—Place of election, office of Dr. Charles Robinson, in the town of Lawrence. Judges of Election: Nathaniel T. Johnson, Oliver T. Hanscome, and William Miller.

Second District.—Place of election, the house of Paris Ellison, in Douglas City. Judges: Jonathan Cranmer, O. H. Browne, and Andrew McDonald.

Third District.—Place of election, the house of Thomas Stinson, at Tecumseh. Judges: John Homer, L. D. Stateler, and Anthony Wood.

Fourth District.—Place of election, the house of Dr. — Chapman. Judges: Joseph Barnard, James Powell, and Dr. — Chapman.

Fifth District.—Place of election, the house of Henry Sherman, on the old John Jones improvement, on Pottawatomie creek. Judges: James Moore, John Van Horn, and Thomas Polk.

Sixth District.—Place of election, the house of H. T. Wilson, at Fort Scott. Judges: Thomas B. Arnett, H. T. Wilson, and Wm. Godefroy.

Seventh District.—Place of election, the house of Fry McGee, at 110-Miles creek, on the Santa Fé road. Judges: Fry McGee, David Burge, and S. W. Boughton.

Eighth District.—Place of election, the house of Ingraham Baker, on the Santa Fé road. Judges: Thomas Huffaker, Charles Withington, and Ingraham Baker.

Ninth District.—Place of election, the house of — Reynolds, near the crossing of Seven-Mile creek. Judges: Robert Wilson, Hannibal A. Low, and Thaddeus K. Mills.

Tenth District.—Place of election, the house of S. D. Dyer, at the crossing of the Big Blue river. Judges: S. D. Houston, Francis Burgereau, and S. D. Dyer.

Eleventh District.—Place of election, the trading house of Marshall & Woodward. Judges: R. C. Bishop, S. M. B. Holmes, and William Givens.

Twelfth District.—Place of election, the house of R. C. Miller. Judges: R. C. Miller, E. G. Booth, and R. C. Wanton.

Thirteenth District.—Place of election, the house of G. M. Dyer, at the town of Osawkee. Judges: W. H. Tibbs, G. M. Dyer, and D. M. Bailey.

Fourteenth District.—Place of election, the house of Benjamin Harding, on the St.

Joseph and Oregon road. Judges: J. W. Foreman, Benjamin Harding, and Samuel Irvin.

Fifteenth District.—Place of election, the house of Pascal Penseneau, on the Fort Leavenworth and Oregon road. Judges: H. B. Jolly, James H. Frazier, and A. G. Boyd.

Sixteenth District.—Place of election, the house of Keller and Kyle, Leavenworth City. Judges: D. Z. Smith, Benjamin H. Twombly, and J. M. Alexander.

INSTRUCTIONS TO JUDGES OF ELECTION.

The three judges will provide for each poll a ballot-box, with a slit for the insertion of the ticket. Before entering upon their duties they will make and subscribe duplicate copies of the following oath:

We, ———, ———, ———, do severally swear that we will perform our duties as judges of the election to be held this day in the ——— District of the Territory of Kansas, to the best of our judgment and ability; that we will keep a correct and faithful record or list of persons who shall vote at said election; that we will poll no ticket from any person who is not an actual, *bona fide* resident and inhabitant of said Territory on the day of election, and whom we shall not honestly believe to be a qualified voter according to the act of Congress organizing said Territory; that we will reject the votes of all and every non-resident whom we shall believe to have come into the Territory for the mere purpose of voting; that in all cases where we are ignorant of the voter's right, we will require legal evidence thereof by his own oath or otherwise; that we will make a true and faithful return of the votes which shall be polled, to the Governor of said Territory.

The polls will be opened for the reception of votes between eight and ten o'clock A. M., and will be kept open continuously until six o'clock P. M. and then closed, unless voters are then offering to vote; and in that case, as soon as votes cease to be continuously offered. The judges will keep two corresponding lists of persons who shall vote, numbering each name. When a dispute arises as to the qualifications of a voter, the judges may examine the voter or any other person, under oath, upon the subject, and a decision of a majority of the board will be conclusive. When the poll is closed the judges will proceed to open and count the votes, and will keep two corresponding tally-lists, on which they will simultaneously tally as they are given by the judge who shall open and call out the votes, and without interference or handling by any other person. When the votes are thus counted off and the tally-lists shall agree, the judges shall then publicly proclaim the result, and shall draw up and sign duplicate certificates in the following form:

We, the undersigned, judges of an election held on the twenty-ninth day of November, A. D. 1854, at the house of ———, in the ——— District of the Territory of Kansas, for the election of a Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, do certify upon our oaths, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the following is a true and correct return of the votes polled by lawful resident voters, viz.:

.....Received.....Votes.
Received.....Votes.

&c., &c., &c.

Witness our hands, this 29th day of November, A. D. 1854.

They will then carefully replace the said counted tickets into the box, with one copy of the oath, one list of voters and one tally-list, and one certificate of return, and having sealed up the said box, will carefully preserve the same until called for by the Governor of said Territory, in the event of its correctness being contested. The remaining copy of the oath, list of voters, tally-list, and return, will be taken by one of the judges, who shall deliver the same in person to the Governor, on or before Monday, the fourth day of December next, at his office at the house of Thomas Johnson, in the First District. The judges of election will be sworn by a judge or justice of the peace, or in the absence of such officer, they may be sworn

by one of their number, who shall, in his turn, be sworn by one of those thus qualified, noting at the foot of the oath by whom it is administered. And the several judges of election are by these presents invested with full power and authority to administer the oath to each other, and to voters and others, touching the right of any person to vote, under all the pains and penalties of perjury attaching to oaths administered by judicial officers. If one or more of the judges appointed should fail to attend, or refuse to serve, the vacancy may be supplied by the voters on the ground at nine o'clock A. M., and any vacancy occurring in the board thereafter may be filled by the remaining judges.

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS.

By the Territorial bill it is provided as follows:

"That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years who shall be an actual resident of said Territory and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election: *Provided*, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States and those who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That no officer, soldier, seaman or marine, or other person in the Army or Navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote or hold office in said Territory by reason of being on service therein."

The requisites of age and color are easily understood; that of residence is well defined in the law, and means the actual dwelling or inhabiting in the Territory to the exclusion of any other present domicile or home, coupled with the present *bona fide* intention of remaining permanently for the same purpose.

When a voter is not a native of the United States, the proof of his right to vote must be the production of his certificate of naturalization, or of his declaration of intention, under the seal of the court, and the want of it cannot be supplied by his oath. In case he has only declared his intention to become a citizen, he must then be sworn by the judges or a justice of the peace to support the constitution of the United States and the provisions of the "Act of Congress, approved May 30th, 1854, to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas." When this latter oath is administered to a voter, the word "oath" should be marked opposite his name on the list. The meaning of the last proviso, relative to the Army and Navy, is that the persons designated in it shall not vote if their presence in the Territory is referable only to the performance of their duties and the obedience of orders. The officer or soldier who would vote must have a residence (the meaning of which is already explained) irrespective and independent of his presence here under orders.

It is perhaps unnecessary to say that every voter can vote only in his own district.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

In case any person or persons shall dispute the fairness or correctness of the return of any election district, they shall make a written statement directed to the Governor, and setting forth the specific cause of complaint, or errors in the conducting or returning of the election in said district, signed by not less than ten qualified voters of the Territory, and with an affidavit of one or more qualified voters to the truth of the facts therein stated; and the said complaint and affidavit shall be presented to the Governor on or before the fourth day of December next, when the proper proceedings will be taken to hear and decide such complaint.

A. H. REEDER, Governor, &c.

NOVEMBER 20TH, 1854.—Commission issued to J. Harvey Day, as Justice of the Peace for the Sixteenth District; and same day oath administered as follows:

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
 TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } *ss.*

On this twentieth day of November, A. D. 1854, before me, the undersigned, Governor of the said Territory, personally appeared Jeremiah Harvey Day, a Justice of the Peace in and for the Sixteenth District of said Territory, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully perform the duties of his said office.

J. HARVEY DAY.

Sworn to and subscribed November 20, 1854, before

A. H. REEDER, *Governor, &c.*

NOVEMBER 20TH, 1854.—Commission issued to Alfred Cunningham, as Constable for the Sixteenth District; and same day an oath administered as follows:

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
 TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } *ss.*

On this twentieth day of November, 1854, before me, the undersigned, Governor of said Territory, personally appeared Alfred Cunningham, a Constable of said Territory in and for the Sixteenth District, and being duly sworn, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and well and faithfully perform the duties of his said office.

ALFRED CUNNINGHAM.

Sworn to and subscribed November 20th, 1854, before

A. H. REEDER, *Governor, &c.*

NOVEMBER 24TH, 1854.—Executive office removed to the house of Thomas Johnson, at the Shawnee Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Jno. A. Halderman appointed Executive Clerk *pro tem.*

NOVEMBER 25TH, 1854.—Issued the following supplemental proclamation for the formation of the Seventeenth Election District:

PROCLAMATION.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
 TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } *ss.*

[SEAL.] Whereas, by proclamation bearing date the tenth day of November, inst., an election for a Delegate to represent said Territory in the House of Representatives of the United States has been ordered to be held on the twenty-ninth day of November, inst., at the several places and within the several districts on said proclamation set forth; and whereas, it seems expedient that the First District should be divided: Now, know all men by these presents, that I, Andrew H. Reeder, Governor of said Territory, do by these presents order and direct that a new election district shall be organized, to be called the Seventeenth District, as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Kansas river; thence up said river to the mouth of Cedar creek; thence up said creek to the Santa Fé road; thence by said road and the Mis-

souri State line to the place of beginning; and that Thomas Johnson, Cyperian Chouteau and Davis Thayer are appointed the judges of said election, in said district, who are hereby invested with the same power and authority and made subject to the same duties and instructions as are contained in the aforesaid proclamation, bearing date the 10th day of November; and the qualified voters residing within said bounds will assemble at the house of B. F. Robinson, and vote for such Delegate, under all the rules, regulations and restrictions contained in said proclamation.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Territory, this twenty-fifth day of November, 1854.

A. H. REEDER, *Governor, &c.*

Attest:—DANL. WOODSON, *Secretary.*

NOVEMBER 25TH, 1854.—Commission issued to Thomas W. Waterson, as Justice of the Peace for the Fourteenth District; and same day oath administered as follows:

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } *ss.*

On this 25th day of November, A. D. 1854, before the undersigned, Governor of said Territory, personally appeared Thomas W. Waterson, a Justice of the Peace of the said Territory, and being duly sworn, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully perform the duties of said office.

THOMAS W. WATERSON.

Sworn to and subscribed November 25th, 1854, before me.

A. H. REEDER, *Governor, &c.*

NOVEMBER 25TH, 1854.—Commission issued to James R. Whitehead, as Constable for the Fourteenth District; and same day oath administered as follows:

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } *ss.*

On this 25th day of November, A. D. 1854, before the undersigned, Governor of said Territory, personally appeared James R. Whitehead, a Constable of said Territory, and being duly sworn, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully perform the duties of said office.

JAMES R. WHITEHEAD.

Sworn to and subscribed November 25th, 1854, before me.

A. H. REEDER, *Governor, &c.*

DECEMBER 2D, 1854.—Commission issued to John Horner, as Justice of the Peace for the Third District.

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } *ss.*

On this fifth day of December, A. D. 1854, before the subscriber, Governor of said Territory, personally appeared John Horner, a Justice of the

Peace of said Territory, and being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully discharge the duties of his said office. JOHN HORNER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, December 5th, 1854.

A. H. REEDER.

OCTOBER 3D, 1854.—Commission issued to Samuel D. Lecompte, of the State of Maryland, as Chief Justice of the Territory, by the President of the United States.

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } *ss.*

On this fifth day of December, A. D. 1854, before me, the Governor of said Territory, personally appeared Samuel D. Lecompte, Chief Justice of the said Territory, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully perform the duties of his said office.

SAML. D. LECOMPTE.

Sworn to and subscribed December 5th, 1854, before

A. H. REEDER, *Governor, &c.*

DECEMBER 6TH, 1854.—Commission issued to T. W. Hays, as Constable for the Third District; and same day oath administered as follows:

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } *ss.*

On this sixth day of December, A. D. 1854, before the undersigned, Secretary of said Territory, personally appeared T. W. Hays, a Constable of said Territory, and being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully perform the duties of his said office.

T. W. HAYS.

Sworn to and subscribed Dec. 6th, 1854, before

DANL. WOODSON, *Secretary.*

DECEMBER 6TH, 1854.—Commission issued to William Braham, as Justice of the Peace for the Fifteenth District.

