

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

The Missouri Democrat, the main organ (says the Pennsylvanian) and general news transporter for the fusionists during the late campaign, finds it impossible to play the farce any longer, and comes out with the following facts, as furnished by a correspondent in the Territory. The editor says:

We invite attention to some very important disclosures, which will be found in another column, of alleged frauds which have been practised by the so-called Emigrant Aid Societies of the North upon those who have intrusted them with donations to relieve the necessities and sufferings in Kansas. For some time past we have heard various complaints and accusations against these as speculating concerns, all pointing to the same abuse of trust, and the same infidelity of agents, who have only appealed to the benevolent friends of Kansas in order to pocket for themselves the funds they may thus collect.

We have never approved of these aid societies, either at the North or the South. We have believed that it was a vicious principle of emigration, and not calculated to be of benefit to our western Territories, for those whom a paltry advance could thus induce to go into Kansas or Nebraska were scarcely the material out of which to make hardy pioneers or industrious farmers. If, however, it shall turn out, in addition to all this, that the aid societies are unfaithful and avaricious, and fraudulent besides, we shall have even still more powerful incentives to discourage and discountenance them. We commend the communication to which we have referred, and the many signatures attached to it, to the attention of those concerned, and demand, in the name of the destitute and impoverished men and women who have lost their substance in the late distressing collisions in Kansas, that the agents who have made collections for their relief be held to strict accountability, and the aims and character of these aid societies be more closely examined into. If they shall prove to be mere associations of the benevolent, we have no right to question the propriety of their formation, but if they be merely bandied pigeon-droppers in disguise, it will become the duty of the press to expose and uproot them. The happiness of a people has more claim upon the sympathy of the public than the success of speculators in charity. Nor in this language do we wish to confine ourselves exclusively to those associations which have been formed in the North under this title. Equally severe criminations have been passed time and again in our hearing upon similar schemes in the South, and we have no doubt but that what our correspondent says of the desperation to which many were reduced by disappointment in fulfilling the promises made to them before emigrating, drove them into scenes of plunder which disgraced the Territory during the past summer. We have already published these charges in the cases of complaints against Buford, Wikes, and others from the South, and now perform our duty as an impartial journal in giving prominence to the present disclosures concerning the aid societies of the North. In the shape in which they come, and endorsed as they are by many resident settlers of Kansas, it will not do for this matter to be passed over in silence, and we shall await with some anxiety to see the explanations that may come from the companies and individuals implicated.

The following is the card of the victims:

Exposition of the Kansas Aid Society.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Nov. 24, 1856.

Mr. Editor: As I am interested in the fate of this Territory, I would say to those who intend coming to Kansas, come on your own responsibility, and then you know what to depend upon, for you cannot depend upon the assistance which is promised you, if you start under the promise of the Kansas Aid Society. *That is nothing more nor less than a speculating operation, from beginning to end, which originated in Kankakee, and it is time that the honest donors should be duped no longer for bleeding Kansas.* There is no doubt but there are people who need aid, and I would advise those who give aid to send it to some person or persons the parties may know, and then what they send or give you will know is distributed to the necessitous.

I may state, for instance, that the original Chicago company never fulfilled their contract with the company that left there in June last, and which has seen more hardships than any other company in the Territory. The committee was to give them assistance on their arrival in the Territory, and also find them in provisions for one year, which has not been complied with. If you say anything to them, they reply it is all left to the national committee; and when you mention it to them, they say you are a separate concern, we have nothing to do with you. That is the way you are treated, after being induced to leave a comfortable home, to endure privations and hardships for the Aid Society to speculate from. For a sample of the committee's generosity, I cite to you one circumstance among a hundred that happen daily: A Mr. Bedose, of Rockford, had lost all his clothing at the battle of Ossawatimie, and on his return Mr. Whitman gave him an over-shirt, (of blue flannel, which is generally worn here;) he had worn the shirt some two months, and as there had quite a quantity arrived for distribution, he applied to Mr. H. (one of the committee) for one. The answer was, We have no more for you. He then turned and walked off. These are facts which are too true. Who is to receive the aid that is donated if a man like that is refused, who has been through all the struggles during the summer and fall, and whose family has just arrived from Rockford, Illinois? Mr. B. was induced to come out here by the Rockford committee, with the promise of being provisioned for a year, and they likewise agreed to assist his family, but started them off without money enough to pay their way. It appears that the committee has been "weighed and found wanting," and there are several of the Rockford men destitute in consequence.

It is time these transactions were exposed, so that no more persons may be duped by the committees, or by those who are soliciting aid for bleeding Kansas.

I think it my duty to put the whole matter in a true light before the public, as the several committees have been written to repeatedly and no reply.

