FROM KANSAS.

THE SACK OF LAWRENCE.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE BORDER RUFFIANS.

The Lecompton Union—the Pro-Slavery organ at the seat of government chosen for Kansas last Summer by the Border-Ruffian Legislature at Shawnee Mission—gives the following detailed account of the ravage of Lawrence by Donaldson and Jones's monster *possé*, of which the Editor (A. W. Jones) made a part. We publish the narrative exactly as we find it, and entreat that every opponent of the Free-State cause be urged to read it.

When the news first came by Telegraph that Lawrence had been attacked and burned, we thought the outrage must arouse the country; but, now that we have learned that there was no shadow of resistance to the Ruffians, and that their destruction of the great Hotel and the two printing-offices were judicial acts, based upon the finding of a Grand Jury, it seems to us that the outrage was graver and the iniquity more heinous than if the whole town had been burned in or after a fray, as at first reported. We dare the journals which favor the Border-Ruffian interest to copy this bulletin of their Kansas ally. We are often accused of exaggerating or distorting events in Kansas, when we print every statement of any consequence put forth by either party, beside paying correspondents to furnish us authentic accounts of all that transpires in the ill-fated region. Again we say, Read the bulletin of the Pierce and Shannon organ at Lecompton, which is as follows:

From The Lecompton Union, May 24.

LAWRENCE TAKEN!

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF THE LAW AND ORDER PARTY OVER FANATICISM IN KANSAS.

FULL PARTICULARS.

The armed and determined resistance of the citizens of Lawrence to our laws, and the many offenses against the officers who attempted to execute them, and the more recent developements in the Committee-room at that place, forced the U. S. Marshal, on the 11th day of May, 1856, to issue the following

PROCLAMATION.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS TERRITORY.

Whereas, Certain judicial writs of arrest have been directed to me by the First District Court of the United States, &c., to be executed within the County of Douglas; and, whereas, an attempt to execute them by the United States Deputy Marshal was violently resisted by a large number of the citizens of Lawrence, and as there is every reason to believe that any attempt to execute those writs will be resisted by a large body of armed men, now, therefore, the law abiding citizens of the Territory are commanded to be and appear at Lecompton, as soon as practicable, and in numbers sufficient for the proper execution of the Law.

Given under my hand this 11th day of May, 1856.

I. B. DONALSON, U. S. Marshal for Kansas Ter'y.

This call was answered from all sections of the Territory. On Tuesday, the 20th, a large force of Law and Order men having gathered in and around Lecompton, the Marshal ordered the different camps to concentrate about two miles this side of Lawrence, so as to be ready for the execution of his immediate demands upon the people of Lawrence. At this order we left our sanctum and proceeded to the encampment, equipped for the occasion, and here begins our notice:

TUESDAY, May 20—1 o'clock.

Here we are in camp—every thing looks very war like. The cavalry, numbering some 180, commanded by Col. H. T. Titus, of this County, originally of Florida, are dashing over the hills at the clear tones of their commander's voice—the infantry companies are being drilled by their different Captains, and every body is in the line preparing for an engagement. But few have an idea of the feeling that possesses one at the martial notes of a drum and fife, or the clear, shrill tones of the bugle, sounding the charge of 200 troopers. It is enough to make the veriest coward a brave man, and the expiring soldier grasp again his sword.

This encampment consists of about 50 tents and upward of 400 men. All have made up their minds to fight desperate in case of resistance. Men never were more determinedly resolved and eager to meet the issue.

The prison-tent has eight occupants—they all seem contented and satisfied, and say they were never better treated in their lives. Their quarters are comfortable, and they have a plenty to eat and drink.

2 *O'Clock.*—Orders were received to march at three—tents struck, wagons loaded and all were upon the move at the appointed time. Three pieces of cannon, with 150 additional men were in the road a short distance off to join us. We encamped about 6 o'clock near that place, where the noted Squatter Convention was held in '54. Here we heard various rumors about fighting—one that 300 mounted men from Topeka were in our rear and intended attacking us that night—one that the various propositions made by the Lawrenceites to the Marshal was only to gull us, and that there would certainly be a fight; this last rumor was considered creditable, and pleased the boys very much. We were not disturbed by the Topekans that night, but early next morning the cavalry were called to escort the cannon to Lawrence.

At 4½ o'clock the cannon were planted without any resistance upon the hights beyond Robinson's house, and within 400 yards of the big stone hotel. When we first reached there, not a human being could be seen. In about one hour there gathered in the streets, in front of the hotel, some 150 men; some one was haranguing them. Off to the east of town eleven men came out from a small stone building, formed in front, and marched in town. Several men attempted to leave town, but were cut off by our pickets. These were the only indications of a fight.

At 8 o'clock the infantry joined us; at 11 Major Buford's company from Franklin arrived; and by 12 our forces amounted to 800 strong, cavalry and infantry, and four six pound pieces of brass cannon. About this time great excitement was created by Mr. Jas. Keiser accidentally shooting himself, but the wound was not mortal.

At 1 o'clock the United States Deputy-Marshal selected a small posse and entered town to make arrests. He selected his posse from the ranks of the Lecompton Guard, commanded by Capt. Jno. Donnelson, who was also honored with the command of the posse, Donaldson's "Red Shirts," as they are more commonly known, by adopting the red shirt as their uniform, and reflected credit upon themselves and their commander. They were well drilled, always ready for any emergency, and prompt and obedient in action. Most of them were young men from Virginia who have left home and friends to offer up their lives to the preservation and establishment of Southern institutions in Kansas. The following are the names of the posse under Donaldson command:

Capt. J Donaldson,		J. W. Ranson,
R. M. Nace,		B Jones,
J. N. Casey,	C. H. Grover,	John Shelton.

Only three arrests were made, viz.: Smith, Jenkins and Deitzler. The town seemed almost forsaken. When the Marshal returned, having done all he could do, he released the posse from his jurisdiction, and they were immediately summoned by Sheriff Jones. Mr. Jones, notwithstanding his feeble condition, appeared upon horseback, and as he rode along the line, summoning each company to assist in the execution of the laws, he was received with loud and deafening cheers. His pale countenance and emaciated form—the products of an almost fatal blow from an assassin's arm—made every man irresistibly clutch his pistols, impatient to revenge this foul deed. The very appearance of Jones, who had so often presented himself at the very mouth of danger, and consecrated his life to the maintenance of the laws, sent a thrill through every heart that choked all utterance of their willingness to follow him in the face of any danger. He selected a small posse of mounted men, mostly from the Atchison Guards, commanded by Capt. De Treville of South Carolina. Col. H. T. Titus commanded the posse.

Jones had a great many writs in his hands, but could find no one against whom he held them. He also had an order from the Court to demand the surrender of their arms, field and side, and a demolition of the two presses and the Free State hotel *as nuisances*. The arms were immediately demanded and surrendered, but very few could be found—four pieces of cannon, one 12-lb. howitzer, and four small pieces and a few Sharp's rifles. When they agreed to surrender, our men were marched down in front of the town, and one cannon planted upon their own battlements. Over the largest piece, commanding the Emigrant Aid hotel, was unfurled the stars and stripes, with this motto

"You Yankees tremble,
And Abolitionists fall,
Our motto is
Southern rights to all."

The cannon were then brought out and thrown down in front of our lines. During this time appeals were made to Sheriff Jones to save the Aid Society's hotel. This news reached the company's ears and was received with one universal cry of "No! No! blow it up! "Blow it up! We will not injure private property, "but our motto is, Destruction to everything belong- "ing to the Aid Society. The Court has declared it a "nuisance and we will destroy it."

About this time a banner was seen fluttering in the breeze over the office of *The Herald of Freedom*. Its color was a blood red, with a lone star in the center and South Carolina above. This banner was placed there by the Carolinians—Messrs. Wrights and a Mr. Crow. The effect was tremendous. One tremendous and long-continued shout burst from the ranks. Thus floated in triumph the banner of South Carolina—that single white star, so emblematic of her course in the early history of our sectional disturbances. When every Southern State stood almost upon the verge of ceding their dearest rights to the North, Carolina stood boldly out the firm and unwavering advocate of Southern institutions.

Thus floated victoriously the first banner of Southern rights over the Abolition town of Lawrence, unfurled by the noble sons of Carolina and every whip of its folds seemed a death-stroke to Beecher propagandism and the fanatics of the East. Oh! that its red folds could have been see by every Southern eye.

Mr. Jones listened to the many entreaties, and finally replied that it was beyond his power to do anything, and gave the occupants so long to remove all private property from it. He ordered two companies into each printing office to destroy the press. Both presses were broken up and thrown into the streets—the type thrown in the river, and all the material belonging to each office destroyed. After this was accomplished, and the private property removed from the hotel by the different companies, the cannon were brought in front of the house and directed their destructive blows upon the walls, the building caught on fire, and soon its walls came with a crash to the ground—*thus fell the Abolition fortress*, and we hope this will teach the Aid Society a *good lesson for the future*.