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } *ss.*

On this twenty-first day of December, A. D. 1854, before the subscriber, Governor of said Territory, personally appeared William Braham, a Justice of the Peace for the Fifteenth District of said Territory, and being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he will support the Constitu-

tion of the United States, and will faithfully discharge the duties of his said office.

WILLIAM BRAHAM.

Sworn and subscribed before me, December 21, 1854.

A. H. REEDER, *Governor, &c.*

DECEMBER 6TH, 1854.—Commission issued to A. C. P. Haynes, as Constable for the Fifteenth District.

DECEMBER 14TH, 1854.—Commission issued to James Kuykendall, as Justice of the Peace for the Thirteenth District.

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } *ss.*

On this 14th day of December, A. D. 1854, before the subscriber, Governor of the said Territory of Kansas, personally appeared James Kuykendall, a Justice of the Peace of the said Territory, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully perform the duties of his said office.

J. KUYKENDALL.

Sworn and subscribed before me, December 14, 1854.

A. H. REEDER, *Governor, &c.*

OATH OF DEPUTY MARSHAL C. B. DONALDSON.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } *ss.*

Personally appeared before me, Rush Elmore, Associate Justice in and for the Territory of Kansas, Chauncey B. Donaldson, who on oath says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully discharge the duties of Deputy Marshal in and for the Territory of Kansas aforesaid. So help me God.

C. B. DONALDSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the tenth day of November, A. D. 1854.

RUSH ELMORE,

Associate Justice Territory of Kansas.

DECEMBER 26TH, 1854.—Commission issued to Jonathan J. Cranmer, as Justice of the Peace for the Second District, and oath administered.

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } *ss.*

On this 26th day of December, A. D. 1854, before the undersigned, Governor of said Territory, personally appeared Jonathan J. Cranmer, a Justice of the Peace for the Second District of said Territory, who, being duly

sworn, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully discharge the duties of his said office.

JONATHAN J. CRANMER.

Sworn and subscribed before me, December 26, 1854.

A. H. REEDER.

DECEMBER 4TH, 1854.—The judges of the several election districts made return of the votes polled at the election held on the 29th day of November last for Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, from which it appeared that the votes in the said several districts were as follows, viz.:

DISTRICTS.	J. W. Whitfield received.....	J. A. Wakefield received.....	R. P. Plonkisen received.....	John B. Chapman received.....	Chas. Robinson received.....	S. C. Pomeroy received.....	P. Blood received....	W. L. Garrison received.....
First.....	46	188	51	9	2	2	1	1
Second.....	235	20	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third.....	40	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth.....	140	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifth.....	63	4	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sixth.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seventh.....	597	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eighth.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ninth.....	9	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenth.....	2	6	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eleventh.....	237	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twelfth.....	31	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirteenth.....	69	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourteenth.....	130	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifteenth.....	267	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sixteenth.....	222	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seventeenth.....	49	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2,258	248	305	16	2	2	1	1

DECEMBER 5TH, 1854.—On examining and collating the returns, J. W. Whitfield is declared by the Governor to be duly elected Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States; and same day certificate of the Governor, under the seal of the Territory, issued to said J. W. Whitfield, of his election.

DECEMBER 23D, 1854.—Commission issued to Samuel D. Dyer, as Justice of the Peace for the Tenth District.

MINUTES OF 1855.

JANUARY 1ST, 1855.—Commission issued to William Dyer, as Constable for the Tenth District.

JANUARY 3D, 1855.—Commission issued to Joel K. Goodin, as Justice of the Peace for the First and Seventeenth Districts.

Commission issued to John Speer, as Justice of the Peace for the First and Seventeenth Districts.

Commission issued to Simon Hopper, as Constable for the First and Seventeenth Districts.

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } *ss.*

On this, the 4th day of January, A. D. 1855, before the undersigned, Governor of said Territory, personally appeared Joel K. Goodin, a Justice of the Peace of said Territory in and for the First and Seventeenth Districts of said Territory, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States and faithfully discharge the duties of his said office. J. K. GOODIN.

Sworn and subscribed before me, January 4th, 1855.

A. H. REEDER, *Governor, &c.*

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } *ss.*

On this twenty-third day of December, A. D. 1854, before the undersigned, William Braham, a Justice of the Peace of said Territory, personally appeared A. C. Haynes, a Constable of said Territory for the Fifteenth District, and being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully discharge the duties of his said office. A. C. P. HAYNES.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d December, 1854.

WILLIAM BRAHAM, *J. P.*

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } *ss.*

On this eighth day of January, A. D. 1855, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of said Territory, personally appeared John Speer, a Justice of the Peace of the Territory of Kansas in and for the First and Seventeenth Districts of said Territory, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully discharge the duties of his said office.

JOHN SPEER.

Sworn and subscribed before me, January 8, 1855.

J. S. EMERY, *Justice.*

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } *ss.*

On this eighth day of January, A. D. 1855, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of said Territory, personally appeared Simon Hopper, a

Constable for the Territory of Kansas, in and for the First and Seventeenth Districts of said Territory, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully discharge the duties of his said office.

SIMON HOPPER.

Sworn and subscribed before me, January 8, 1855.

JOHN SPEER, *J. P.*

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.

On this tenth day of January, A. D. 1855, before the undersigned, Chief Justice of the said Territory, personally appeared Samuel D. Dyer, a Justice of the Peace for the Tenth District of said Territory, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully perform the duties of his said office.

SAMUEL D. DYER.

Sworn and subscribed before me.

SAMUEL D. LECOMPTE.

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.

On this tenth day of January, A. D. 1855, before the undersigned, Chief Justice of the said Territory, personally appeared William Dyer, a Constable of the Tenth District of the said Territory, and being duly sworn, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully perform the duties of his said office.

WILLIAM DYER.

Sworn and subscribed before me.

SAMUEL D. LECOMPTE.

JANUARY 12TH, 1855.—Commission issued to William P. McClure, as Justice of the Peace for the Eleventh District.

Commission issued to Robert E. Bishop, as Constable for the Eleventh District.

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.

On this twelfth day of January, A. D. 1855, before the undersigned, Governor of the said Territory, personally appeared William P. McClure, a Justice of the Peace of the Eleventh District of said Territory, and being duly sworn, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and will perform the duties of his said office with fidelity.

WM. P. MCCLURE.

Sworn and subscribed January 12, 1855, before

A. H. REEDER, *Governor, &c.*

JANUARY 13TH, 1855.—Commission issued to Arthur I. Baker, as a Justice of the Peace for the Eighth District.

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.

On this thirteenth day of January, 1855, before the undersigned, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, personally appeared Arthur Ingraham Baker, a Justice of the Peace of said Territory, and being duly sworn, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully perform the duties of his said office. A. I. BAKER.

Sworn and subscribed January 13, 1855, before

A. H. REEDER, *Governor, &c.*

JANUARY 13TH, 1855.—Commission to Charles H. Withington, as Constable for the Eighth District.

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.

On this 16th day of January, A. D. 1855, before the undersigned, Governor of the said Territory, personally appeared Charles H. Withington, a Constable of the said Territory, and being duly sworn, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully perform the duties of his said office. C. H. WITHINGTON.

Sworn and subscribed January 16th, 1855, before me.

A. H. REEDER, *Governor, &c.*

JANUARY 20TH, 1855.—Joel O. Grover's resignation of the office of Constable for the First District received.

JANUARY 22D, 1855.—Commission issued to C. K. Holliday, as Justice of the Peace for the Third District.

Commission issued to D. H. Horne, as Constable for the Third District.

Commission issued to S. M. Salter, as Constable for the First and Seventeenth Districts.

JANUARY 25TH, 1855.—Commission issued to John Smith, as Constable for the Sixteenth District.

JANUARY 31ST, 1855.—Commission issued to Adam Carnes, as Justice of the Peace for the Fifth District.

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
 TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.

On this 31st day of January, 1855, before the undersigned, Governor of said Territory, personally appeared Adam Carnes, a Justice of the Peace for the Territory of Kansas, in and for the Fifth District of said Territory, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully discharge the duties of his said office.

A. CARNES.

Sworn and subscribed before me, January 31, 1855.

A. H. REEDER, *Governor, &c.*

JANUARY 31, 1855.— Commission issued to John S. Whitman, as Constable for the Fifth District.

FEBRUARY 3, 1855.— Commission issued to Reuben Hackett, as Justice of the Peace for the Fourth District.

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
 TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.

On this third day of February, A. D. 1855, before the undersigned, Governor of the said Territory, personally appeared Reuben Hackett, a Justice of the Peace of the said Territory, in and for the Fourth District, and being duly sworn, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully perform the duties of his said office.

REUBEN HACKETT.

Sworn and subscribed February 3, 1855.

A. H. REEDER, *Governor.*

FEBRUARY 3, 1855.— Commission issued to James P. Moore, as Constable for the Fourth District.

FEBRUARY 2, 1855.— Commission issued to Elijah S. Wilhite, as Justice the Peace for the Fifteenth District.

FEBRUARY 7, 1855.— Commission issued to John Serpell, as Justice of the Peace for the Fifth District.

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
 TERRITORY OF KANSAS,) ss.

On this seventh day of February, A. D. 1855, before the undersigned, Governor of said Territory, personally appeared John Serpell, a Justice of the Peace of the Territory of Kansas, in and for the Fifth District of said Ter-

ritory, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully discharge the duties of his said office.

JOHN SERPELL.

Sworn and subscribed before me, February 7th, 1855.

A. H. REEDER, *Governor.*

DECEMBER 4TH, 1854.—Commission issued to Claiborne R. Mobley, as Justice of the Peace for the Ninth District.

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.

On this fourth day of December, A. D. 1854, before the undersigned, Governor of said Territory, personally appeared Claiborne R. Mobley, a Justice of the Peace of said Territory, and being duly sworn, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully perform the duties of his said office.

C. R. MOBLEY.

Sworn and subscribed December 4th, 1854, before me.

A. H. REEDER.

DECEMBER 4TH, 1854.—Commission issued to James Fraser, as Justice of the Peace for the Fifteenth District.

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.

On this the second day of February, A. D. 1855, before the undersigned, James Kuykendall, a Justice of the Peace of the Territory of Kansas, personally appeared James Gray, a Constable of said Territory, who being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully discharge the duties of his said office.

JAMES GRAY.

Sworn and subscribed before me February 2d, A. D. 1855.

JAMES KUYKENDALL,

Justice of the Peace, Kansas Territory.

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.

Samuel M. Salters, being duly sworn, deposes and says that as Constable of the First District of the said Territory of Kansas, he will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully perform the duties of his said office.

S. M. SALTERS.

Sworn and subscribed February 2d, 1855, before me.

J. K. GOODIN, *J. P.*

DECEMBER 21, 1854.—Commission issued to William Martin, as Justice of the Peace for the Fifteenth District.

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
 TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.

On this the third day of February, A. D. 1855, before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace of the Territory of Kansas, personally appeared John S. Wightman, a Constable of the Territory of Kansas in and for the Fifth District of said Territory, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully discharge the duties of his said office. JOHN S. WIGHTMAN.

Sworn and subscribed before me, February 3d, 1855.

A. CARNES, *J. P.*

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
 TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.

On this thirteenth day of February, A. D. 1855, before the undersigned, Governor of said Territory, personally appeared Cyrus K. Holliday, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the Third District of said Territory, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully discharge the duties of his said office.

C. K. HOLLIDAY.

Sworn and subscribed February 13th, 1855, before me.

A. H. REEDER.

FEBRUARY 15TH, 1855.—Commission issued to Wiley Williams, as Constable of the Fifteenth District.

Commission issued to Robert S. Merchant, as Constable of the Fifteenth District.

Commission issued to Nathaniel B. Stephens, as Justice of the Peace for the Fifteenth District.

FEBRUARY 23D, 1855.—Commission issued to Harrison Burson, as Justice of the Peace of the Second District.

FEBRUARY 25TH, 1855.—Resignation of J. H. Day, as Justice of the Peace for the Sixteenth District, received, to take effect from the first of March, proximo.

FEBRUARY 27TH, 1855.—Commission issued to T. Harrison Nichols, as Constable of the First District.

Commission issued to Obadiah B. Tebbs, as Justice of the Peace of the Thirteenth District.

Commission issued to William C. Wanton, as Constable of the Thirteenth District.

JANUARY 15TH, 1855.—The following persons appointed to take the census and enumeration of qualified voters in the several districts of the Territory, viz.:

- First District, C. W. Babcock.
- Second District, O. H. Browne.
- Third District, T. W. Hayes.
- Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Districts, C. B. Donaldson.
- Fifth and Sixth Districts, William Barbee.
- Ninth and Tenth Districts, Martin F. Conway.
- Eleventh and Twelfth Districts, B. H. Twombly.
- Thirteenth and Fifteenth Districts, H. B. Jolley.
- Fourteenth District, Albert Heed.
- Sixteenth District, Charles Leib.
- Seventeenth District, Alexander S. Johnson.