What are those to do this winter who now belong to the militia, which will be disbanded in a short time? What are the prisoners to do if they have the good luck to get free from bondage? Can they get employment? No! Can they go upon claims? No! Will they be provided for? That is to be seen; or will they be left to shift for themselves and turn bandits for their support, which has already commenced, and which has been one cause of the difficulties in the Territory? For instance, the colonies from the South were sent in with the same guarantee as those from the North, with the addition of their claims being paid for when coming into market; and their committees have also proved faithless and dishonest. *And what was the result? Why, they were forced to rob and plunder for subsistence, and to raise means to get out of the Territory, and a war followed with Missouri, as she was charged with many of these crimes.*

I'll give you one more instance of the committee's generosity and close. I procured an old log house for the purpose of storing the baggage belonging to the men who were held prisoners at LeCompton. The building had been vacant all summer, and only used now and then for a stable by any one who chose to use it. I procured the use of it from Governor Robinson. The person I have reference to, wanting the house to put in horses which belonged or had belonged to the Aid Society, put the baggage out of doors without giving notice. The baggage contained all of their clothing, mechanical tools, &c., which were thus exposed to the rain and the light-fingered gentry for five days before another place could be procured to store it. If that is the way men in prison are treated, what can any one expect who comes here trusting to the promises of these aid societies? The above are stubborn facts which I am sorry to relate, but nevertheless true; and I hope this will be a warning to those who may be interested in Kansas matters, and who wish to come here as settlers.

I subscribe myself, yours respectfully,

Col. J. A. HARNEY, of free Kansas.

We, the undersigned, are knowing to the above statements.

Captain W. Walker, Eaton, Ohio; N. W. Spicer, Susquehanna, Pennsylvania; James Hall, Chicago; S. B. Worth, Milwaukie; Cyrus J. Early, Burr-Oak, Michigan; B. D. Benedict, Rockford, Illinois; Henry S. Blair, Lafayette, Indiana; Christian Fingerle, Iowa; Alfred Flanders, Maine; Alfred H. Hanson, Portsmouth, New Hampshire; J. M. Smith, Ohio; J. S. Hurd, Fox Lake, Wisconsin; Wm. Jimmison, Illinois; David Evans, Missouri; W. E. Anderson, Illinois; Charles Schmier, New Jersey; Chas. W. Peckham, Connecticut; John S. Robinson, Missouri; Solomon Kaufman, Iowa; Silas S. Soale, Massachusetts; Joseph Clark, Pennsylvania; Milton G. Smith, Michigan; John A. Jameson, Illinois; J. N. Harstock, Indiana; Perry Barrington, Vermont; James L. Smith, Ohio; Benjamin F. Pease, Massachusetts; Milton Grout, New Hampshire; Wm. L. Broadmell, Ohio; John Spaulding, Ohio; Thos. Nichols, Vermont; S. K. Forsyth, Indiana; A. W. Conley, Indiana; James Hadley, Maine; F. G. Bradin, Platte City, Missouri; A. D. Ray, Lyndon, Illinois; J. B. Hazen, Illinois; J. N. Tincher, Weston, Missouri; Frederick Beddoes, Rockford, Illinois; R. D. Chase, sec. M. S. in Kansas; J. Hickman, Ohio; Mark Sheppard, Shiloh, New Jersey; William S. Wright, London, Pennsylvania; O. G. Hancock, Massachusetts; W. Fowles, Illinois; Leo Tibbals, Ohio; Joseph T. Massa, Portsmouth, Ohio; Jacob Sinex, Indiana; John Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio; Anthony Moore, Indiana; Thomas Archibald, Rockford, Illinois; D. H. Thompson, Ohio; Edward Cottenham, Eaton, Ohio; Frederick Wayneire, Platte city, Missouri; A. V. Thompson, Eaton, Ohio; A. McArthur, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Lewis J. Eberhart, Pennsylvania; S. M. Jackson, Illinois; J. F. Taber, Quincy, Massachusetts; George Maxwell, Indiana; Isaac Gray, Chicago, Illinois; Thomas Beddoes, Rockford, Illinois; Mrs. S. Beddoes, do.; Wm. Ware, Eaton, Ohio; Joseph Senex, Richmond, Indiana; George Smith, Rockford, Illinois, (in prison;) Crawford, do. do.; Wm. Weed, do., (sick;) J. W. Clark, Chicago, Illinois; Gilbert Jones, Lake county, Illinois; John Howell, Chicago, Illinois; O. J. Achimole, do.; E. Edwards, do.; P. Stevens, do.; A. Humphrey, do.; Wm. Porter, do.; J. B. Forbes, do.; J. G. Kitchun, do.; George Neff, do.; H. D. Noris, do.; Geo. Bell, do.; Daniel Holman, Maine; George Keeley, Chicago, Illinois; Chas. Dake, do.; Jos. Haines, do.; John Hose, Charleston, South Carolina; F. W. Martin, do.; D. Huffman, do.