Before entering town, our commanders instructed each member of his company of the consequences befalling the violation of any private property. As far as we can learn, they attended strictly to these instructions. One act we regret to mention—the firing of Robinson's house. Although there is but little doubt as to the real owners of this property, yet it was a private residence, and should have remained untouched. During the excitement, the Commissary, Col. Abel, of Atchison City, learned that it was on fire, and immediately detailed a company to suppress the flames, which was done. Once afterwards, we understand, Sheriff Jones had the flames suppressed, and the boys guilty of the act sent immediately to camp; but with regret we saw the building on fire that night about 10 o'clock. This we saw from camp, and cannot tell who set it on fire the third time. During the firing upon the hotel, one of our men was killed by the falling of a stone from the wall.

Before another week rolls around no doubt the papers will be filled with vastly magnified reports, and the country disturbed with "loud shrieks for the cause of Freedom" by Abolition organs. This cry one anticipates, and will not be disappointed at the bloody picture their ready writers will paint, for their own purposes; but they are only a faction in the country and have produced this state of things. It remains to be seen whether that portion of the North and East calling themselves conservative national men, will be led into excitement and extravagancies by their "loud shrieks." We think the conservative men of the North and East, have had furnished them long since sufficient data to form correct opinions of the motives governing these men. If every man of them had been killed, every house burned, and total and entire extermination had been the motto of the "Law and Order" party, who would be to blame? Impartial decision answers, these men have brought the calamity upon their own heads. We expect to be called by THE TRIBUNE and *Atlas*, and all organs of that party that such men as Greeley and his *noble brothers* may have command over, fillibusters, ruffians, guerrillas, barbarians, thieves, incendiaries, cut-throats and all other such stigmatizing anathemas as will set us beyond the bounds of society in the category of villains and outlaws; but this matters but little with the people of Kansas; it is another class whose good opinions and sympathy we claim, that stand as far above these political demagogues and ultra fire eaters as the heavens are above the earth. These are the men we wish to act as umpires for the people of Kansas; this is the "popular opinion" that the "Law and Order" party court, and none other. These are trying times. With truth we can say this is a crisis deplorable in the political history of our country, but it is only the head of "festered Abolitionism," long since deducible from their acts and doings. That unprecedented appeal to the "Members of Congress to stay the Kansas-Nebraska bill" was only the announcement that Kansas should be made the battle field. Here they could plant themselves, and under the semblance of territorial privileges, could with impunity practice their nefarious purposes. They began by appealing to the Northern men for "*material aid*."

This "material aid" was furnished them; they sent their agents, Robinson & Co., into the Territory, who raised the crusading flag against all men opposed to them in sentiment. In their wake followed sub-employees, selected for the occasion; men impelled by the dollar influence, who had no pretensions to a principle, moral or political, but the "Aid Society," hirelings of discharged convicts and abandoned desperadoes. We dislike to place men in such a category, but these are the characters we had to deal with. Finally the election came off and the Pro-Slavery party defeated them; then the great cry of "Border Ruffian" went forth to the East, appealing for protection against the Missourians; it had the desired effect; men at the North and East suffered themselves to be duped and swindled into the support of this appeal, rendered again their "material aid," and give cognizance to their movements. Then it was that Reeder, whose pecuniary speculations overreached and crushed his good wishes for the growth of Kansas, and finding himself scouted by the conservative party and thrown upon the tide of political destruction, determined it was better to strike for the opposite shore than be overwhelmed by the flood. He did so, threw himself at their feet and cried, for the sake of personal interest, "help, help! and I'll act with you." He was admitted and soon became one of their chieftains, and the unblushing abuser of all citizens both in and out of Kansas, opposed to his movements and his adopted party. *His Excellency* was disgracefully discharged from his executive position and crying for revenge upon his supplanters, put up a pitiful mouth to an Abolition Congress for a seat as Delegate from Kansas. Every one knows what his memorial alleges; and with the ostensible purpose of testing the truth of these allegations, a Committee came among us with almost unlimited powers. Then began the crusade in earnest, the first day of this session witnessed the assassination of an officer of the law—they approved the past and present acts of these men—Reeder was suffered to thunder forth his inflammatory speeches and they did the buzzing. A United States officer's life was threatened and these "guardian angels" threw their wings of protection around the body of Reeder. An already outraged and incensed people could no longer bear it—the laws were spit upon and scouted, as the "black enactments of Border Ruffians." Human life was of a trifling value when it came in contact with their measures.

The people became aroused; take from them the protection of the law and you have laid bare every interest to the outlaw's hand. They determined to defend, at all hazards, their rights and privileges, and they have *manfully* done it. They have dealt the death blow to those Abolition organs that have so long poisoned the people's minds, by heaping base slanders upon the citizens of Kansas and their friends. They have brought to the ground a rendezvous of Black Republican propogandists, and justly taught the "Aid Society" better use of their means, than building forts and arming and equipping men to shed the blood of their fellow beings and involve the country in civil war.

We have done what we have done, and would not have anything undone that was done and shall do no more if let alone—so let our doings go forth for the inspection and criticism of the nation. In this report we have "not extenuated nor ought set down in malice," but furnished a simple and unvarnished sum total of facts. As to the "Law and Order" party of Kansas, they have but one opinion, but one mind, *to stand in defence of their laws and their rights at all hazards.*

We forgot to mention in our account, that the long conjecture of the Free-State Hotel being a fortress, was found to be true. From the surface of the roof the wall extended to the hight of 3½ feet, with four port holes in each side, making in all sixteen—large enough to admit the mouth of an eighteen-pound gun. The mouth of the holes were concealed from view by a thin coat of lime, that could be easily knocked out when desired. The above statement can be established by several hundred witnesses.

The "Red Shirts" raised the first flag upon the Free-State Hotel. They have in possession the twelve-pound howitzer taken from the enemy, and whenever necessary can use it effectually. Captain Donaldson may feel proud of his "Red Shirts."

DAMAGES OF THE SACK OF LAWRENCE.

A gentleman who arrived yesterday from Kansas Territory furnished us with the following partial account of the losses by the burning and pillaging of Lawrence under the authority of the United States. This account is incomplete, but is reliable as far as it goes:

LOSSES SUSTAINED *in the Destruction and Stealing of Property from Citizens of Lawrence, Kansas, by the U. S. Marshal's Posse, on the 21st day of May 1856.*

—— Johnson, in sundries		$1,000
Capt. Lathrop, in sundries		200
P. R. Brooks, in sundries		150
Capt. Bertram, in sundries		200
Mr. Stone,	Bank Drafts	2,150
	Promissory Notes	2,000
	Seven Land Warrants	1,000
	Cash, clothing, gold watch and horse	210
—— Townsend, sundries		100
—— Clark, sundries		100
C. W. Topliff, cash, clothing, &c.		700
G. W. & W. Hutchinson & Co., dry goods, groceries, provisions, &c.		4,600
Brooks & Bancock, sundries		250
I. S. Dennis, sundries		5
John Rice, sundries		15
Lyman Allen, sundries		30
Hornsby & Ferrill, dry goods, groceries, &c.		375
John Pexeyer, sundries		100
Charles Stearnes, groceries and provisions		75
Dr. Doy, rails burnt, horses stolen, &c.		
Simpson & Hine, sundries		
A. H. Vince, sundries		
D. W. Palmer		
Miss F. Hunt, jewelry and clothing		
Geo. W. Hunt, sundries		
Aug. Whitney, sundries		
John Brock, sundries		
S. Kimball		
S. C. Smith, rifles, books, &c.		
A. J. Payne, sundries		
Mrs. S. E. Hoyt, sundries		
Hugh Young, sundries		
S. C. Russell, rifle, &c.		
T. Sampson, sundries		
N. E. Emigrant Aid Co., hotel, &c.		
S. & T. Eldridge, hotel furniture, provisions, &c.		
B. C. Gall day, rifle, &c.		
F. A. Bailey, sundries		
C. J. Pease, sundries		
J. A. Keeler, revolving rifle		
L. Merchant, sundries		
T. P. Brown, revolver, clothing, &c.		
Jas. Crecklin paints, brushes, &c.		
O. D. Smith, one horse		
Joseph Kelley, table and stand		
H. Fogle, arms		
A. D. Searle, mathematical instruments, &c.		
J. Gordon, arms		
G. B. Brown, printing materials and books		
J. H. Greene, books, &c.		
Miss A. W. Gleason, sundries		
James G. Sands, saddles, bridles and harness		
W. & C. Duncan, damage to store		
Samuel Fry, provisions		
William Crutchfield, sundries		
J. Short, 2 boats		
A. C. Hinman, provisions		
Jas. F. Legate, money, clothing, &c.		
D. Upham, arms and clothing		
J. Elliott, arms &c.		
E. D. Lyman clothing		
N. R. West sundries		
Franklin Corant, goods from store		
Mrs. M. A. Mandell, clothing, &c.		
J. B. Cook, arms		
F. Metzler, jewelry, clothing, &c.		
Matcher & Baltchilles, clothing		
The Rev. G. Y. Lum, two horses		
R. G. Elliott, printing materials		
James Redpath, books		
J. S. Emery & S. F. Tappan, books, &c.		
Miss L. S. Hall, cow, &c.		
G. P. Lowry, books, &c.		
J. A. Perry		
J. L. Bateman, in gold and clothing		
J. J. Bever		
F. Emerson		
Gov. Robinson, probably		

THE KANSAS HERALD OF FREEDOM

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Friday, May 23, 18

In behalf of Mr. Brown, the proprietor and senior editor of *The Kansas Herald of Freedom*, who was at the time of the destruction of his office prison at Lecompton, and therefore unable to acq the public with his plans for the future publica the paper, I desire to give notice through THE TRIBUNE that *The Herald* will be reëstablished as so possible. I was one of the editors of the paper, knew that if the office should be destroyed the p would be suspended only temporarily.