FEBRUARY 12TH, 1855.—J. R. McClure appointed to take the census in the Seventh and Eighth Districts, in the place of C. B. Donaldson, who is unable to act.

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.

On this twentieth day of February, A. D. 1855, before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace of said Territory, personally appeared Daniel H. Horne, a Constable in and for the Third District of said Territory, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully discharge the duties of his said office.

DANIEL H. HORNE.

Sworn and subscribed, February 20th, 1855, before me.

C. K. HOLLIDAY, *Justice of the Peace.*

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.

On this twenty-seventh day of February, A. D. 1855, before the undersigned, Governor of said Territory, personally appeared Obadiah B. Tebbs, a Justice of the Peace in and for the Thirteenth District of said Territory, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully perform the duties of his said office.

O. B. TEBBS.

Sworn and subscribed February 27th, 1855, before me.

A. H. REEDER.

FEBRUARY 24TH, 1855.—An additional election district erected, comprising portions of the present Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Districts, to be called the Eighteenth Election District, and proclamation issued, viz.:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
 TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.

[SEAL.] *To the Citizens and Qualified Voters of the Territory of Kansas:* I, Andrew H. Reeder, Governor of the said Territory, do hereby proclaim and make known that I have erected an additional election district, comprising portions of the present Eleventh and Twelfth and Thirteenth Election Districts, to be called the Eighteenth Election District, and to include the settlements on the waters of the Nemaha, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing in the Vermillion branch of the Blue river, at the crossing of the military road from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Kearney; thence due north to the line of the Territory; thence along the same, east, to the line of the Fourteenth Election District; thence south along the line of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Election Districts, to the aforesaid military road; and thence by the middle of said road to the place of beginning. The place of election of said district will be at the house of W. W. Moore, where the St. Joseph road crosses the Nemaha.

And further, that I have detached from the Eleventh and added to the Tenth Election District the following portion of territory, to wit: Beginning in the Vermillion river at the crossing of the Independence emigrant road; thence up said road beyond the house of Josiah G. Adams; thence due east along the northern side of said house, to the said road, and down said road to the place of beginning.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Territory, this twenty-fourth day of February, A. D. 1855.

A. H. REEDER, *Governor, &c.*

Attest: DANL. WOODSON, *Secretary.*

FEBRUARY 26TH, 1855.—The following proclamation issued, defining the judicial districts of the Territory, etc.:

PROCLAMATION.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
 TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.

[SEAL.] *To the Citizens and Inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas:* I, Andrew H. Reeder, Governor of the said Territory, do hereby proclaim and make known that under and by virtue of the authority conferred and the duty enjoined by the thirty-fifth section of the act of Congress passed the thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1854, entitled "An act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas." I have, until otherwise provided by law, defined the judicial districts of the said Territory, and assigned one of the said districts to each of the Judges appointed for the said Territory; and have also appointed the times and places for holding the courts in the said Districts, as follows, that is to say:

All of the said Territory embraced within the following bounds shall constitute the First Judicial District, to wit: Commencing at the mouth of the Kansas river; thence up the Missouri river to the northern line of the Territory; thence along said line west to the line between the Eleventh and Eighteenth Election Districts; thence down said line to the military road leading from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Kearney; thence along said road to the line between the Twelfth and Thirteenth Election Districts; thence down the same and the waters of Soldier creek, along the western shore thereof to the Kansas river, and down the same on the southern shore thereof to the place of beginning, including the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Election Districts; which said district is assigned to Chief

Justice S. D. Lecompte, and the courts thereof shall be held at the town of Leavenworth.

All of said territory embraced within the following bounds shall constitute the Second Judicial District, to wit: Commencing at the mouth of the Kansas river; thence up the same along the southern shore thereof to the western line of the Pottawatomie Reservation; thence along the western and southern lines of said Reservation to the head-waters of the Wakarusa, or the nearest point thereto; and thence directly to and down the northern shore of the same to the east side of the house of Charles Matingly; thence due south to the middle of the Santa Fé road; thence westwardly along the middle of said road to Rock creek; thence due south to the north line of the Sac and Fox Reservation; thence along the north and west lines thereof and due south to the Neosho river; thence up the southern shore of said river and of the south branch thereof to the head; thence due south to the line of the Territory; and thence by the south and east lines of the Territory to the place of beginning; to include the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventeenth Election Districts. The said district is assigned to Hon. Rush Elmore, and the courts thereof shall be held at the town of Tecumseh.

The residue of the Territory, comprising the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Election Districts, shall constitute the Third Judicial District, which is assigned to Hon. Saunders W. Johnston, and the courts thereof shall be held at the town of Pawnee.

The regular terms of court shall be as follows:

At Leavenworth, on the third Monday of April and third Monday of October.

At Tecumseh, on second Monday after third Monday of April, and second Monday after third Monday of October.

At Pawnee, on fourth Monday after third Monday of April, and fourth Monday after third Monday of October.

Special and preliminary terms will be held at Leavenworth, on Monday, the nineteenth day of March next; at Tecumseh, on Monday, the twenty-sixth day of March next; and at Pawnee, on Monday, the second day of April next, at ten o'clock A. M.; at which times all persons bound by recognizance or otherwise to appear at the first term of said courts will appear at the places so as aforesaid fixed for their respective districts, and all justices of the peace who have taken recognizances for the appearance of any person charged before them will, at or before the commencement of the said special or preliminary term, make return of the same to the clerk of their respective districts or to A. J. Isaacks, Esq., the United States Attorney.

Witness my hand and the seal of the said Territory, this twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1855.

A. H. REEDER, Governor.

Attest: DANL. WOODSON, Secretary.

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.

On this twenty-ninth day of January, A. D. 1855, before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the said Territory, personally appeared Robert C. Bishop, a Constable of the said Territory, and being duly sworn, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully perform the duties of his said office.

ROBERT C. BISHOP.

Sworn and subscribed before me, January 29, 1855.

WM. P. McCLURE, J. P.

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
 TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.

On this seventeenth day of February, A. D. 1855, before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace of said Territory, personally appeared Wiley Williams, a Constable of the Territory of Kansas in and for the Fifteenth District of said Territory, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully perform the duties of his said office.

WILEY WILLIAMS.

Sworn and subscribed, February 17th, 1855, before me.

ELIJAH S. WILHITE, *Justice of Peace.*

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
 TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.

On this seventeenth day of February, A. D. 1855, before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace of the said Territory, personally appeared Nathaniel B. Stephens, a Justice of the Peace of the Territory of Kansas in and for the Fifteenth District of said Territory, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully discharge the duties of his said office.

N. B. STEPHENS.

Sworn and subscribed, February 17th, 1855, before me.

ELIJAH S. WILHITE, *Justice of Peace.*

MARCH 2D, 1855.—Commission issued to Marcus H. Rose, as Justice of the Peace for the Seventh District.

Commission issued to George Bratton, as Constable of the Seventh District.

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
 TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.

On this second day of March, A. D. 1855, before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the said Territory, personally appeared Robert S. Merchant, a Constable of the Fifteenth District of said Territory, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and perform faithfully the duties of his said office.

R. S. MERCHANT.

Sworn and subscribed, March 2, 1855, before me.

E. S. WILHITE, *Justice Peace.*

MARCH 3, 1855.—The persons appointed by the Governor to make an enumeration of inhabitants and qualified voters in the Territory having

made their returns, the following table of inhabitants and qualified voters in the several districts is compiled therefrom:

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Voters.</i>	<i>Minors.</i>	<i>Na. U. S.</i>	<i>For- birth.</i>	<i>Negroes.</i>	<i>Slaves</i>	<i>Total.</i>
First District.....	623	339	369	459	887	75	.....	.....	962
Second District.....	316	203	199	237	506	19	1	7	519
Third District.....	161	91	101	112	215	12	.....	6	252
Fourth District.....	106	71	47	97	169	2	1	1	177
Fifth District.....	824	583	442	724	1,385	22	27	26	1,407
Sixth District.....	492	318	253	418	791	12	11	11	810
Seventh District.....	82	36	53	50	117	1	1	1	118
Eighth District.....	56	27	39	28	76	7	13	10	83
Ninth District.....	61	25	36	31	66	12	14	3	86
Tenth District.....	97	54	63	61	108	23	.....	.....	151
Eleventh District.....	33	3	24	5	30	6	.....	.....	36
Twelfth District.....	104	40	78	35	109	37	1	7	144
Thirteenth District.....	168	116	96	145	273	9	14	14	284
Fourteenth District.....	655	512	334	.....	301	46	1	35	1,167
Fifteenth District.....	492	381	308	448	846	16	15	15	873
Sixteenth District.....	708	475	385	514	1,042	104	48	33	1,183
Seventeenth District.....	91	59	50	54	143	5	4	23	150
Eighteenth District.....	59	40	28	51	97	1	.....	.....	99
	5,128	3,383	2,905	3,469	7,161	408	151	192	8,601

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.

On this eighth day of March, A. D. 1855, before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace of the Territory of Kansas, personally appeared George Russell, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the Sixteenth District of said Territory, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully discharge the duties of his said office.

GEORGE RUSSELL.

Sworn and subscribed before me, March 8th, A. D. 1855.

E. S. WILHITE,

Justice of the Peace for 15th District, K. T.

MARCH 5TH, 1855.—Commission issued to George Russell as Justice of the Peace for the Sixteenth District.

MARCH 8TH, 1855.—The following proclamation, ordering an election for members of the Territorial Council and House of Representatives, issued:

PROCLAMATION.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.

[SEAL.] *To the Qualified Voters of the Territory of Kansas:* I, Andrew H. Reeder, Governor of the said Territory, by virtue of the act of Congress passed the thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1854, entitled "An act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas," do, by these presents, proclaim, order and direct that an election be held in said Territory on Friday, the thirtieth day of March, A. D. 1855, for thirteen members of Council and twenty-six members of the House of Represent-

atives, to constitute the Legislative Assembly of said Territory; and the qualified voters of the Territory are hereby requested to meet on said day, at the places of holding elections in their several districts and precincts, as hereinafter specified, to vote by ballot for the number of candidates hereinafter apportioned to the respective districts; and the said election shall be conducted in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

LIST OF ELECTION DISTRICTS AS HERETOFORE ERECTED.

First District.—Commencing in the Kansas river, at the mouth of Cedar creek; thence up said river to the first tributary above the town of Lawrence; thence up said tributary to its source; thence by a direct line to the west side of F. Rolf's house; thence by a due south line to the Santa Fé road, and along the middle of said road to a point due south of the source of said Cedar creek; thence due north to the source of said Cedar creek, and down the same to the place of beginning.

Second District.—Commencing at the mouth of Big Spring branch, on the south bank of the Kansas river; thence up said branch to its furthest source; thence by a southerly line crossing the Wakarusa river, on the east side of the house of Charles Matney, to the middle of the Santa Fé road; thence along the middle of said road to the line of the First District; thence by the same along the west side of the house of F. Rolf, to the head of the first tributary of the Kansas river above the town of Lawrence; and thence by the same tributary to the Kansas river, and up the south bank of said river to the mouth of Big Spring branch, the place of beginning.

Third District.—Commencing at the mouth of Big Spring branch, on the south side of the Kansas river; thence up the same to its furthest source; thence by a southerly line to the north bank of the Wakarusa river, on the east side of the house of Charles Matney; thence up said river and its main branch to the line of the Pottawatomie Reservation; and thence by the southern and western line of said Reservation to the Kansas river, and down the said river to the place of beginning.

Fourth District.—Commencing at the Missouri State line, in the middle of the Santa Fé road; thence along the middle of said road to Rock creek, near the sixty-fifth mile of said road; thence south to the line of the late Shawnee Reservation, ceded by the treaty of 1854; thence due east, along the south line of said Reservation, and the north lines of the existing Reservations of the Sacs and Foxes, the existing Reservations of the Chippewas and Ottawas, and the late Reservations of the Piankeshaws, Weas, Peorias, and Kaskaskias, to the Missouri State line; thence up the Missouri State line to the place of beginning.

Fifth District.—Commencing at the Missouri State line, at the southern boundary of the Fourth District; thence east along the same to the northwest corner of the Sac and Fox Reservation; thence due south, along the western line thereof, and due south to the south branch of the Neosho river, about seventy miles above the Catholic Osage Mission; thence down said river to the north line of the Reserve for the New York Indians, and east along said line to the head-waters of Little Osage river, or the nearest point thereto; and thence down said river to the Missouri State line, and up said line to the place of beginning.