In view of the difficulties attending the transp tion of freight—especially Free presses and Sh rifles—up the Missouri River to Kansas, a pri office will not be brought to Lawrence at present, arrangements will at once be made to have the p printed at Alton, Illinois. Competent editors w secured to furnish Kansas matters regularly Lawrence and other points in the Territory. paper will be dated Lawrence, and devoted as h fore solely to the interests of Kansas. It w probably, one month before a number can be is In the meantime, all communications must be dressed to G. W. Brown & Co., Alton, Illinois.

The destruction of *The Herald of Freedom* and other valuable property in the building has tirely ruined Mr. Brown pecuniarily. All his me acquired by many years' hard labor in the East, invested in the enterprise of publishing a Free-S paper in Kansas; and, since that has been destr by the mob acting under orders from the United S District Court, he is and will be entirely powerle advance the cause of Freedom, unless he rec timely and sufficient assistance from the frien Free Speech and a Free Press. Every dollar rece in this way will not be given to Mr. Brown as in dividual, but will be given to sustain and encou the almost despondent Free People of Kansas, a advance the best cause that ever enlisted the end ors of man.

In a few days a circular will be sent to every paper in the North, with fuller particulars of our p and arrangements than can be given at present.

Messrs. Robinson, Brown, Smith, Deitzler and kins are held prisoners, carefully guarded by U States troops, and will be tried for *high treason!* effort will be made to get them released on bail week, but there is not much likelihood it will be cessful, as Chief Justice Lecompte, who is note rendering extra judicial decisions, has intimated *his impression*, that they will have to lie in p until the September term of the Court. They without competent counsel, and their own statem have no weight with the Court. J. H. GIH

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATI

From Our Special Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, May 20, 18

The following is the evidence given befo Committee of Investigation this afternoon:

JOHN HAMILTON, sworn—Lives in the Vth trict, near Fort Scott, was originally from Pe vania, has been two years in Missouri; was p at the election on the 30th of March; saw a cro persons there, not residents of the district; many of them to be residents of Missouri, ther about one hundred and fifty of them; they armed: they came in wagons and on horseback, of them camped, but some of them stayed at houses; some of these men told him they ca vote, in the afternoon some of these men fro souri came to witness and asked if he intended t test the election, and advised him not to do so; advised him as friends, and told him it would safe for him to do so.

FRANCIS M. POTTER, sworn—Came from Bu County, Mo., in October, 1854, was at the Marc tion, 1855, in the XVth District, there was a cr non-resident men at the polls that day; they ca companies from toward Missouri there were so or three hundred of them; witness personally many of them while living in Buchanan C knows that they still reside there.

J. W. HOUTS, sworn—Live in the XVth (Kic District; was at the election in March, 1855, te to the same frauds at that election; identified of Missourians who had been over at the el these men had mostly hemp in their button they went up to the polls in a row, and vot rotation.

EMERY D. COOK, sworn—Came to the Terri 1854, lives near Fort Scott, on the day of el March 30), he saw a large number of men, no dents of the district, who had come to the polls came in companies in wagons; many of them ca day before; they brought tents, and some prov in wagons, there were no women with them, n gage, or other appearance of movers; they were a witness had worked a good deal in the south-w counties of Missouri as a stone mason, and he recog many of the men who came up in these compa farmers and other business men who he knew in Missouri; on the day of election he conversed many of these men; one party told him they from Cooper County, Missouri; told witness they to vote, and had a right; the men there that day from several counties, some from Jackson, but m from Cass, Cooper, and other southern counties.

Another witness was examined who gave testi about the Missouri invasion at Kickapoo, and fied that Mr Oliver of the Commission was there ing speeches to these men, and in his speeches ing of the right of these Missourians to vote. Oliver cross questioned these witnesses with a deal of anxiety and earnestness, but made noth the way of softening the fact that he came over Missouri with these men at the time of the ele and by public speeches encouraged them to vote. only point in his favor, (he publicly admits tha came over with these men and made speeche them), is that no one has been able to give testi that they saw him hand in a ballot. Indeed, the nesses had seen few men actually voting, altho was sworn that they were ranged up in line and marched up to the poll in regular order. In fact invaders and their Pro-Slavery friends about Kick had possession of the polls, and though it appear the Free State men were told that all could peaceably, both by Oliver and others, still it wonderful that they did not keep near the polls at time. Mr. Oliver in private has, I understand

ared that he did not vote, and as a few of the pro-
at leaders of these invading bands shrewdly avoided
ting themselves, I thought the assurance likely.
t, as Mr. Oliver in his speech in Congress was so
dern in his assurance that he did not know that
ourians voted, I have looked at the poll book
d found the name of an M. C Oliver recorded Still
the Hon. Gentleman denies it, and as there is up to
time no evidence that any one saw him vote, I
educe, of course that M. C Oliver and the Hon.
ydecai Oliver must be two distinct persons.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, May 23, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITEHEAD, sworn—Mr. Whitehead is a
ident of the Territory, in the district opposite St.
seph, he was a Pro-Slavery candidate at the March
ction, 1855; there were 303 votes polled there on
at occasion; witness has canvassed the district, and
ges the actual residents to have been at that time
ween 150 and 200, a number of the Free-State men
d not vote at that election—some of them voted,
e Free State candidates withdrew on the day of elec-
e, there was a crowd at the election; witness knew
ny of them to be from Missouri; recognized the
mes of 50 or 100 of them on the poll books whom he
ew to be such; there were many persons at the polls
hom he did not know.

The Pro Slavery men here have tried a great many
rueys to conduct the examination for them—most-
from Missouri. These have all had singular ill-
k in being identified with its invasion themselves
attorney from St. Joseph named Scott, who has
epared favorably with his predecessors in gentle-
ly qualities, has been cross-examining since yester-
y. Witness just testified to his participation in an
asion of a Kansas election.

JOHN R. CARTER, sworn—Resides in Missouri, near
Joseph, lives near the residence of Major-General
hardson, has lived there since 1842; was at the
ction in the Territory, March 30, 1855; on the even-
prior to the election, a company of men in wagons
e and camped on the ground, should suppose that
re were not less than 160 of these men from Mis-
ri, under their respective leaders; Judge Leonard
there with one company; Craig Anderson, and
y other leading men from Missouri; there was a
pany from Andrew County, the companies formed
amp about two hundred yards from Branch's house,
re the voting was done; there were three Indian
tnes in the camp, where they put their provisions
several barrels of whisky they had; witness con-
ed with many of these men; Ike Thornton took
ness to one side and asked if he was going to join
company, witness said he didn't care, if he went
way he would go with him; Thornton said they had
e over to guard the polls and see that things went
ght, and that they were going to support the Pro-
very candidates, among whom was Major Richard-
he stayed in the camp that night; they told him
would have to get the countersign to get out; wit-
s was not near the polls; saw many Missourians
e, there was an election in St. Joseph shortly
rward, the candidates running on the whisky
tion, witness was requested by the friends of tem-
nce to get a list of those men from St. Joseph who
voted in Kansas; that was how he knew all who
d in St. Joseph. [This witness lives within a mile
a quarter of Gen. Richardson, and has been his
hbor for many years. Gen. Richardson, while
g his testimony to the Commission, swore posi-
ly in the body of his testimony that he *was*
ally a resident of Kansas Territory. Several
esses have now testified to the contrary; this one
ng them.]

H. BROCK, affirmed—Resides in Doniphan Coun-
opposite the Savannah Landing; came to the Ter-
y in 1854; was at the March election at Branch's
'5 after he came learned that the Free State
y had withdrawn; voted for Messrs. Whitehead,
and Waterson, resident Pro-Slavery men; saw
man vote whom he knew to be a citizen of An-
County, Mo.; there was a large concourse of
e there; saw others at the election whom he
to be residents of Missouri; gave the names of
ewer Cassel; an ex-Sheriff Cook of Andrew Coun-
Ex, and others; Mr. Teegarden of Savannah and
, told witness that under the Nebraska law all
who had a right to vote, and that a man who laid
claim in the Territory and was at the polls on
day of election had a right to vote, although he
in Missouri; testified that Wm. P. Richardson of
was there and taking an active hand.

ock, recalled—Was summoned as a Petit Juror
Doniphan County; while in attendance on the
, the fifth day of the term, he was arrested on a
indictment for acting as Clerk in the Reeder
tion, 9th October, 1855; was brought before the
indictment was quashed; the Judge ordered
he should be retained in custody until another bill
be found; was liberated on bail and case laid
until next August Term of the Court.

lah DUNCAN sworn—Gave testimony about
actual residence of Pro-Slavery men in Gen. Rich-
son's neighborhood; there were the Pro-Slavery
dates in Richardson's neighborhood which the
ral testimony went to prove residents, amounting
etween twenty and thirty. [The cross-questioning
ed that a portion of these were claim-taking
itters, whose domestic institutions were either
ble or portable.]

HAS. W. STOOP, sworn—Came from the neighbor-
of St. Joseph to the XIVth District, Doniphan
nty; was at the March election, 1855, at Mr.
ch's house; there were a great many persons
, perhaps 300; got at the polls late; of those at
polls a great many were non-residents, many of
m he was acquainted with, and knew to live in
own, Wm. Hughes, an acting Justice of the
e, was there from the State; was positive that
were fifty persons at least there from Missouri
he knew to reside there. these men gave as a
n for their voting the course taken by the "Abo-
ts. To Mr. Scott: The Free-State candidates
withdrawn, as the Missourians had camped on
ground and were taking possession of the polls;
did so to prevent bloodshed; has looked at the
books and does not see the name of any Free-
actual resident he knows on those lists; believes
Free-State men have a majority in the District;
were some guns in wagons; witness did not
a regular speech—was only in fun; said he
d run for Congress but only meant an old joke
going to see Bob Congree's daughter; had been
ing, was not sure that he was drunk; thinks
ness ought to know best, as he was there; was
d by one Missourian, "What will you do with
r Abolition sentiments now? Look at them
guns.

lary S CREAL, sworn—Was Judge of the elec
for Delegate to Congress, under the Territorial
knows of only one illegal vote polled that day—
lkery, who lives in St. Joseph; thinks the Pro-
ery party had a majority, knows that Major Rich-
son was a resident of Kansas, because he had been
claim, and he was their candidate for Council.
acquainted with a great many of the Missourians
were at the polls, the reason they gave for coming
was the desire to make Kansas a Slave State
able but unexpected]. To Scott—Yes, there
rumors about Emigrant-Aid men coming to vote,
intention was to counteract it. To Sherman—
was reported, and a captain of a steamboat said
was a large number coming up on a boat, but
captain had engaged to sink his boat so that they
not get up. Q. Was that story believed?
Yes, sir. Q Generally? A. Well, that was the
. Q. Where would such emigrants have landed
had come up the river so as to get to vote in
district? A. Well, thereabouts. Q. Would
Joseph not be their port at that time? A. Yes.
Must they not have known in St. Joseph that
emigrants had not arrived before the citizens of
place left it to vote in Kansas? A. I don't
. Q. Was it not also a report generally be-
d that men from Missouri had a right to vote if
were in the Territory on the day of election?
Yes, Sir.

Mr. SCOTT—Did you ever know that it was held that the presence of a man from Missouri gave him the right to vote? That was the understanding.

Mr. SCOTT—Was it not rather that those who had claims in the Territory and *intended* to settle, had a right to vote? Yes, Sir, that was a general opinion.

Mr. OLIVER—That is a correct opinion; that gives them a right. To Oliver—There was no force employed to injure or prevent any man from voting at the March election, and no one thought of such a thing—not one of any party. Here witness said he never attended an election when there was so much good feeling, and Mr. Oliver added that he never knew an election in his county without sixteen fights.

Mr. SHERMAN—But this election seems to have had but one side.

A LAZALERE, sworn—Came to the Territory from St. Joseph in 1855; was at the first November election, but did not come to vote, as he had no right to vote; when he got on the ground he saw many people from St. Joseph and other parts of Missouri; they were engaged in discussing whether Col. John Scott, here (pointing to the pro Slavery attorney, before the Committee) should act as judge of the election; Col. Scott declared then that he was a resident of the Territory: he served that day as judge of the election; witness knew he had been City Attorney of St. Joseph, and when he returned, witness asked if he had resigned the office of City Attorney; learned he had not, he afterward acted in that capacity till his term expired; he still resides in St. Joseph (probably *intends* to reside in the Territory); witness saw many citizens of Missouri there, and influential men from Missouri took an active part in managing the election; among other men from Mo. was Major Wm. P. Richardson. To Oliver—He is a citizen of Missouri.

[Col. Scott here, and for a dignified gentleman like him I think it was wretched policy, attempted to break down the witness by cross-questioning, and was, as he might have expected, completely floored.] Q. Did I say I was a resident of the Territory? A. Yes, Sir; and you added that you had a claim in the Territory, and had engaged board for a month. Q. Can you name the man I said that to? A. No, Colonel, you addressed it to the crowd. Q. Did the Judges at that election not require the oath from disputed voters? A. I don't know, Sir. [Query—Did this righteous Judge take it himself?]

Witness was a candidate for Representative at the March election; ceased to be a candidate on the morning of the election; men from Missouri began to come into the Territory in bands, one or two days before the election; Mr. Field, another Free State candidate, got afraid that if they continued to run there would be a difficulty, and perhaps a row; he wanted the Free-State ticket to withdraw, as there evidently would be a mob of Missourians at the polls; on the morning of election, found a large party at the polls; believes there was from 250 to 300 Missourians present, and the general understanding was they had come to vote; the Free-State ticket withdrew from the contest.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, May 26, 1856.

W. A. SUBLETT, sworn—To Mr. Scott—Resided at Tecumseh, in the Third District, in March, 1855; heard reports then that people were to be sent from the East for the purpose of giving the Free Soil party the ascendancy; the rumors in the Territory, and on the borders of the Territory, were much the same; heard a man, who had come from Pennsylvania, say that that was their purpose; he had come with some six or eight others; witness does not remember how long before the election this man said so. To Mr. Scott—I think he said that they knew that there would be an election before they left Pennsylvania; I believe they were influenced in some shape by Reeder to come to Kansas. To Mr. Scott—No, I don't know that Free-State people left the Territory after the election. To Mr. Howard—This man did not say he was going back after the election; he told me what I stated some time between the 1st and 30th of February. Mr. Howard—There is no 30th in February. A.—Well, in February.

JOHN W. SMITH, sworn—To Mr. Scott—Resides in Burr Oak Precinct, K. T.; there was a general rumor that Eastern people would be sent to that precinct to give a Free-Soil cast to the elections; believes the Burr Oak Bottom to be the most thickly settled part of that bottom; testified that Richardson was a resident of the Territory; he lived across the river, too. To Scott—Has been at the cabin on his claim; saw wagons, horses, and mules; believes they eat and sleep there; thinks the greater part of the voters were present that day; knew that some were absent; some of those present did not vote; heard it stated that these were Free-State men, but does not know.

ALLEN B. LYON, sworn—To Mr Scott—Resides in Doniphan; was there last Fall, when the difficulty between Collins and Laughlin took place; there was an interview between Laughlin and Collins the evening before; the circumstances of the killing are these, so far as witness knows them; witness slept at Dr. Upton's office; Laughlin came in, afterward Collins came in, after they had been there some time, Laughlin rose and went up to Collins and asked him why he hailed and insulted him the evening before; Collins denied that he had done so; Laughlin said he had said so, that he knew Collins, and knew he did say so; Collins said to Laughlin that he was a liar and a perjured scoundrel, and had published lies, and would have to take them back, or one of them would land in eternity before long; Laughlin called Collins a liar; Collins advanced on Laughlin; witness seized Laughlin by the arm, and got him to desist; witness told Laughlin that he was not armed, but knew Laughlin was; told Laughlin to be on his guard as he would make him retract his false publications and statements; Laughlin replied that he had nothing to retract, and was ready to meet him in any way; this was some days after Laughlin had published what purported to be an expose of a secret military society; Collins stated that Laughlin had got a cow from Mr. Laman to change his politics, and go with the Pro-Slavery party; Laughlin called him a d—d liar; Collins advanced on him, but owing to the interference of Mr. Lynch, he desisted, and shortly afterward left; next morning after sunrise Collins's son was measuring plank to witness, when Laughlin and Forman were standing a short distance from the mill of Collins; shortly after witness went to breakfast; met Mr. Collins and two of his sons; Collins carried a double-barrelled shot-gun; he halloed to Laughlin to stop and take back all he had said; Laughlin turned and told him he had said nothing he could or would take back; when Collins got about six yards from him he raised his gun and pulled the trigger, but it missed fire; Collins drew a bowie knife and brandished it before Laughlin, demanding that he should take back what he had said; Laughlin refused, when Collins stabbed him in the side; Laughlin staggered back; Collins raised his gun again, when Forman knocked the muzzle of the gun down, and its contents discharged in the ground, at this moment a shot was fired from the hotel; the shot struck the fence; Collins immediately wheeled, when he met Mr. Lynch with a gun; both struck with the guns at each other, and broke them off by the breech; Collins knocked Lynch down; it was not until Mr. Collins's attention was drawn to Lynch that Laughlin attempted to draw a weapon; Collins turned again on him, as Laughlin had his pistol out; Collins raised his gun barrel; Laughlin fired at him; Collins dropped the gun barrel, clasped his arm on his side, cried "oh, Lord," dropped down and died; at that moment, one of Mr. Collins's sons knocked Laughlin down. Laughlin got up, seized a pistol that his brother had dropped and fired at Mr. Collins's nephew, who was running; turned to shoot Collins's youngest son, who threw up his hands, told him not to shoot, as his father was dead; Laughlin did not shoot; the fight ended there; the town was disquieted and alarmed for weeks afterward; Mr. Laughlin was confined in the house of Mr. Forman some time, to keep any one from injuring him, he was never arrested, or any legal steps taken in the case; Laughlin was removed to St. Joseph as soon as possible. To Mr. Scott—There was a warrant issued against Collins the night before this occurrence. Mr. Scott—"Was not Collins notoriously a Free-State man?" Yes! Mr. Collins came to the Territory from Missouri, near St. Joseph.