Sixth District.—Commencing on the Missouri State line, in Little Osage river; thence up the same to the line of the Reserve for the New York Indians, or the nearest point thereto; thence to and by the north line of said Reserve to the Neosho river, and up said river and the south branch thereof to the head; and thence by a due south line to the southern line of the Territory; thence by the southern and eastern lines of said Territory to the place of beginning.

Seventh District.—Commencing at the east side of the house of Charles Matney, on the Wakarusa river; thence due south to the middle of the Santa Fé road; thence

westwardly along the middle of said road to Rock creek, near the sixty-fifth mile of said road; thence due south to the north line of the Sac and Fox Reservation; thence along the north and west lines thereof, and due south to the Neosho river; thence up said river to a point due south of the mouth of Elm creek; thence due north to the mouth of Elm creek, and up said creek to the Santa Fé road; and thence by a direct line in a northerly direction to the southwest corner of the Pottawatomie Reservation; thence along the southern line of said Reservation to the head-waters of the Wakarusa river, or the point nearest thereto; thence to and down the said river to the place of beginning.

Eighth District.—Commencing at the mouth of Elm creek, one of the branches of Osage river; thence up the same to the Santa Fé road; thence by a direct northerly line to the southwest corner of the Pottawatomie Reservation; thence up the western line thereof to the Kansas river; thence up said river and the Smoky Hill Fork beyond the most westerly settlements; thence due south to the line of the Territory; thence by the same to the line of the Sixth District; thence due north to the head of the south branch of the Neosho river; thence down said river to the line of the Seventh District; thence due north to the place of beginning.

Ninth District.—Commencing on the Smoky Hill Fork, beyond the most westerly settlements; thence down the same and the Kansas river to the mouth of Wild Cat creek; thence up said creek to the head-waters thereof; thence due north to the Independence emigrant road; thence up said road to the north line of the Territory; thence west along the same, beyond the most westerly settlements; and thence due south to the place of beginning.

Tenth District.—Commencing at the mouth of Vermillion river; thence up the same, beyond the house of Josiah D. Adams; thence due west to the Independence emigrant road; thence up middle of said road to the line of the Ninth District; thence by the same to the head of Wild Cat creek, and down said creek to the Kansas river; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

Eleventh District.—Commencing in the Vermillion river, opposite the north side of the house of Josiah D. Adams; thence up said river to the head of the main branch; thence due north to the military road from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Kearney; thence along the middle of said road to the crossing of the Vermillion branch of the Blue; thence due north to the northern line of the Territory; thence west along said line to the Independence emigrant road; thence down said road to a point due west of the north end of the house of Josiah D. Adams, and due east to the place of beginning.

Twelfth District.—Commencing at the mouth of Soldier creek, in the Kansas river; thence up said creek to the head of the main branch; thence due north to the military road from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Kearney; thence along the middle of said road to the line of the Eleventh District; thence due south to the head of Vermillion river; down Vermillion river to the mouth, and down Kansas river to the place of beginning.

Thirteenth District.—Commencing on the Kansas river, at a point three miles above the mouth of Stranger creek; thence in a northwardly direction by a line corresponding to and three miles west of the several courses of said creek, to the line of the late Kickapoo Reservation; thence by the southern and western lines of said Reservation to the military road from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Kearney; thence along the middle of said road to the line of the Twelfth District; thence due south to the head of Soldier creek; down Soldier creek to the mouth, and down the Kansas river to the place of beginning.

Fourteenth District.—Commencing at the mouth of Independence creek; thence up said creek to the head of the main branch; and thence due west to the line of the

late Kickapoo Reservation; thence north along said line and the line of the late Sac and Fox Reservation to the north line of the Territory; thence along said line eastwardly to the Missouri river, and down said river to the place of beginning.

Fifteenth District.—Commencing at the mouth of Salt creek, on the Missouri river; thence up said creek to the military road, and along the middle of said road to the lower crossing of Stranger creek; thence up said creek to the line of the late Kickapoo Reservation; and thence along the southern and western line thereof to the line of the Fourteenth District; thence by the same and down Independence creek to the mouth thereof; and thence down the Missouri river to the place of beginning.

Sixteenth District.—Commencing at the mouth of Salt creek; thence up said creek to the military road; thence along the middle of said road to the lower crossing of Stranger creek; thence up said creek to the line of the late Kickapoo Reservation; and thence along the same to the line of the Thirteenth District; and thence by the same along a line corresponding to the courses of Stranger creek, and keeping three miles west thereof, to the Kansas river; thence down the Kansas river to the Missouri, and up the Missouri river to the place of beginning.

Seventeenth District.—Commencing at the mouth of the Kansas river; thence up the south branch thereof to the mouth of Cedar creek; thence up Cedar creek to its source; and thence due south to the Santa Fé road, along the middle of said road, to the Missouri State line, and along said line to the place of beginning.

Eighteenth District.—Commencing in the military road at the crossing of the Vermillion branch of Blue river; thence due north to the line of the Territory; thence east along said line to the line of the Fourteenth District; thence due south along said line to the aforesaid military road, and along the middle of said road to the place of beginning.

PRECINCTS, PLACES FOR POLLS, AND JUDGES OF ELECTION.

First District.—The election will be held at the house of W. H. R. Lykins, in the town of Lawrence. Judges: Hugh Cameron, Jas. B. Abbott, and N. B. Blanton.

Second District.—House of Harrison Burson, on Wakarusa river. Judges: Harrison Burson, Paris Ellison, and Nath. S. Ramsey.

Third District.—House of Thomas N. Stinson, in the town of Tecumseh. Judges: Rev. L. D. Stateler, Rev. H. B. Burgess, and Rev. H. N. Watts.

Fourth District.—House of Dr. J. B. Chapman. Judges: Perry Fuller, David Pultz, E. W. Moore.

Fifth District.—This district is divided into four voting precincts, as follows, viz.:

Blue Creek Precinct.—Commencing in the Osage (or Marais des Cygnes) river, opposite the termination of the dividing ridge between Pottawatomie and Middle creeks; thence by an easterly line, running north of all the settlements on the waters of North Sugar creek, to the Missouri State line; thence up said line to the line between the Fourth and Fifth Districts; thence east along said line to the line between the Peoria and Ottawa Reservations; thence south along the same to the Osage river; and down said river to the place of beginning. The election will be held at the house of Baptiste Peoria. Judges: John J. Parks, J. J. Clark, and Stephen White.

Pottawatomie Creek Precinct.—Commencing in the Osage river, on the line of the Peoria and Ottawa Reserves; thence down said river to a point opposite the termination of the dividing ridge between Pottawatomie creek and Middle creek; thence along said dividing ridge beyond the head-waters of said creeks; and thence by a line due southwest to the line of the Sixth District; thence by the lines of the Sixth, Seventh and Fourth Districts, to the line of the Peoria and Ottawa Reservations, and down the same to the place of beginning. Election at the house of Henry Sherman,

on Pottawatomie creek. Judges: William Chestnut, Allen Wilkinson, and O. F. Cleveland.

Big Sugar Creek Precinct.—Beginning in the Osage river, at the Missouri State line; thence up said river to the mouth of Big Sugar Creek precinct; thence up said creek to the mouth of Little Sugar creek; thence along the dividing ridge between Big and Little Sugar creeks, beyond the head-waters of both; thence by a due southwest line to the line of the Fifth District; thence along the same to the Pottawatomie Creek precinct; thence by the line of said precinct to the Osage river; thence by an easterly line, running north of all the settlements on the waters of North Sugar creek, to the Missouri State line, and down the same to the place of beginning. Election at the house of Elisha Tucker, at the old Pottawatomie Mission. Judges: Jas. M. Arthur, Elisha Tucker, and John E. Brown.

Little Sugar Creek Precinct.—Commencing on the Missouri State line, in the Little Osage river; thence up the same and along the line of the Sixth District, to Big Sugar Creek precinct; thence along the line of said precinct to the Osage river; down Osage river to State line, and down State line to place of beginning. Election at the house of Isaac Stockton, at the crossing of Little Sugar creek. Judges: Wm. H. Finley, Alfred Osborne, and Isaac Stockton.

Sixth District.—Election at Hospital Building at Ft. Scott. Judges: James Ray, senior, Wm. Painter, and Wm. Godefroy.

Seventh District.—Election at the house of J. B. Titus, on the Santa Fé road. Judges: Eli Snyder, Jno. W. Freel, and Dr. Harvey Foster.

Eighth District.—Election at the Council Grove Mission House, near the Santa Fé road. Judges: A. I. Baker, Emanuel Mosier, and T. S. Huffaker.

Ninth District.—Election at the house of Robert Klotz, in the town of Pawnee. Judges: A. D. Gibson, S. B. White, and Robert Wilson.

Tenth District.—This is divided into two voting precincts, as follows, viz.:

Blue River Precinct.—Commencing at the upper mouth of Black Jack creek; thence up said creek to the head of the main branch; thence due north to the Independence emigrant road; thence up the middle of said road to the northern line of the Territory; thence by the northern, western and southern lines of the district to the place of beginning. Election at the house of S. D. Dyer, on Blue river. Judges: Joseph W. Russell, Marshall A. Garrett, and Joseph Stewart.

Rock Creek Precinct.—Commencing at the upper mouth of Black Jack creek; thence up said creek to the head of the main branch; thence due north to the Independence emigrant road; thence down said road and by the continuous easterly and southern lines of the district to the place of beginning. Election at the house of Robert Wilson, on Rock Creek. Judges: Francis Bergeron, Henry Rammelt, and James Wilson.

Eleventh District.—Election at the trading house of Woodward and Marshall. Judges: F. J. Marshall, R. C. Bishop, and W. P. McClure.

Twelfth District.—This district is divided into two precincts, as follows, viz.:

Silver Lake Precinct.—Commencing at the mouth of Cross creek; thence up the same to the head; thence due north to military road leading from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Kearney; thence by the continuous northern, eastern and southern lines of the district to the place of beginning. Election at the store of Sloan and Beaubien, on Silver lake. Judges: Nath. Wingardner, E. M. Sloan, and Evan Kennedy.

St. Mary's Precinct.—Commencing at the mouth of Cross creek; thence up said creek to the head; thence due north to the military road from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Kearney; thence by the northern, western and southern lines of the district to the place of beginning. Election at the store of B. F. Bertrand, at St. Mary's Mission. Judges: Dr. L. R. Palmer, Charles Dean, and Rev. J. B. Duerinck.

Thirteenth District.—Election (except as hereinafter stated) at the house of Samuel I. Hard, at Hickory Point. Judges: H. B. Cora, James Atkinson, and J. B. Ross.

Fourteenth District.—This district is divided into three precincts, as follows, viz.:

Wolf River Precinct.—Commencing in the Missouri river, one mile east of Mosquito creek; thence by a line corresponding to and one mile east of the several courses of said creek and the main branch thereof; thence by a line due south to Cottonwood spring; thence along the Pottawatomie road to the dividing ridge, two miles from the crossing of said road at Independence creek; thence due west to the line of the district, and by the westerly and northerly lines of the district to the place of beginning. Election at the house erected by Aaron Lewis on Wolf river. Judges: Jas. M. Irvin, Joel Ryan, and E. W. B. Rogers.

Doniphan Precinct.—Commencing on the Missouri river, at the south line of Cadue's Reserve; thence by the same and along the dividing ridge between Cadue's creek and Lewis's creek to Cottonwood spring; thence by the line of the Wolf River precinct and the western and southern lines of the district to the Missouri river, and up the Missouri river to the place of beginning. Election at the store of John W. and Jas. Foreman, in the town of Doniphan. Judges: M. K. Shaw, Paris Dunning, and W. L. Chudys.

Burr Oak Precinct.—Commencing at the Missouri river, at the south line of Cadue's Reserve; thence by line of Doniphan precinct to Cottonwood spring; thence by line of Wolf River precinct to Missouri river, and down said river to place of beginning. Election at the house of M. E. Bryant, on St. Joseph and California road. Judges: Ebenezer Blackstone, Cary B. Whitehead, and Osborne Hulén.

Fifteenth District.—Election (except as hereinafter stated) at the house of Charles Hays, on the military road. Judges: T. J. Thompson, E. R. Zimmerman, and Daniel Fish.

Sixteenth District.—Election at the house of Keller and Kyle, in the town of Leavenworth. Judges: Matthew France, Lewis N. Rees, and David Brown.

Seventeenth District.—Election at the Shawnee Methodist Church. Judges: Cyprian Choteau, C. B. Donaldson, and Chas. Boles.

Eighteenth District.—Election at the house of W. W. Moore, on St. Joseph and California road, at the crossing of the Nemaha. Judges: Jesse Adamson, Thomas J. B. Cramer, and John Belew.

INSTRUCTIONS TO JUDGES OF ELECTION.