Mr Lynch, one of those who participated with the friends of Laughlin, gave his testimony.—It did not differ from that above; he admitted to have shot at Collins before they had the hand to hand encounter, when the guns were broken, but stated that he did so purely in self defense; he was sixty feet from Collins when he fired; it was during the first part of the affray between Collins and Laughlin.

ARTHUR MCCONNELL, sworn—To Mr. Scott—Came to this Territory in May, 1854, from New-York; settled near Pawnee; a Mr. McClure hired him to go to Pawnee; Mr. McClure said he expected to build the State-House; witness was discharged by McClure, and went to Fort Riley; at the house where witness staid there were several men who had come from Pennsylvania to the Territory; they said they intended to remain till after election; they said that Reeder had misrepresented the country to them; they voted, and told witness they had voted a good Free Soil ticket in order to fulfill their contract with those who had brought them out, and now they were going back; that the country was not what had been represented, but they would fill their contract [Rather too strong testimony]. To Howard—Cannot give the names of any of these men Mr. Howard—How did they vote? They voted the Free Soil ticket. "Have you seen their names in the poll books, or how do you know how they voted?" [A pause]. They showed me their tickets in the morning; these men were sent out by the Emigrant Aid Society. Mr. Howard—How do you know? They told me "Did any one else ever tell you about the Pennsylvania Emigrant Aid Society but these men?" No; there were some twelve or fifteen of them.

P. P. BLAIR, sworn—Resides in Doniphan County, K. T.; was Pro-Slavery candidate there for the Legislature at that place; witness electioneered over the precinct and was satisfied that "we" had the majority; was at the election 30th March; saw no indication of hostility before the Free-State candidates were withdrawn; has examined the poll books of that election this morning; has examined them with a view of seeing how many more there were than Mr. Keath (a witness of Whitfield's) had previously given; Mr. Scott commenced reading a list of names; the first, witness did not know; Gen. Richardson here told witness that he was somebody's brother in law, to which witness assented; one or two names were read, but things not working smoothly the list was dropped; testifies that Richardson was a resident; has been at the house on his claim in the Territory; witness saw stock there.

There have been two sets of witnesses examined here to-day. At one end of the room Mr. Sherman was taking testimony—Mr. Hanscom acting as reporter; Ex-Gov. King of Missouri being present to cross-examine these witnesses, acting as Attorney for the Pro-Slavery party. The testimony taken is mostly from Free-State men, or from Pro-Slavery men who testified to outrages at the polls by Missourians and on the actual residents. The testimony taken there is, I learn, very strong; but being only able to report with one set, and as the above witnesses, examined this forenoon, were Whitfield's witnesses, I preferred getting the body of rebutting testimony.

RICHARD TUCK, sworn—Came from Missouri to Doniphan in 1854; got to the polls early in the morning; there was a large number of persons at the polls, some two or three hundred; crowd remained during the day; these were nearly all strangers to witness; witness knows the most of the settlers thereabouts; there might be thirty or forty of the settlers there; knew some of those present to live over the river; the largest company that was there he did not know; they had a camp, which witness visited. [Witness here gave the names and residence of some Missourians who were at the election.] This camp was at the crossing of Independence creek; told witness that they had two hundred in camp; had tents and wagons; were armed with double-barreled shot guns, rifles, revolvers and bowie knives; had provisions with them, and liquors; dinner was brought up to the polls in three wagons; witness conversed with them freely; they said they came to vote; their object was to make Kansas a Slave State; some of them said they came from near Weston; some from Clay County, and some from Buchanan County; witness supposing they had claims in the Territory, asked them; they replied that they had none, except that they had driven in stakes with their names on as they came up the river; to a question from witness, if they meant to return to them, they replied "they might and they might not;" they did not look like settlers; all that witness noticed about them was that they voted and went home; witness thinks they had trunks and carpet-sacks in the wagons; they went up to the poll on the morning of election in wagons and on horseback, shouting to each other as they went; they had music with them; they immediately gathered round the polls and went to voting; their votes appeared to be received without objection; saw none sworn; they stacked their guns under the house where they voted—voted in Mr. Forman's house; witness heard the settlers say "it wasn't worth while to vote;" don't know whether they went away without voting; witness saw several of these Missourians vote several times; as they did so they would change their hats or coats every time they voted; witness saw some men vote as often as eight times; there were some three or four of them at this work; witness stood close by all day, and watched them; in the evening some of them said they had "voted up all their tickets, and they'd go home;" some of them crossed the river at Doniphan, on their way back; they discussed the matter in the evening; some were to cross at Atchison; then went off down along the river; if any of them had been settlers thinks he would have known them; there was a protest got up by the citizens of Doniphan to the Governor; does not know why it was not sent. To Gov. King—There were three or four persons carrying on this double voting; they changed their clothes in the crowd; any one might have seen them; witness just watched them; "said nothing to nobody;" did not see the judges elected that morning; it might have been done while he was lying around; the original judges who were appointed, he thinks, were Messrs. Shaw, Dunning and Juddy; does not remember to have seen them form a line to elect judges by tellers; he did not know how the judges were elected; it is customary for pretty much all, to pack arms; saw Dr. Stringfellow from Atchison, and John Hunton; I think there were others; Doniphan was the place of voting for the people at Atchison, and down as far as Walnut Creek; there were some seven or eight houses in Atchison then; there were 346 votes polled at Doniphan that day. no one was prevented from voting. To Mr. Sherman—Thinks the Free State men had the majority in that precinct, that was the general opinion. To Gov. King—Has heard the Pro Slavery men say that the Free State men had no chance with those that were "thar."

LUTHER DICKERSON, Sworn—Came to the Territory in October, 1854; came from Saline County, Missouri; settled in Doniphan precinct, XIVth Election District, was at the March election, 1855; saw the company of strangers spoken of by other witnesses; they passed his house, three miles north of Atchison, in the afternoon of the day previous to election; came in wagons and on horseback; could say safely that there was a hundred in the company; they camped on the north side of Independence Creek; witness went down into the camp and conversed with them, they told him they came from Missouri, partly from Platte, Clay, Saline and Lafayette; told him they came to vote; they said there was a large emigration from the East coming to the Territory, and they wanted to outvote them; these men did not claim to be citizens of the Territory; did not know any of them; conversed with one man from Saline County who knew the friends of witness; they had provisions with them; they had tents, and were armed, principally with double-barreled shot-guns and revolvers, had other weapons; heard them say that "if the d—d fanatics "of the North came there, they would have a fight "before they could vote," understood them to allude to voters coming up the river; saw them at the polls next day; saw some of them voting, they all gathered round there, and kept going and coming from the camp; saw their heavy arms under the sill of the house, saw none of these men sworn while he was at the polls; does not think all the settlers voted; saw no Eastern emigrants arrive; so far as witness knows, all of these men voted, is tolerably well acquainted with the district down to Walnut Creek; these men he spoke of were not settlers living there; witness thinks the political sentiment, Free State and Slave State, was about equally divided; I could not give an opinion which would have a majority at that time; the Missourians he spoke of went back the same way they came; has never seen them since. They said they voted the Pro-Slavery ticket. To Mr. Forman—The citizens about Atchison came along on the day of election.

D. M. FIELDS, sworn—Resides in Wayne Township, Doniphan County; was present at Atchison at the October election for Delegate to Congress, (last Fall); was there from 12 to 1 o'clock, noon; saw one man vote who was a resident of Missouri, named Davis; saw no dollar paid; men came to vote and said they had no dollar, and were told to hand over their tickets; saw no receipts exhibited; saw a minor vote; he was induced to do so by an advocate of Whitfield's claims; witness did not vote; saw no dollar-tax paid, or receipt presented by those who voted; others I saw vote who might or might not be residents; witness returned by the Doniphan precinct in the afternoon; saw three votes polled by surveyors; witness thinks they were not legal voters; did not see them pay the dollar tax.

JOSEPH W. BEATTIE, sworn—Came to the Territory in August, 1854, from Buchanan County, Mo., and settled in the Doniphan precinct; there was a party of men camped near him on the evening of the 29th March, 1855; camp was close to Independence Creek, by the Doniphan road; there was about a hundred of them; there were sixteen two-horse wagons loaded with men, besides some on horseback; they had provisions and tents with them, and were armed; told witness they came from Missouri and were going to Doniphan; said they were going there to vote; they remained all night in camp; they went up to Doniphan in the morning, witness went after them; did not see any one vote, as I did not go to the polls till evening, when there was no crowd around the polls; they poked their guns under the sill of the building where they voted.

JAMES LYNCH, sworn—To Gov. King: Landed at St. Joseph March, 1855; came to Doniphan on the 14th; have been there since; I was at the election on the 30th March; saw the voting going on; saw no political quarrel; did not know any Missourian there but Major O'Driscoll; believed they were all actual settlers like myself; saw no one prevented from voting; the order was much superior to what I've seed in Kentucky; I was present every hour in the day; made it my business; saw no arms under the house; they might be there, but it was unbeknowst to me; witness was Judge of the election, (Gen. Whitfield's election,) October 1, 1855; there war some sixty odd Pro-Slavery votes thrown, and I recognized them as all residents of the counthry; there was one case of dispute; a Mr. R. Smith was objected to bekase he had property in Missouri; as Judge of the election I recognized him as a voter having property there, and I'd know'd him to ate, drink and sleep in it; not a man of the Free-State party came to vote that day; each man who voted paid a dollar, or showed a receipt from the Sheriff for one.

MONDAY EVENING, May 26, 1856.

This morning a written notice was found posted on the door of the committee-room, which read thus:

"May 26.

"Messrs. HOWARD & SHERMAN.

"Sirs, with feelings of Surprise and Disgust wee have been noticeing the unjust manner in which you have been Conducting this Investigation. Wee wish to inform you can no longer sit in this place.

"Wee therefore request You to alter your Obnoxious course, in order to avoid the Consequences which may otherwise follow.

"Capt. HEMP—in behalf of the citizens.

"Leavenworth City—18¼."

Whether this brilliant production of Capt Hemp is to be taken as a formal declaration of war, or is merely intended to intimidate the Committee, is uncertain. In any case, both Messrs. Howard and Sherman smiled at the threatening manifesto and Mr. Howard folded it, with his dry, half-humorous look, and put it in his pocket.

There can be no question but that quite a number of the Pro-Slavery men here are very anxious to attack the Committee. The more sensible and intelligent portion of them would endeavor to prevent it, I have no doubt, and a considerable number of those who would like to attack are kept in wholesome fear, lest the citizens should rise and punish such a lawless outrage.

To say that both Mr. Howard and Mr. Sherman are at once impartial, and sustain their position with all the dignity and justice due to it, would not be to say enough. They work as Members of Congress rarely work. Long sessions and anxious indefatigable effort show that they feel the responsible trust committed to them, and are determined that the investigation will receive ample justice at their hands. I can already see that arduous application has made Mr. Howard more careworn and thin, and Mr. Sherman, although younger, bears the marks of that anxious exertion which all the phases of this complicated investigation calls for. The country owes them a debt of gratitude. I see that the Pro-Slavery papers take up many of the slanders circulated against the Committee by those whose only wish is to destroy their labors. One of these lies is, that Mr. Sherman spoke of a "Little Territorial Court" in his remarks on the appeal of Reeder to the Committees when the Deputy Marshal served the process on him. Mr. Sherman never used such language, or anything that could be tortured into it. It is so far from true that he even said he would not avail himself of his privilege, but would appear before any Court, even a Justice's Court. Whatever malicious lies, intended to injure the reputation of these gentlemen, or interfere with the character of their mission, you may wholly discredit The positions they have taken, so far as I have had an opportunity to observe, have been such as would reflect credit on the highest judicial tribunal of the country.

Having said this in justice to Messrs. Howard and Sherman, I would also add that since we have come to Leavenworth Mr. Oliver has labored earnestly and diligently. I like him, personally, as he is a gentleman, and if there is anything to cavil at, it ought to be accounted for in the difficulty and delicacy of his position. He is the best specimen of a Western Missouri politician I have ever seen. All was quiet in Lawrence this morning.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, May 27, 1856.

This morning Messrs. Cook and Hamilton, witnesses from Fort Scott, were recalled to be cross-questioned by Mr. Joseph Anderson, a member of the Bogus Legislature, and son of Col. Anderson of Lexington, Mo. Mr. Anderson is quite a young man, and is a very gentlemanly specimen of the Border Ruffian. He carried on the cross-examination with a good deal of vigor, but with courtesy. From the testimony of the Fort Scott witnesses, it is proven that a very large number of the Missouri army of invasion came there, camped, and voted; but I have little doubt, from the evidence given, that the Free-State party in that District was at that time unorganized, and that no preparations had been made to get up a ticket. Many of the actual residents, intimidated by the reports of the coming invasion, did not go to the polls. Of these residents who did go, there has been, I think, really a majority thrown for Mr Anderson. His opponent was an independent Free-State candidate, and his position was not very clearly defined. Some Free State men voted for Anderson; but as an offsett to this the first instance met by the Committee, where there was, perhaps, a legal majority, it is stated that Mr. Anderson is, and has been a resident of Lexington, Mo., his home being his father's house. He came into the District a day or two before the election, and went about electioneering, and started back in a buggy, at daylight the following morning. It is proper to state that a large number of the first settlers of that region came from Missouri to the Territory. These men have been gradually falling over on the Free-State side of the fence.

Cook testified to a similar invasion at the election last October, when Whitfield was voted for, and that few of the residents voted that day, and that out of two hundred and odd votes polled, three-fourths were Missourians.

A. J. WEAVER, sworn—Has been acting as Assistant Sergeant at arms to the United States House of Representatives, and as such was sent by the Kansas Commission, and went into the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and 18th Districts to subpena witnesses; on my return on the evening of the 13th inst I was searching for the Lawrence ferry; met a United States dragoon on his way to Lecompton; told me I was off my way, but if I went with him a mile up the river I could cross over; a witness I had subpenaed, John Below, was with me; we turned and accompanied the dragoon, and followed him through the thicket, when suddenly, just as we were in sight of the ferry, we came upon a camp of, I think, one hundred men; they were all armed with revolvers and bowie-knives, and many of them had United States muskets, with bayonets set; I saw a number of United States muskets leaning against trees and sticking out of wagons; we all three rode up to the ferry landing and dismounted; as we came through the camp some of these men said: "What in h—ll does that mean?" when we dismounted a crowd gathered round us, and one man came in front of me and asked where I was from, and where I was going; I replied that I had been up North, and was on the way to Lawrence; he remarked that I would not get there soon; he then inquired "how I was on the *goose?*" I gave him an evasive answer and said, I think, that I was on the right side; this seemed to irritate him and he said that he thought I was a fit subject to stay with them all night; at this remark a number of men came around me with muskets in their hands; another man came up, who had been conversing with the dragoons, and told them not to interfere with me, as I was in charge of the United States dragoons; told him I was not in charge of the dragoons, but was myself a United States officer and did not wish to be detained; some one in the crowd wanted to know what kind of an officer I was; I told them that I was Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States House of Representatives; they wanted to see some proof of it; I handed my subpenas to a man they called Col., who seemed to be a leading character; he took them to one side, followed by most of the crowd, and gave them what seemed to be a thorough examination; after consultation he returned my papers and said my case would be considered; he then asked if I did not know these were "war times;" I said I did not; he said he would inform me that these *were war times*, and folks must be on their guard, and that people who did not show a "fair front" must be examined; he said he could not release me at present, as their captain was not in camp; I told him it was important I should not be detained, and requested that measures be taken to release me, so that I could go on to meet the Committee at Lawrence; he then told me the Committee had left Lawrence, and seemed incredulous when I did not know such to be the fact; after a good deal of further urging on my part, and a fresh examination of my papers and consultation, they said they would send me over to Lecompton under guard and deliver me to Col. Wilkes, who was commanding at the time; after another hour's detention they sent myself, the witness, and the dragoon over into Lecompton, myself and Below under guard; they delivered us to Col Wilkes; I handed him my papers, and after an examination of them, assisted by a Gen. Crainer, he told me he thought I was entitled to pass unmolested, but as their forces in the Territory were yet unorganized I would be liable to interruption and detention; and added that if I was hailed by all means to answer immediately or I would certainly be shot; he concluded, at my request, to give a written pass, by showing which I would be enabled to pass their advanced parties without interruption; the following is a copy:

"LECOMPTON, KANSAS, May 13, 1856.