The three judges will provide for each poll, ballot-boxes with a slit for the insertion of the ticket, and will assemble at their respective polls at or before eight o'clock A. M. of the day of the election, and will make and subscribe the duplicate copies of the printed oath which will be furnished them. This oath must be administered by a judge or justice of the peace, if one be present; and if not, then judges can mutually administer the oath to each other, which they are hereby fully authorized to do. In case of the absence of any one or two of said judges at nine o'clock A. M., the vacancies shall be filled by the judge or judges who shall attend; and if any vacancy shall occur after the judges have been sworn, it shall be filled in the same manner. In case none of the judges appointed shall attend at nine o'clock A. M., the voters on the ground may, by tellers, select persons to act in their stead. The judges will keep two corresponding lists of the names of persons who shall vote, numbering each name. They must be satisfied of the qualifications of every person offering to vote, and may examine the voter or any other person, under oath, upon the subject.

The polls will be kept open until six o'clock P. M., and then closed, unless voters are present offering to vote; and in that case shall be closed as soon thereafter as votes cease to be offered.

When the polls are closed, the judges will proceed to open and count the votes, and will keep two corresponding tally lists, on which they will simultaneously tally each ticket as it is called by the judge who will open and call out the ticket, which must be done without handling or interference of any other person. When the votes are thus counted off and the tally lists shall agree, the judges shall publicly proclaim the result, and shall fill up and sign the duplicate certificates which will be furnished them. They will then carefully replace the said tickets in one or both of the ballot-boxes, together with one copy of the oath, one of the lists of voters, and one of the certificates of return, and will seal up and preserve the same, to be produced if called for.

The remaining copies of the oath, list of voters, tally lists and certificate will be sealed up, directed to the Governor of the Territory, and delivered by one of the judges in person to the Governor at his office at the Shawnee Methodist Mission, on or before the fourth day of April, A. D. 1855.

In the Fifth District the several judges will meet on the day after the election, at the house of Henry Sherman, on Pottawatomie creek, and select one of their number who shall take charge of and deliver the returns of all the precincts.

The return judges of the Tenth will meet at the house of Robert Wilson, on Rock creek, and those of the Fourteenth at the house of M. E. Bryant, and will make their returns in the same manner.

All persons are absolutely forbidden to bring, sell or deal out in the immediate vicinity of the election ground, any intoxicating liquors; and the judges of election, whenever they shall deem this regulation violated so as to interfere with the proper conducting of the election, may order the same to be removed, and if the owner shall fail to comply with such order, may direct the constables or other proper persons to take charge of such liquor till the polls are closed; or in case of resistance, to destroy the same at once. The constables of the Territory will attend at their respective polls, and will hold themselves subject to the orders of the judges for the preservation of order at the polls, and securing free access for the voters; and for this purpose may call upon any citizens present to aid them in the performance of their duty, if necessary.

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS:

By the Territorial bill it is provided as follows:

"That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an actual resident of said Territory, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election: *Provided*, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That no officer, soldier, seaman or marine, or other person in the Army or Navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote or hold office in said Territory, by reason of being on service therein."

By the term "white" as used in this and other laws of a similar character, is meant pure unmixed white blood. The man who has any mixture from the darker races, however small the proportion, is not regarded as a white man. This has been repeatedly decided, and may be regarded as settled. When a voter has only declared his intention to become a citizen, he must be sworn by the judges of election, or by a judge or justice of the peace, to support the constitution of the United States and the provisions of the act of Congress passed May 30th, 1854, to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas. When so sworn the word "oath" should be marked opposite his name on the list of voters; and a voter who has had this oath once administered will not, of course, be required to repeat it.

It will be seen that the act of Congress is drawn with much care to exclude non-residents from the polls. It provides that a voter shall be an "inhabitant" and an

“actual resident.” A voter must dwell here at the time of offering his vote; he must then have commenced an actual inhabitancy, which he actually intends to continue permanently, and must have made the Territory his dwelling-place to the exclusion of any other home.

The meaning of the last proviso, relative to the Army and Navy, is that the persons designated in it shall not vote if their inhabitancy in the Territory is referable only to the performance of their duties. Like all other persons, it is not enough that they should be in the Territory, but they must dwell in it as their permanent home; and the officer or soldier who would vote must have a residence here irrelative and independent of his presence here under orders.

Every voter must vote in the election precinct where he resides, and not elsewhere. Experience has demonstrated this to be a wise regulation, and it has been adopted in nearly all the States as a necessary provision against error, confusion and fraud.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

In case any persons shall desire to contest the election in any district of the Territory, they shall make a written statement, directed to the Governor, setting forth the particular precinct or district they intend to contest, the candidates whose election they dispute, and the specific causes of complaint in the conduct or return of the said election; which complaint shall be signed by not less than ten qualified voters of the Territory, and with affidavit of one or more such voters to the truth of the facts set forth therein. Such written statement must be presented to the Governor at his office on or before the fourth day of April, A. D. 1855, and if it shall appear that the result of the election in any Council district might be changed by said contest, a day will be fixed for hearing the same.

APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE, AND LIST OF DISTRICTS.

Apportionment.

The entire number of qualified voters in the Territory as appears from the census returns is two thousand nine hundred and five. The ratio of representation in the Council is two hundred and twenty-three, and in the House of Representatives one hundred and eleven.

Council Districts.

The First, Fourth and Seventeenth Election Districts, containing four hundred and sixty-six voters, shall constitute the First Council District, and elect two members of the Council.

The Second Election District and so much of the Thirteenth as is embraced in the Kansas Half-breed lands, containing two hundred and twelve voters, will constitute the Second Council District, and elect one member of Council; and the voters thus detached from the Thirteenth will vote at the place of election fixed for the Second Election District.

The Third, Seventh and Eighth Election Districts, containing one hundred and ninety-three voters, will constitute the Third Council District, and elect one member of Council.

The Fifth Election District, containing four hundred and forty-two voters, will constitute the Fourth Council District, and elect two members of Council.

The Sixth Election District, containing two hundred and fifty-three voters, will constitute the Fifth Council District, and elect one member of Council.

The Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Election Districts, containing two hundred and one voters, will constitute the Sixth Council District, and elect one member of Council.

The Wolf River precinct and Doniphan precinct, of the Fourteenth, the whole of

the Eighteenth, and so much of the Fifteenth Election District as lies north of Walnut creek and its main branch and a due west line from its source, containing two hundred and forty-seven voters, shall constitute the Seventh Council District, and elect one member of Council; and the voters who are thus detached from the Fifteenth will vote at the Doniphan precinct.

The Burr Oak precinct, of the Fourteenth District, containing two hundred and fifteen voters, will constitute the Eighth Council District, and elect one member of Council.

The residue of the Fifteenth Election District, containing two hundred and eight voters, will constitute the Ninth Council District, and elect one member of Council.

The Sixteenth and residue of the Thirteenth Election Districts, containing four hundred and sixty-eight voters, will constitute the Tenth Council District, and elect two members of Council.

Representative Districts.

The Seventeenth and Fourth Election Districts, containing ninety-seven voters, shall constitute the First Representative District, and elect one member.

The First Election District, containing three hundred and sixty-nine voters, shall be the Second Representative District, and elect three members.

The Second Council District shall be the Third Representative District, and elect two members.

The Third Election District, containing one hundred and one voters, shall be the Fourth Representative District, and elect one member.

The Seventh and Eighth Election Districts, containing ninety-two voters, shall be the Fifth Representative District, and elect one member.

The Sixth Election District shall be the Sixth Representative District, and elect two members.

The Fifth Election District shall be the Seventh Representative District, and elect four members.

The Ninth and Tenth Election Districts, containing ninety-nine voters, shall be the Eighth Representative District, and elect one member.

The Eleventh and Twelfth Election Districts, containing one hundred and two voters, shall be the Ninth Representative District, and elect one member.

The residue of the Thirteenth Election District, containing eighty-three voters, shall be the Tenth Representative District, and elect one member.

The Seventh Council District shall be the Eleventh Representative District, and elect two members.

The Eighth Council District shall be the Twelfth Representative District, and elect two members.

The Sixteenth Election District, containing three hundred and eighty-five voters, shall be the Fourteenth Representative District, and elect three members.

Witness my hand and the seal of the said Territory, this eighth day of March, A. D. 1855.

A. H. REEDER, Governor, &c.

Attest: DANL. WOODSON, Secretary.

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.

On this second day of March, A. D. 1855, before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the said Territory, personally appeared Robert S. Merchant, a Constable of the Fifteenth District of said Territory, who,

being duly sworn, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and perform faithfully the duties of his said office.

R. S. MERCHANT.

Sworn and subscribed March second, 1855, before me.

E. S. WILHITE, *Justice of Peace.*

MARCH 13, 1855.—Commission issued to Thomas C. Warren, as Justice of the Peace for the Fifth District.

Commission issued to Joseph Gooding, as Constable for the Fifth District.

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
 TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.

On this thirteenth day of March, A. D. 1855, before the undersigned, Governor of said Territory, personally appeared Harrison Burson, Esq., a Justice of said Territory in and for the Second District, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully discharge the duties of his said office.

HARRISON BURSON.

Sworn and subscribed March 13th, A. D. 1855, before me.

A. H. REEDER.

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
 TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.

On this twenty-eighth day of March, A. D. 1855, before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace of the Territory of Kansas, personally appeared Marcus H. Rose, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the Seventh District of said Territory, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully discharge the duties of his said office.

MARCUS H. ROSE.

Sworn and subscribed before me, March 28th, A. D. 1855.

A. I. BAKER, *Justice of the Peace.*

APRIL 4, 1855.—Resignation of Alfred Cunningham, as Constable for the Sixteenth District, received.

APRIL 5, 1855.—The Governor, with D. Woodson, Secretary of the Territory, and J. A. Halderman, Executive Clerk, proceeded to open and examine the returns of election for members of Council and House of Representatives in the several districts of the Territory, held on the 30th of

March last, when it appeared that the following returns and other papers had been received:

FIRST COUNCIL DISTRICT.

First Representative District.

List of voters..... 1,044

Oaths of J. B. Abbott, Hugh Cameron, Theodore E. Benjamin, and Robert A. Cummins, in form prescribed.

TALLY LIST.

For Council.

Thos. Johnson.....	780	J. K. Goodin.....	254
E. Chapman.....	783	S. N. Wood.....	255

For House of Representatives.

Jas. Whitlock.....	780	S. C. Pomeroy.....	1
A. B. Wade.....	781	D. L. Croysdale.....	1
J. M. Banks.....	781	A. F. Powell.....	1
John Hutchinson.....	252	W. P. Atwood.....	1
E. D. Ladd.....	253	R. G. Elliott.....	1
P. P. Fowler.....	254		

Return of Hugh Cameron, Robert A. Cummins, and Theodore E. Benjamin, in form prescribed, with an erasure of the words "by lawful resident voters," showing for—

Members of Council.

Thomas Johnson.....	780	Samuel N. Wood.....	255
Edward Chapman.....	783	Charles Garrett.....	1
Joel K. Goodin.....	254	Noah Cameron.....	1

Members of Assembly.

James Whitlock.....	780	Samuel C. Pomeroy.....	1
A. B. Wade.....	781	D. L. Croysdale.....	1
John M. Banks.....	781	A. F. Powell.....	1
John Hutchinson.....	252	D. Atwood.....	1
E. D. Ladd.....	253	R. G. Elliott.....	1
P. P. Fowler.....	254		

Second Representative District.—Fourth Election District.

List of voters.....80

Oaths of David Pultz, Thomas Mockbee and J. B. Davis, omitting as follows: "That I will reject the votes of all non-residents who I shall believe have come into the Territory for the mere purpose of voting; that in all cases where I am ignorant of the voter's right, I will require legal evidence thereof by his own oath, or otherwise; and that I will truly count and record the votes received, and make a true and faithful return thereof to the Governor of said Territory;" and adding in lieu thereof the words "That we will deliver, as soon possible, the paper to the Governor of the said Territory."

TALLY LIST.

For Council.

Thos. Johnson.....	78	S. N. Wood.....	2
E. Chapman.....	78	J. K. Goodin.....	2

For House of Representatives.

A. S. Johnson.....	77	A. F. Powell.....	3
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Return of same judges in form prescribed, omitting the words "by lawful resident voters," showing:

For Council.

Thos. Johnson.....	78	S. N. Wood.....	2
E. Chapman.....	78	J. K. Goodin.....	2

For House of Representatives.

A. S. Johnson..... 78 | A. F. Powell..... 3

Seventeenth Election District.

List of voters..... 62

Oaths of judges C. B. Donaldson, Charles Boles and Cyprian Choteau, that they "will perform the duties of judges of election, in and for the Seventeenth District of the Territory of Kansas, according to law and the best of our abilities, and will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit, and abuse in conducting the same."