"To all whom it may concern: This is to certify that I have examined the papers of Mr. A. J. Weaver, in company with Gen. Crainer, and am satisfied that he is acting under authority of the United States House of Representatives, and should pass unmolested. "WARREN D. WILKES of South Carolina."

I was then released, and was not afterward interrupted; they kept me two or two and a half hours; the party that arrested me claimed to be South Carolinians; in the discharge of my duty I subpenaed J. D. Wells and D. Leavitt of the Black Vermillion, XIth District, to appear before the Committee at Lawrence, and who, I believe, cannot appear, as their road lies through the part of country where those men are who arrest all whom they deem "suspicious characters;" the said Wells and Leavitt were subpenaed on the 8th inst., and could have been with the Committee before they left Lawrence, but, if not, they could have proceeded to Leavenworth before this time; from the state of the country, I am satisfied that these men have been detained on their way by force, as up to this time they have not appeared here.

Dr. JAMES NOBLE, sworn—Resides about 24 miles from here, in what is called Jefferson County; came to the Territory in the Fall of 1854, from Platte County, Mo; was at the election at Hickory Point, March 30, 1855; the election was held at the house of Harts; there were two sets of Judges; a great crowd was at the election; they elected a new set of Judges from those the Governor had appointed, which resulted in a row; nearly all of those present, at least 200, were non-residents; knew many of them to be old friends who then lived in Missouri, and still live there; the greater part of the crowd were his (witness's) acquaintances from Missouri; there were not more than 10 or 12 residents of the district present; nearly all of the resident voters left when the Missouri-men proceeded to put in Judges of the election of their own; witness did not vote; some of his old friends from Clay County, Mo., insisted that witness should vote; witness replied that he would not vote with a crowd of men from another State who came to make laws for him.

Witness here commenced identifying the names of voters that day, who were residents of Missouri. Gen. Whitfield jumped up and objected to the course of Mr. Howard in questioning. Missouri was suffering. Why not get witness to testify of men from Massachusetts. Howard told him that his objection was unjust, and that he was not responsible if men did not come from Massachusetts to vote illegally. Gen. Whitfield kept talking in spite of the request that he would not interrupt the Committee, got up and sat down to get up again. When he was on his feet he rolled his eyes around upon his audience, and gesticulated with the stump of a cigar while he grew eloquent on the "wrongs of Missouri;" insisted that each witness be asked the residence, &c., of every man whose name was on the poll-books, but not that a part of the names said to be Missourians should be mentioned, with the question, *Where* do they come from? Missouri was suffering! Gen. Whitfield was informed that in the proper order it would be competent for him to take up any and all names on the list, if he pleased, but as there were three hundred of them on this list, the Committee were not going to waste their time in testing the residence of those whom a previous burden of testimony had convinced them were actual residents. The whole drift of these interruptions—and they occur once or twice every day—is to interrupt the investigation, and make a splurge in the middle of some damning piece of testimony which it is impossible to shake or evade. The witness now being examined is an aged and respectable physician, who has spent a long life in the border counties of Missouri, (ever since 1813,) and who knows nearly everybody. He gave his testimony in a dignified, firm way. He identified a very large number of these Missouri voters, giving their places of residence, with other particulars. It certainly looked supremely ridiculous, in the face of such a mountain of testimony, for Whitfield to make such an appeal for "slandered Missouri." The General is sensitively jealous of the reputation of his *constituency*.

Dr Noble was at the November election in 1854 for delegate to Congress; there was a great crowd at the polls; witness had great difficulty in voting; had to squeeze himself in; much the larger number present were from Mo. [Witness here identified some names; Mr. Howard said, after the mention of a few, that it was unnecessary to run over the list.] Witness mentioned one gentleman who had been in Leavenworth that day who did not vote; he told witness that he did not come over to vote, but was there on other business, and would not vote, and thought it very wrong to vote.

In his cross questioning of this witness, Gen. Whitfield was very unhappy. He only succeeded in establishing some ugly facts against himself that had not been sufficiently clear before. Endeavoring to show that Mr. Flenniken (a candidate for Congress) was not a resident, Gen. Whitfield asked where he resides. Witness did not know where any of them resided—Whitfield, Flenniken, or Wakefield Q. What was the common rumor about Flenniken? A. Well, General, the general rumor about all of them was this: Flenniken was said to be really a resident of Pennsylvania, and the candidate of the Administration; you, General, I had never seen; you were said to be a Missourian who was merely in the Territory as an Indian Agent, and that you wanted to introduce Slavery into Kansas; Mr. Wakefield was a resident of the Territory, and had moved into the Territory with his family, and he was in favor of Kansas being a Slave State.

THOMAS HODGES, sworn—Lives in Missouri, seven miles north of Weston; heard his neighbors talk of coming over into the Territory to vote, and saw them start over in parties; others of his neighbors told him they had been over (this latter was ruled out); Dr. S. Hukey of Platte River tried to induce witness to go over and vote, and offered him five dollars if he would go; there was a large number of persons going and coming toward the Territory on the day of election, and about that time; did not see them cross the river, the place where they crossed being some distance from my residence; many of these told him they were going to vote and on their return said they had voted; they went to all of the Territorial elections, but chiefly to the March election; all of witness's neighbors returned from the election next day; they told witness that they had a right to vote under the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and that they were determined to make Kansas a Slave State. On cross-examination, if he had *volunteered* to come over and give testimony, he replied No; that he had been over to Leavenworth on business, and had been caught. Q Who caught you? A. That red-whiskered fellow (pointing to Mr. Upton, the Sergeant-at-Arms).

ALEXANDER GILHAM, sworn—Resides in Kansas City, Mo.; is in the mercantile business. To Mr. Whitfield: There were a good many emigrants arriving in the Spring of 1855; he thought they were mostly Eastern people; they were going into the Territory; sold Buffalo robes and blankets to parties of ten or fifteen sometimes, going up; some of them asked witness what he would give them for them on their return; in two or three instances individuals said they were going up to the election, and some told him they intended to come back after it; saw a great many of the same persons that went up return; they stayed various lengths of time; the Spring emigration of 1855 was different from what it has been this year; there were few women and children with those early parties. To Oliver—There were a good many companies went up that Spring; considerable numbers returned. To Oliver, on the question, "Did the Missourians assign "as a reason for coming over at the Kansas election "that the Eastern and Northern men were coming to "vote and make Kansas a Free State?"—Witness would not state positively about the voting, but heard men of Missouri say that the Eastern and Northern men had been beaten at their own game; there are men in the neighborhood of Kansas City who desire to tear down the American Hotel; it is a common rumor that the American Hotel belongs to the Emigrant Aid Society; has heard it contradicted by the person now keeping it, Mr. Eldridge, who claims that it is his own property; and it was this statement on his part, during the difficulties last Fall, that prevented it from being torn down.

G. W. WETHERILL, sworn—Came to the Territory in 1855; settled in the City of Leavenworth; was Clerk of Election, held December, 1855, for the purpose of voting on the State Convention; opened the polls about 9 o'clock; voting continued without interruption until noon; Capt. Chas. Dunn came to the window in a very boisterous manner and demanded the ballot-box; the Judges tried to remonstrate with such conduct; altercation ensued, when the window was broken in; one Judge and Clerk had left prior to this attack; a crowd came pouring in at the broken window, and the two Judges and Clerk went out by a door into another room, used as a bar-room; witness took the box and followed them; threw the box under the counter when he passed through the room; as he stepped into the street, was seized by the neck by Dunn, who pushed him against the wall of the building, and demanded the ballot-box; Dunn struck witness on the mouth, and some one else in the crowd struck him; witness then fell or was pushed down by the crowd rushing on him; jumped upon him, kicked his head and side; Messrs. P. P. Brown, Scott Anthony, and some others, came and rescued him, and carried him off, witness was severely bruised; was about a day or two afterward, but was not well afterward, and was taken down sick about the 1st of January, and has never been very well since; after the attack the election was suspended. To Gov. King—I drew no pistol; had no weapons upon me.

J. B. EVANS, sworn—To Gov King—Resides in Weston, Missouri; in the Spring of 1855, came up the river twice; came up with a large number of passengers, one of these times said to be 150; they had a large lot of baggage; they were mostly men; they got off the boat at Kansas; had little conversation with them; this was in March; some few days after that, not more than a week, witness went down on the New Lucy, a company of 90 came on board at Kansas City; they said at different times that they had been out on the Territory and had voted; witness understood, in fact had it from themselves that they were Emigrant Aid men; they were Northern men; did not care particularly what States they were from; had nothing from them about their purpose in going; they did not appear to have any leader; does not know the names of these men; witness was over in the Territory at the first election.