TALLY LIST.

For Council.

Thos. Johnson..... 42	| S. N. Wood..... 16
E. Chapman..... 43	| Joel K. Goodin..... 16

For House of Representatives.

A. S. Johnson..... 43 | A. F. Powell..... 16

Return of same judges in form prescribed by proclamation, showing:

For Council.

Thos. Johnson..... 42	| S. N. Wood..... 16
E. Chapman..... 43	| Joel K. Goodin..... 16

For House of Representatives.

A. S. Johnson..... 43 | A. F. Powell..... 16

Protest of Sam'l F. Tappan and twenty others, claiming to be residents of the First Election District, to declare void, to set aside the returns and election in said district, or that certificates be given to Joel K. Goodin and S. N. Wood for Council, and to John Hutchinson, E. D. Ladd and P. P. Fowler, for the reason that six or seven hundred armed men encamped in the vicinity of the polls, on the 29th and 30th of March, collected around said polls, and kept them in their possession on the day of election, until late in the afternoon, and who left the district during the afternoon and the ensuing day. Said persons were strangers, believed to come from the State of Missouri. Citizens of the district were threatened with violence and prevented from voting. Affidavit by all the signers, together with affidavits of Harrison Nichols, Edwin Bond, David Conger and N. B. Blanton and Samuel Jones, tending to prove threats, violence, and non-resident voting.

Protest of Perry Fuller, E. W. Moore, judges appointed to hold the election, and twenty-nine other persons claiming to be residents, complaining that the said election was opened by unauthorized judges at 8 o'clock A. M., and at a place different from that prescribed in the proclamation, and that non-residents surrounded the polls with fire-arms and voted indiscriminately. Affidavit of Perry Fuller and E. W. Moore.

SECOND COUNCIL DISTRICT.

Third Representative District.

List of voters..... 341

Oaths of F. E. Leahy, Paris Ellison and Sherman J. Waful, in form prescribed. Affidavit before G. W. Taylor. Return of same judges, showing the following result:

For Council.

A. McDonald.....318 | J. A. Wakefield..... 12

For House of Representatives.

G. W. Ward.....318	| Isaac Davis..... 12
O. H. Browne.....318	| E. G. Macey..... 12

Report of Harrison Burson and Nathaniel Ramsey: Under oath stated, that they entered upon their duties as judges of election, and polled some few votes when

they were driven from the room by a company of armed men from the State of Missouri, who threatened their lives and commenced to destroy the house and beat in the door, demanding the right to vote without swearing to their place of residence; that having made their escape with the poll-books and certificates, they were followed by said persons and the said papers taken by force.

Protest of A. B. Woodward and nineteen other persons, claiming to be citizens of said district, against the election in said district, of A. McDonald, O. H. Browne and G. W. Ward, for the reason that several hundred men from the State of Missouri presented themselves to vote at said election, and upon being required by the judges to swear to their place of residence, they threatened to take the lives of the judges and tear down the house, and prepared to demolish the house. One of said judges ran out of the house with the ballot-box, and the other two were driven from the ground; that the citizens of the district then left, and the persons from Missouri proceeded to elect other judges and hold an election. With affidavit of J. C. Archibald and G. W. Umbarger, with an additional affidavit of Jos. N. Mace, tending to prove violence and threats of the death of any voter swearing to his residence, and that he was dragged by force from the window and prevented from voting.

THIRD COUNCIL DISTRICT.

Fourth Representative District.

List of voters.....376

TALLY LIST.

For Council.

H. J. Strickler.....370 | A. McDonald..... 1

For House of Representatives.

D. L. Croysdale.....366 | G. W. Ward..... 1
C. K. Holliday..... 4 |

With certificate annexed: That the judges appointed by the proclamation did, after the hour of 9 A. M., severally refuse to join in holding said election, and the subscribers, Jas. M. Small, Horatio Cox, and John Homer, were selected, through tellers, by voters on the ground, to act as judges of said election; and that the same is a true and perfect tally list, made out according to the instructions of the Governor, from a list of votes polled at said election.

Oaths of Jas. M. Small, Horatio Cox and John Homer, judges, in form prescribed by proclamation, except the following erasure: "And whom I shall not honestly believe to be a qualified voter according to the provisions of the act of Congress organizing said Territory; that I will reject the votes of all non-residents who I shall believe have come into the Territory for the mere purpose of voting; that in all cases where I am ignorant of the voter's right, I will require legal evidence thereof by his own oath or otherwise."

Fifth Representative District.

List of voters.....284

TALLY LIST.

For Council.

H. J. Strickler.....211 | Wm. F. Johnson..... 23

For House of Representatives.

M. W. McGee.....210 | H. Rice..... 23
E. Baker..... 1 |

With certificates of L. H. Chitington, Andrew Johnson and Eli Snyder as judges, in form prescribed by proclamation, omitting the word "resident."

Eighth Election District.

List of voters..... 37

TALLY LIST.

For Council.

Strickler.....	17	F. M. McGee.....	2
Rice.....	17		

For House of Representatives.

Baker.....	25	McGee.....	12
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Oaths of Emanuel Mosier, Thos. S. Huffaker and Sam'l B. Smith, in form prescribed.

Return of same judges in form prescribed, showing:

For Council.

Rice.....	17	Strickler.....	17
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For House of Representatives.

A. I. Baker.....	25	M. McGee.....	12
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Protest of T. J. Thornton and fifteen other persons, claiming to be voters of said Territory and Third Council District, complaining that judges appointed in said district failed to organize the board, in consequence of two of them refusing to take the oath prescribed, and that through fear of personal violence the said judges were compelled to vacate their seats, and permit the people assembled on the ground to choose a board of their own number; and that the actual residents were either driven from the polls or intimidated from offering their votes by from three to six hundred persons, actual residents of other States, and that few, if any, of the votes were cast by citizens of the Territory; and praying that the election may be set aside as illegal and void; with affidavit of A. G. Adams, Dan'l H. Horne, H. B. Burgess, and F. R. Foster.

Protest of Hallam Rice and eleven other persons, claiming to be citizens of the Seventh Election District, protesting against the election of H. J. Strickler and M. W. McGee, for the reason that they were elected by a number of voters from the State of Missouri, who arrived the day before in about fifty wagons and on horseback, and returned after voting; they lived in Missouri, and did not intend to live in Kansas; and that one of the judges appointed on the ground was a resident of Missouri, and that the judges were not sworn; that no oath or affirmation was required of any voter; with affidavit of Hallam Rice and J. R. Stewart.

FOURTH COUNCIL DISTRICT.

Fifth Representative District.—Bull Creek Precinct.

List of voters..... 393

TALLY LIST.

For Council.

A. M. Coffee.....	379	M. T. Morriss.....	9
D. Lykens.....	376	Jas. P. Fox.....	9

For House of Representatives.

Wm. A. Heiskell.....	377	John Serpell.....	9
A. Wilkinson.....	375	Adam Poore.....	9
Henry Younger.....	375	S. H. Houser.....	9
Sam'l Scott.....	377	Wm. Jennings.....	9

Oaths of B. F. Payne, B. C. Westfall, and I. I. Park, in form prescribed. Certificate of I. I. Park, judge, that two of the judges appointed by proclamation being

absent at 9 o'clock A. M., he had filled the vacancies by appointing B. F. Payne and B. C. Westfall.

Return of same judges, in form prescribed, showing:

For Council.

A. M. Coffee.....	377	M. T. Morris.....	9
D. Lykens.....	376	J. P. Fox.....	9

For House of Representatives.

Wm. A. Heiskell.....	377	John Serpell.....	9
A. Wilkinson.....	375	A. Poore.....	9
Henry Younger.....	375	S. A. Houser.....	9
Sam'l Scott.....	377	Wm. Jennings.....	9

Pottawatomie Creek Precinct.

List of voters..... 266

Oaths of Sam'l C. Wear, W. S. Ferguson, and Wm. Chestnut, in form prescribed.

Tally list, with certificate of return prefixed, showing:

For Council.

A. M. Coffee.....	199	M. T. Morris.....	65
D. Lykens.....	199	Jas. P. Fox.....	63

For House of Representatives.

Wm. A. Heiskell.....	198	Sam'l H. Houser.....	64
A. Wilkinson.....	198	Wm. Jennings.....	62
Henry Younger.....	198	J. Huff.....	11
Samuel Scott.....	198	Cronklitt.....	3
John Serpell.....	61	C. H. Crane.....	2
A. Poore.....	54	Oscar C. Brown.....	1

Big Sugar Creek Precinct.

List of voters.....91

Oaths of Jas. M. Arthur, A. H. Smith, John E. Brown, and Elisha Tucker, judges, in form prescribed.

TALLY LIST.

Coffee.....	74	Houser.....	17
Lykens.....	76	Jennings.....	17
Fox.....	16	Heiskell.....	74
Morris.....	17	Wilkinson.....	74
Serpell.....	17	Younger.....	74
Poore.....	16	Scott.....	74

Return of John E. Brown, Elisha Tucker, and A. H. Smith, judges of election, in form prescribed, showing:

For Council.

Jas. P. Fox.....	16	A. M. Coffee.....	74
Morris.....	17	D. Lykens.....	74

For House of Representatives.

John Serpell.....	17	Wm. A. Heiskell.....	74
A. Poore.....	16	Allen Wilkinson.....	74
S. H. Houser.....	17	Henry Younger.....	74
Wm. Jennings.....	17	Sam'l Scott.....	74

Little Sugar Creek Precinct.

Oaths of Wm. Parks, Isaac D. Stockton and Hiram Howdeshell, judges, in form prescribed.

List of voters..... 105

TALLY LIST.

For Council.

A. M. Coffee.....	31	M. T. Morris.....	62
D. Lykens.....	34	Jas. P. Fox.....	70

For House of Representatives.

Wm. Helskell.....	33	Adam Poore.....	62
Allen Wilkinson.....	32	S. H. Houser.....	64
Henry Younger.....	35	Wm. Jennings.....	66
Sam'l Scott.....	35	Wm. Dyer.....	1
John Serpell.....	62		

Return of same judges, in form prescribed, showing:—

For Council.

A. M. Coffee.....	31	M. T. Morris.....	62
D. Lykens.....	34	Jas. P. Fox.....	70

For House of Representatives.

W. A. Helskell.....	33	S. H. Houser.....	64
Allen Wilkinson.....	32	Wm. Jennings.....	66
Henry Younger.....	35	Wm. Dyer.....	1
Adam Poore.....	62	Sam'l Scott.....	35
John Serpell.....	62		

Protest of James B. Abbott and ten others, claiming to be legal voters of Kansas Territory, alleging that the persons who acted as judges at the Bull Creek precinct were not duly sworn, and praying that the election be set aside.

FIFTH COUNCIL DISTRICT.

Seventh Representative District.

Oaths of James Ray, Wm. J. Godfrey and Wm. Painter, judges of election, in form prescribed.

List of voters..... 350

TALLY LIST.

For Council.

Wm. Barbee.....	343
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For House of Representatives.

Joseph E. Anderson.....	315	John Hamilton.....	35
S. A. Williams.....	313	Wm. Margrave.....	16

Return by same judges, in form prescribed, showing:

For Council.

Wm. Barbee.....	343
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For House of Representatives.

Joseph C. Anderson.....	315	John Hamilton.....	38
S. A. Williams.....	313	Wm. Margrave.....	16

SIXTH COUNCIL DISTRICT.

Eighth Representative District.— Ninth Election District.

Oaths of S. B. White, Robert Wilson, and A. D. Gibson, in form prescribed.

List of voters..... 75

TALLY LIST.

With certificate of judges, showing:

For Council.

John Donalson.....	23	M. F. Conway.....	50
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For House of Representatives.

S. D. Houston.....	56	R. Garrett.....	18
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Tenth Election District.—Blue River Precinct.

Oaths of Joseph Stewart, Wm. C. Dyer, and M. A. Garrett, in form prescribed.

List of voters..... 89

TALLY LIST.

For Council.

John Donalson..... 27 | M. F. Conway..... 42

For House of Representatives.

Russell Garrett..... 21 | S. D. Houston..... 43

Return of above-named judges according to form prescribed, showing:

For Council.

M. F. Conway.....42 | John Donalson.....27

For House of Representatives.

S. D. Houston.....43 | Russell Garrett.....21

Rock Creek Precinct.

Oaths of Henry Rammelt, James Wilson, and Francis Bergerow, according to form prescribed.

List of voters.....23

TALLY LIST.

For Council.

M. F. Conway.....21 | John Donalson..... 2

For House of Representatives.

S. D. Houston21 | Russell Garrett..... 2

Eleventh Election District.—Ninth Representative District.

Oaths of Wm. P. McClure, S. W. Spratt, and George W. Pence, judges, according to form prescribed.

List of voters.....331

TALLY LIST.

For Council.

John Donalson.....328 | M. F. Conway..... 3

For House of Representatives.

F. J. Marshall.....328

Return of same judges, in form prescribed, showing:

For Council.

John Donalson.....328 | M. F. Conway.....3

For House of Representatives.

F. J. Marshall.....328

St. Mary's Precinct.

Oaths of L. R. Palmer, P. McCartney, and Alva Higbee, judges, in form prescribed.

List of voters.....11

TALLY LIST.

For Council.

M. F. Conway.....7 | John Donalson.....4

For House of Representatives.

F. J. Marshall.....4 | P. McCartney.....7

Return of same judges, according to form prescribed, showing:

<i>For Council.</i>	
John Donalson.....	4 | M. F. Conway.....7
<i>For House of Representatives.</i>	
Palmer McCartney.....	7 | F. J. Marshall.....4

Silver Lake Precinct.

Oaths of E. R. Kennedy, John H. Wells, and N. K. Windgardner, judges, according to form prescribed.

List of voters.....81

Return of same judges, according to form prescribed, showing :

<i>For Council.</i>	
M. F. Conway.....	19 | John Donalson..... 12
<i>For House of Representatives.</i>	
Solomon McCartney.....	19 | F. J. Marshall..... 12

TALLY LIST.

<i>For Council.</i>	
Jno. Donalson.....	12 | M. F. Conway..... 19
<i>For House of Representatives.</i>	
F. J. Marshall.....	4 | S. McCartney..... 19

Protest of M. F. Conway and ten others, claiming to be qualified voters of the Territory, against the election of John Donalson and Thos. J. Marshall; complaining that upwards of 300 votes were given by non-residents of the Territory, at the Marysville precinct, and that the ballots received at the said precinct were opened and read by the judges before they were deposited in the ballot-box; together with the oath of M. F. Conway in support thereof. With the affidavit of Cole McCrea, that upwards of 200 non-residents of the Territory passed west on the Leavenworth and Riley road Wednesday and Thursday next preceding the election, declaring that they intended to vote at the Marysville precinct, and then return to their residence in Missouri; and that on the following Sunday and Monday he saw many of the same persons returning towards Missouri river, some of whom stated in the presence of their associates that they had voted, and done the thing up right.

SEVENTH COUNCIL DISTRICT.

Eleventh Representative District.—Wolf River Precinct.

Oaths of G. R. Wilson, Jas. M. Irvine, and E. V. B. Rogers, judges, according to prescribed form.

List of voters.....78

TALLY LIST.

<i>For Council.</i>	
John W. Foreman.....	74
<i>For House of Representatives.</i>	
J. H. Stringfellow.....	57 | J. Ryon..... 8
R. L. Kirk.....	52 | T. J. Vanderslice..... 1
G. A. Cutler.....	15 | John Landis..... 8

Return of same judges, in form prescribed, showing:

<i>For Council.</i>	
John W. Foreman.....	74

For House of Representatives.

J. H. Stringfellow.....	57	J. Ryon.....	8
R. L. Kirk.....	52	T. J. Vanderslice.....	1
G. A. Cutler.....	15	John Landis.....	8

Doniphan Precinct.

Oaths of A. H. Dunning, N. J. Ireland, and Wm. P. Lamb, judges, according to form prescribed.

List of voters.....346

Tally list, none. Return of same judges, showing:

For Council.

John W. Foreman..... 843

For House of Representatives.

J. H. Stringfellow.....	313	John Landis.....	25
R. L. Kirk.....	292	J. Ryon.....	18
G. A. Cutler.....	30	S. K. Miller.....	2
T. Vanderslice.....	4		

Eighteenth Election District.

Oaths of Jesse Adamson, Thos. J. B. Cramer, and John Belew, judges, according to form prescribed.

List of voters.....62

TALLY LIST.

For Council.

John W. Foreman..... 61

For House of Representatives.

J. H. Stringfellow.....	48	Cutler.....	14
Kirk.....	50	Landis.....	13
Ryon.....	1		

Return of same judges, in form prescribed, showing:

For Council.

John W. Foreman..... 61

For House of Representatives.

J. H. Stringfellow.....	48	G. A. Cutler.....	14
R. L. Kirk.....	50	John Landis.....	13
Joel Ryon.....	1		

EIGHTH COUNCIL DISTRICT.

Twelfth Representative District.—Burr Oak Precinct.

Oaths of H. J. Johnson, Cary B. Whitehead and Albert Head, judges, in form prescribed.

List of voters.....303

TALLY LIST.

For Council.

Wm. P. Richardson..... 234 | John W. Whitehead..... 68

For House of Representatives.

Joel P. Blair.....	256	John Fee.....	2
Thos. W. Waterson.....	258		

Return of same judges, in form prescribed, showing:

For Council.

Wm. P. Richardson..... 234 | John W. Whitehead..... 68

For House of Representatives.

Joel P. Blair.....	256	John Fee.....	2
Thos. W. Waterson.....	258		

NINTH COUNCIL DISTRICT.

Thirteenth Representative District.

Oaths of M. T. Baily, E. R. Zimmerman, and Thos. J. Thompson, judges, according to prescribed form.

List of voters.....417

TALLY LIST.

For Council.

D. A. N. Grover.....411 | Freeland.....1

For House of Representatives.

H. B. C. Harris.....412 | J. Weddell.....412

Return of same judges, showing:

For Council.

D. A. N. Grover.....411 | J. Freeland.....1

For House of Representatives.

H. B. C. Harris.....412 | J. Weddell.....412

TENTH COUNCIL DISTRICT.

Tenth Representative District.

Oaths of H. B. Cory, J. B. Ross, and J. Atkinson, judges, according to form prescribed.

Return of same judges, stating that having been sworn, they proceeded to open said election and receive votes, but that a vast number of citizens from Missouri assembled on the ground, for the purpose of illegally voting, who surrounded the window and obstructed the citizens of the Territory from depositing their votes, and caused many of the said legal voters to leave without voting; and that the said judges, in consequence of the determination of citizens from Missouri to vote, and no voters of said district voting or offering to vote, they left the ground.

Oaths of Richard Chandler, N. B. Hopewell, and Wm. M. Gardner, judges, that they will act as judges of the election, and will conduct said election impartially and to the best of their ability, in accordance with the act of Congress organizing the Territory.

List of voters..... 242

Tally list, with certificate of return prefixed, showing:

For Council.

R. R. Rees.....233 | B. H. Twombly6
L. J. Eastin.....233 | A. J. Whitney6

For House of Representatives.

W. H. Tebbs.....237 | C. Hart.....3

Fourteenth Representative District.

Oaths of Lewis N. Reese and George B. Panton, that they will support the constitution of the United States, and will faithfully demean themselves as judges of the election, and will faithfully carry out the provisions of the act of Congress organizing the Territory.

Oath of Matt. France, in form prescribed.

List of voters.....964

TALLY LIST.

For Council.

Reese896 | B. H. Twombly.....60
Eastin.....893 | A. J. Whitney59
Kuykendall..... 1

For House of Representatives.

W. G. Mathias.....899	Felix G. Braden.....59
H. D. McMeekin.....897	Samuel France.....59
A. Payne.....894	F. Browning.....58

Return of same judges, omitting the words "by lawful resident voters," showing:

For Council.

R. R. Rees.....896	A. J. Whitney..... 59
L. J. Eastin.....893	Jas. Kuykendall..... 1
B. H. Twombly..... 60	

For House of Representatives.

Wm. G. Mathias.....899	F. G. Braden.....59
H. D. McMeekin.....897	S. France.....59
A. Payne.....895	F. Browning.....58

Protest of Wm. Phillips and thirteen others, claiming to be citizens of the Sixteenth Election District, against the election of R. R. Rees, L. J. Eastin, W. G. Mathias, H. D. McMeekin, and A. Payne, for the reasons that the judges of election did not take the required oath of office; that residents of Missouri came to the said district, voted, and immediately returned to Missouri; that many of the citizens of said district were deterred from voting by the conduct of citizens from Missouri, supported by the affidavit of Wm. Phillips.

Protest of Andrew McDonald and others against the Governor's power to hear and decide between contestants for seats in the Legislative Assembly as a usurpation of power not granted by the act of Congress organizing the Territory, and founded upon a misconstruction of the said act; that the Governor is bound to recognize as legal votes all those received under the restrictions imposed by the organic act of the Territory, and the proclamation, and that illegal votes are those where the returns show a non-compliance with those restrictions, and claiming from the Governor certificates of their election.

Communication from A. M. Coffee and David Lykens, claiming certificates as members of the Council from the Fifth Election District, and claiming that they were elected by a majority of the legal voters of the district.

APRIL 6, 1855.—*Decision of the Governor upon the returns of election held 30th March, 1855:*

First Council District.—Besides the protest filed against the election at Lawrence for importation of votes, there is a defect in the return. The words "lawful resident voters" are stricken out. The Lawrence election is therefore set aside, and a new election must be had for Representatives.

Fourth Election District.—Besides the protest filed in this, there are material omissions in oath and return, purposely made. This must also be set aside.

Seventeenth Election District.—The form of return is correct as prescribed, and no protest for illegal voting. The form of oath differs from that prescribed, but is a searching one, and nearly, if not quite, equivalent to that prescribed, and perhaps ought to be sanctioned. If so, this district will elect Thomas Johnson, Edw. Chapman, Council; A. S. Johnson, Representative. This election is, however, not declared at present, but held under advisement.

Second Council District.—The judges were sworn by G. W. Taylor, who

had no authority to administer the oath. In addition, there is a protest complaining of importation of voters, and violent expulsion of the original judges. For want of sufficient oath, the election is set aside, and a new election for Council and Representative ordered.

Third Council District.—Besides the protest for violent expulsion of the judges at the Tecumseh polls and for illegal votes, there are material erasures in the oath, purposely made; return in form prescribed. This is held under advisement for the present, but will probably be set aside, and if so, a new election will be ordered for Representatives.

Seventh Election District.—Besides the protest complaining of a large number of illegal votes, the judges do not appear to have been sworn at all. This poll is therefore set aside.

Eighth Election District.—No protest is filed, and the proceedings in regular prescribed form. A majority of votes for members of the House of Representatives are cast for A. I. Baker, Esq., and he is declared elected in the Fifth Representative District. For Council, the vote is a tie between H. J. Strickler and H. Rice; so that as to Council the result still depends upon the Tecumseh poll.

Fourth Council District.—Of the four precincts, Bull Creek is the only one contested, that from Pottawatomie Creek being withdrawn. Suppose the complaint to be true, if successful it cannot alter the result. The remaining three precincts are uncontested and in form, and gave a majority to A. M. Coffee and David Lykens for Council; W. A. Heiskell, Allen Wilkinson, Henry Younger and Samuel Scott for the House of Representatives, and they are declared elected.

Fifth Council District.—The returns are all in due form, and no protest. William Barbee for Council, Joseph C. Anderson and S. A. Williams for House of Representatives, are declared elected.

Sixth Council District.—The Ninth and Tenth Election Districts are in form as to their returns; no protest. S. D. Houston is declared elected Representative in the Eighth Representative District.

In addition to the protest against the Eleventh Election District (being the poll at Marysville), the returns show a fatal defect. Instead of conducting the election by ballot, it must have been held *viva voce*, as the manner in which each person voted is recorded at once opposite his name. As the proclamation required the election to be by ballot, and the tickets to be counted after closing the polls, it is impossible to sustain this return. It is accordingly set aside. The residue of the district gives M. F. Conway a majority for Council, and he is declared elected.

In the Ninth Representative District—the Marysville poll being set aside—the returns of St. Marys and Silver Lake give Solomon McCartney 19; F. J. Marshall, 16; Palmer McCartney, 7; and Solomon McCartney is declared to be elected. It is alleged there is no such man, and that the vote for him was cast under mistake of the name of Palmer McCartney. A

slight difference in name should always be disregarded, to carry out the will of the voter, but the difference here is too great to be reconciled. If these facts are shown as alleged, the vote for Solomon McCartney is a nullity, and the certificate will be granted to Francis J. Marshall.

Seventh Council District.—The returns in form, and no protest. John W. Foreman for Council, J. H. Stringfellow and R. L. Kirk for House of Representatives, are declared elected.

Eighth Council District.—The returns in form, and no protest. Wm. P. Richardson for Council, Joel P. Blair and Thos. W. Watterson for House of Representatives, are declared elected.

Ninth Council District.—Returns in form, and no protest. D. A. N. Grover for Council, H. B. C. Harris and J. Weddle for House of Representatives, are declared elected.

Tenth Council District.—Besides the protest filed against the Leavenworth poll for illegal voting, it appears that the judges purposely struck out a material part of the prescribed form of return, to wit: that the votes were polled "by lawful resident voters." This poll is set aside, and a new election for Representative becomes necessary.

In the Thirteenth Election District, the protest filed has been withdrawn, and the result stands upon the return of the judges who conducted the election, and a counter statement of the judges appointed by the proclamation, who, after having taken the oath and entered upon the performance of their duties, abandoned the polls and left the grounds, because, as they say, a large number of non-residents were on the ground demanding to vote, and obstructing the polls, and because no lawful votes were presented. This is not a protest as provided for in the proclamation, and even if regarded as a report or return by them, relative to the performance of their official duties, does not disclose sufficient reason for vacating their posts. They were not drawn away by force. If illegal votes were offered, it was their duty to remain and reject them. If the polls were obstructed, it was their business at least to endeavor to clear them, and at all events to endeavor to remain at their posts in the performance of their duty until the time for closing the polls, unless driven away by violence. The place they left was filled by other judges appointed according to the proclamation, and their return, which is in form, and no protest before me, shows a majority for L. J. Eastin and R. R. Rees for Council, W. H. Tebbs for House of Representatives, who are accordingly declared elected.

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
 TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.

On this seventh day of April, A. D. 1855, before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace of the Territory of Kansas, personally appeared George Brubaker, Esq., a Justice of the Peace of the Territory of Kansas in and

for the Sixteenth District, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully discharge the duties of his office. GEO. BRUBAKER.

Sworn and subscribed April 7th, 1855, before me.

GEO. RUSSELL, *J. P., Sixteenth District, K. T.*

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } ss.

On this seventh day of April, A. D. 1855, before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace of the Territory of Kansas, personally appeared Samuel F. Few, a Justice of the Peace of said Territory in and for the Sixteenth District, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says he will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully perform the duties of his said office. SAML. F. FEW.

Sworn and duly subscribed, April 7th, 1855, before me.

GEO. RUSSELL, *J. P., Sixteenth District, K. T.*

APRIL 16, 1855.—The Governor declares Rev. Thomas Johnson and Edward Chapman to be duly elected members of Council from the First Council District, and Alexander S. Johnson duly elected member of the House of Representatives from the First Representative District.

The return of election held in the Third Election District for member of Council and member of the House of Representatives is set aside, for the objections stated in the entries of April 6th, 1855.

Same day, proclamation issued for an election to fill the vacancies in the Council and House of Representatives, as follows, viz.:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
TERRITORY OF KANSAS. }

[SEAL.] I, Andrew H. Reeder, Governor of the said Territory, do hereby proclaim and make known to the qualified voters of said Territory that an election will be held on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of May, 1855, in the First Election District of said Territory, for three members of the House of Representatives; in the Second Election District, for one member of Council and two members of the House of Representatives; in the Third Election District, for one member of the House of Representatives; in the Third, Seventh and Eighth Election Districts severally, for one member of Council to represent the Third Council District; and in the Sixteenth Election District, for three members of the House of Representatives; under and in conformity to the apportionment of said Territory heretofore named, and to fill vacancies existing in the Representative and Council Districts of which the said election districts are respectively composed. The said election shall be held by ballot, and shall be conducted as hereinafter prescribed.

The election in the First Election District shall be held in the House of W. H. R. Lykins, in the town of Lawrence. Judges: William Yates, Joel Grover, and Josiah Miller.

The election in the Second Election District shall be held at the house of Harrison

Burson, on the Wakarusa river. Judges: Harrison Burson, Nathaniel Ramsey, and William Simmons.

The election in the Third Election District shall be held at the house of Thomas N. Stinson, in the town of Tecumseh. Judges: Daniel H. Horne, James Gilpatrick, and L. D. Stateler.

The election in the Seventh Election District shall be held at the house of J. B. Titus, on the Santa Fé road. Judges: Eli Snyder, Dr. Foster Harvey, and Joseph McIntire.

The election in the Eighth Election District shall be held at the Council Grove Mission House, near the Santa Fé road. Judges: Thomas S. Huffaker, Emanuel Mosier, and S. B. Smith.

The election in the Sixteenth Election District shall be held at the house of Keller and Kyle, in the town of Leavenworth. Judges: Matt. France, James M. Lyle, and Adam Fisher.

INSTRUCTIONS TO JUDGES OF ELECTION.

The three judges will provide for each poll, proper ballot-boxes for the reception of the tickets, and will assemble at their respective polls at or before eight o'clock A. M. of the day of election, and will take and subscribe (in duplicate) the printed oaths which will be furnished them, and a copy of which is hereto appended. This oath must be administered by a judge or justice of the peace, if one be present; and if not, the judges can mutually administer the oath to each other. In case of the absence of one or two of the judges at nine o'clock A. M., the vacancy will be filled by the judge or judges present, and in case any vacancy shall occur after the judges are sworn, it shall be filled in the same manner. In case none of the judges attend at nine o'clock A. M., the voters on the ground may select persons to fill the places. In case (from any cause) it shall be impossible for the election to be held at the designated place, the judges may, at nine o'clock A. M., adjourn the election to the most convenient place in the vicinity, taking proper precautions to inform the voters of the place adjourned to. The judges will keep two corresponding lists of the persons who shall vote, numbering each name. They must be satisfied of the qualifications of every person offering to vote, and may examine the voter or any other person, under oath, upon the subject.

The polls will be kept open until six o'clock P. M., and then closed, unless voters are present offering to vote; and in that case shall be closed as soon thereafter as votes cease to be constantly offered.

When the polls are closed, the judges will proceed to open and count the votes, and will keep two corresponding tally lists, on which they will tally each ticket as it is called by the judge who will open the ballots, which must be done without interference or handling by any other person. When the votes are thus counted off and the tally lists shall agree, the judges shall publicly proclaim the result, and shall fill up and sign the duplicate returns which will be furnished them, and a copy of which is hereto appended. They will then carefully replace the said tickets in the ballot-boxes, together with one copy of the oath of each judge, one copy of the return, one of the tally lists, and one of the lists of voters, and will seal up and preserve the same, to be produced if required. The remaining copies of the oath, list of voters, tally list and return will be sealed up, directed to the Governor of the Territory, and delivered to him at his office at the Shawnee Mission, by one of the judges in person, on or before the twenty-ninth day of May, A. D. 1855.

The constables of the Territory will attend at their respective polls and hold themselves in readiness to execute the orders of the judges for the preservation of peace and good order at the polls and secure free access for the voters, and for this purpose may call upon any citizens present to aid them in the performance of their duty if necessary.

All persons are forbidden to bring, sell or deal out in the immediate vicinity of the polls, any intoxicating liquors; and the judges of the election, whenever they shall deem this regulation violated so as to interfere with the proper conducting of the election, may order the same to be removed, and if the owner shall fail to remove the same, may direct the constables or other fit persons to take charge of such liquor until the polls are closed; and in case of resistance, to destroy the same at once.

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS:

By the Territorial bill it is provided as follows:

"That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an actual resident of said Territory, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election: *Provided*, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That no officer, soldier, seaman or marine, or other person in the Army or Navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote or hold office in said Territory, by reason of being on service therein."

By the term "white" as used in this and other laws of a similar character, is meant pure unmixed white blood. The man who has any mixture from the darker races, however small the proportion, is not regarded as a white man.

When a voter has only declared his intention to become a citizen, he must be sworn by competent authority or the judges of election, to support the constitution of the United States and the provisions of the act of Congress passed May 30th, 1854, to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, unless he has been so sworn previously.

It will be seen that the act is drawn with great care to exclude non-residents from the polls. It provides that the voter shall be an inhabitant and an actual resident. A voter must dwell here at the time of offering his vote; he must have then commenced an actual inhabitancy, which he intends to continue permanently, and must have made the Territory his dwelling-place to the exclusion of any other home. The meaning of the last proviso, in relation to the Army and Navy, is that the persons designated in it shall not vote if their inhabitancy is referable only to the performance of their duties. Like all other persons, it is not enough that they should be in the Territory, but they must dwell in it as their permanent home; and the officer or soldier who would vote must have a residence here irrespective and independent of his presence under orders.

Every voter must vote in the election district where he resides. Experience has demonstrated this to be a wise regulation, and it has been adopted in nearly all the States as a necessary provision against error, confusion and fraud.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

In case any persons shall desire to contest the election in any district, they shall make a written statement, setting forth the particular election district they intend to contest, and the specific causes of complaint in the conduct or return of the election; which shall be signed by not less than ten qualified voters of the Territory, with affidavits of one or more voters to the truth of the facts. Such statement shall be presented to the Governor at his office on or before the 29th day of May next, when if it shall appear that the result may be changed thereby, a day will be fixed for the hearing in order to decide whether the candidates returned are entitled to their certificates of election.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Territory, this sixteenth day of April, A. D. 1855.

A. H. REEDER, Governor, &c.

By the Governor:

DANL. WOODSON, Secretary.

Same day, proclamation issued for convening the Legislative Assembly of the Territory, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
 TERRITORY OF KANSAS. }

[SEAL.] I, Andrew H. Reeder, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, do hereby, under and by virtue of the act of Congress passed the thirtieth day of May, 1854, entitled "An act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas," proclaim and direct that the Legislative Assembly of the said Territory of Kansas will convene at the town of Pawnee, in the Ninth Election District of said Territory, on the first Monday of July next, in the building which will be provided for that purpose.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Territory, this sixteenth day of April, A. D. 1855. A. H. REEDER, *Governor, &c.*

By the Governor:

DANL. WOODSON, *Secretary.*

RECORD OF OATH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
 TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } *ss.*

On the sixteenth day of April, 1855, before the undersigned personally appeared E. F. Barnard, a Justice of the Peace of said Territory in and for the Sixteenth District, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully discharge the duties of his said office. E. F. BARNARD.

Sworn and subscribed April 16th, 1855, before me.

SAML. D. LECOMPTE, *Ch. Just. K. T.*

APRIL 17, 1855.—The Governor leaves the Territory on a visit to his family in the State of Pennsylvania.

MAY 29, 1855.—Returns received from the election held on the 22d May, in pursuance of the Governor's proclamation of the 16th April, to fill vacancies, and filed away for the action of the Governor upon his return to the Territory.

JUNE 2, 1855.—The Secretary, in the absence of the Governor and in pursuance of a requisition from the Governor of the State of Indiana, issues an executive warrant to the Marshal of the Territory, directing him to arrest and deliver one Matt. France, charged with the crime of seduction, in violation of the laws of the State of Indiana, to the authorities of that State.

JUNE 23, 1855.—The Governor returns to the Territory from visit to his family in the State of Pennsylvania.

JUNE 25, 1855.—The Governor declares John Hutchinson, Erastus D. Ladd and Philip P. Fowler to be duly elected to the House of Representatives from the Second Representative District; John A. Wakefield to be duly elected a member of the Second Election District, and Augustus Wattles and William Jessee to be duly elected members of the House of Representatives from the same district; Jesse D. Wood to be duly elected a member of the Council from the Third Council District; William G. Mathias, A. Payne and H. D. McMeekin to be duly elected members of the House of Representatives from the Fourteenth Representative District; and C. K. Holliday to be duly elected a member of the House of Representatives from the Fourth Representative District.

JUNE 27TH, 1855.—The Executive Office is removed from the Shawnee Manual Labor School, for the purpose of establishing it at the town of Pawnee, in the Ninth Election District.

JULY 2D, 1855.—The Executive Office is established at the town of Pawnee, in the Ninth Election District.

JULY 12TH, 1855.—The Executive Office is again established at the Shawnee Manual Labor School.

AUGUST 16TH, 1855.—The Governor informs the Legislative Assembly that his functions as Governor of the Territory were terminated, in the following message, addressed to the Council and House of Representatives:

To the Honorable the Members of the Council and the House of Representatives of the Territory of Kansas:

GENTLEMEN: Although in my message to your bodies, under date of the 21st inst., I stated that I was unable to convince myself of the legality of your session at this place, for reasons then given, and although that opinion still remains unchanged, yet, inasmuch as my reasons were not satisfactory to you, and the bills passed by your houses have been, up to this time, sent to me for approval, it is proper that I should inform you that after your adjournment of yesterday, I received official notification that my functions as Governor of the Territory of Kansas were terminated. No successor having arrived, Secretary Woodson will of course perform the duties of the office as acting Governor.

A. H. REEDER.

SHAWNEE MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL, August 16th, 1855.

AUGUST 17TH, 1855.—The acting Governor continues G. P. Lowrey in the office of Executive Clerk until the successor to Governor Reeder arrives in the Territory.