W. H. CHICK, sworn—To Gov. King—Resides in Kansas City, Mo., the first steamboat that came up the river in the Spring of 1855, was on March 6th; a number of emigrants from the Eastern States came up the river in March; supposes that there was 500; there was a small proportion of women and children; most of them came with trunks and carpet-sacks; most of these was marked "Kansas party baggage," and were consigned to B. B. Slater; have understood him to be the commission-merchant to whom the society made its consignments; Gen. Pomeroy generally attended to this business; he is the agent of the Emigrant Aid Society; there was only a few purchases of agricultural instruments by these men. To Whitfield—These men said they knew of the election a month before we did out here; the proclamation for the election was not issued until the 10th of March, and this was the first notice. To Gov. King—During the month of April a large number of these persons went back; the common talk was that as many went back as came. Gov. King—"Did not a "large number of them go back the first week after

"the election?"—Witness could not say. "Was "there not a great rush immediately after the elec- "tion, going back?"—Well, yes, I believe so; the Lucas got aground near Boonville on her upward trip in March; some of them took hacks and left; they said they were anxious to get into the Territory before the election; they said they left part of their company; there were Emigrant Aid Society men; they went to the American Hotel; some of those who came up on the Lucas after the election returned from Kansas City; there was about a hundred of emigrants belonging to the Emigrant Aid Society; wintered in Kansas City, in the Winter of 1854-5; most of these went as transient passengers into the Territory, in March, and many of them returned after the election; witness heard them say that they were going over to the election, could not say that they voted, or said they did. Gov. King—"Did not a number of "those who came up in March leave their trunks and "carpet-sacks when they went up into the Territory, "until they returned?" Well, I believe a few of them did after the first Congressional election, Nov 1854, several hundred of those Eastern Emigrant Aid Society men returned, and went down the river; Flenniken, the Administration candidate, returned after the election; the agents of the Aid Company paid part of the bills at Kansas, for storage, &c., and witness learned that some of them had their passage engaged, and paid; but few save Eastern emigrants came up the river, in 1855. they had mostly guns and pistols; some few of those immigrants desired to buy buffalo robes from me with the privilege of returning them in a few weeks at a reduction; sold them some, but not in that way. To Mr. Sherman—Did not know whether those Eastern people who wintered at Kansas City paid their way or not; the provisions they bought of witness they paid for, a good many settlers of the Territory, in both parties, wintered in the State that first Winter, for want of accommodation in the Territory; Winter was open; river broke up in March; I know that saw mills were sent out to the Territory that Spring, and have been coming since, directed in the same way as the baggage of immigrants; witness kept a record of boats that came up that Spring; it is at Kansas City.

[The last witness that Whitfield had to prove these same points, the clerk of the Lucy, made the number of these Emigrant Aid Society emigrants, who came before the election in March and went back afterward, as about 1,400. This witness reduces them to less than 500. The facts may be inferred, first from testimony already given, and from the books of said Society, a transcript of which will be subscribed and sworn to, proving that the Society in question sent out only 160 persons in all that Spring, up to April, and of these sixty were women and children. Besides, the vote at Lawrence, where these men told the witnesses in question that they voted, was light, there being fewer Free-State votes polled there than there were residents of those politics, the polls being in possession of an armed mob from Missouri.]

J. Riddlesbarger, sworn—Commission merchant, Kansas City, Mo., in March there were about five hundred emigrants from the Eastern States, mostly young men with carpet bags, trunks, guns, and but few ladies with them, generally speaking, when a boat arrived, Gen. Pomeroy went down to the boat to meet the emigrants, and what baggage they could not take care of they put in my charge; I attended to Gen. Pomeroy's business; Pomeroy was President of the Emigration Society; a great many goods that witness received, household bedding, furniture, &c., for other men, were marked for Gen. Pomeroy. To Gov. King—Had no conversation with those men about their intentions; had a conversation with two gentlemen who came in the second boat that Spring, and stopped with witness, and stored cigars with him; my understanding is that all of the emigrants of March were Emigrant Aid people; those two young men were of that kind, they requested witness to dispose of their cigars, and their rifles and pistols they left, as they were going out into the Territory; they would be gone two weeks; they had been staying at Kansas City for some weeks previous, selling their cigars; they returned after the election, sold their cigars; said nothing to witness about the Territory, but finally returned to the East; some of these emigrants from Pennsylvania said they knew of the election before they left Pennsylvania, and came here before the notice of election had been given; a few persons belonging to these parties left what luggage they had while they went into the Territory, and returned and started East, cursing the Emigrant Aid Society and everybody else, because they had charged them more than was agreed to for passage and freight some of the citizens of Kansas City, witness among the number, believed that there was as many returned after the election as came up; the American Hotel, Kansas City, was purchased by Gen. Pomeroy for the Emigrant Aid Society; heard some of the emigrants came up on the the Lucas, which arrived after March 30, cursing the captain of the boat because he had agreed to deliver them by a certain time (which witness inferred would have given them time to go into the Territory before the election) and had detained them on the river. To Mr. Sherman—Witness did not hear any of these men speak of the election; ever since the emigration to the Territory began, up to the time some of these emigrants have stopped at Kansas City, Mo., and gone back.

To Mr. Shannon—It is common for all emigrants from all quarters to get disgusted and go back [Here the witness commenced to insinuate that this latter remark applies to Northern emigrants chiefly, as most of the Southern emigrants traveled by land, and witness did not see them]. To Mr. Sherman—The emigration from Illinois and Iowa goes mostly over land in wagons; there has been a large emigration from the South this Spring, does not know whether any of them have returned; the Southern emigration this Spring mostly came in companies and armed, and looked more like going to war than cultivating the soil; the Southern emigration by river has preponderated this Spring. Witness saw some of his neighbors in Kansas City: got on a boat and went up to Wyandot to vote, I understood, but don't know. Witness learned from Gen. Pomeroy and the others that the Emigrant Aid Society would pay their expenses and freight bills, and passage, when they could not; our accounts against Gen. Pomeroy for freights of all description and passage money of emigrants, and for property bought, amounted to some $7,000 or $10,000 per year, which he paid in drafts on the Emigrant Aid Society of Boston; in the year 1855 there was comparatively little river emigration to the Territory from the South.

This witness has risked a great deal. He has sworn to the payment of passage, &c., by the Emigrant Aid Society. The facts, which will be substantiated, will show that each emigrant paid his money when he got his ticket in the cars; overlooking this fact the witness, taking the subsequent action of agents, has sworn that they paid for them. This was done under the presence of Whitfield's and King's examination.

Dr. Stringfellow, sworn—Resides in Atchison, Doniphan County, K. T., came in the Summer of 1854, moved his family there in the Fall, the Doniphan District was changed at the March election, and is not the District as the census was taken: the census was taken in February—snow 15 inches deep; most of the citizens emigrants from the adjoining counties of Missouri, having left friends and comfortable quarters in Missouri; a large number of *our citizens* were absent from their open cabins when the census was taken; consequence was that they were not taken on the census list; knowing this fact, we had the census taken by some of our citizens, which shows a gain of about 150 votes, which, when represented to Gov. Reeder, induced him to append to the census return upward of 50 votes; the rest were rejected because the persons would not swear they were on their claims at that time; after the census returns were made, the districts were rearranged as stated; the Doniphan district was divided, part in the Doniphan and part in the Kickapoo district; the judges of the Doniphan precinct had a list of names from the census which did not contain any of the names of settlers south of Independence Creek; the consequence was that a much larger vote was polled in Doniphan precinct than would have been expected by the list of voters furnished the Judges of Election by Jolly; witness was in Doniphan on the day of election; the number of votes polled was about 340; there was no disturbance of any kind on the day of election; witness was a candidate for the Territorial Legislature; no effort made to prevent any man from voting on account of his particular sentiments; on the contrary, witness urged the Free-State candidates to bring up all of their friends, they should not be molested; Landis, one of the Free-State candidates, brought up his friends, some of them from Missouri, the last that he brought being a boy of seventeen years; the vote was not received; Landis had voters that came from Missouri to vote the Free-State ticket, and the ferryman brought them over free, (or Landis paid ferry.) To King—Knew a good many persons who voted *our* way, who had homes in Missouri; but a great many of them had made claims in the Territory, and some of them have since gone on these claims; from all his means of information, and from the elections held in the district, witness thinks that four-fifths of the residents that ever voted, have voted the Pro-Slavery ticket; witness received some Free-State votes; day after election started down to Westport; Shawnee Mission, rather, in company with a good many other members of the Legislature, for the purpose of protesting against the power claimed by Gov. Reeder in his election proclamation to decide contested elections; a Committee was appointed to deliver the protest, stating our reasons for the denial; Committee consisted of Gen. Wm. J. Richardson; Saml. Williams, and myself; this Committee contended that the powers to decide the validity of elections, rested with the Legislature, and could not be exercised by the Territorial Executive; that under the Kansas-Nebraska bill all the Governor had to do was to give a certificate to those who had the highest number of votes under the returns, and could raise no issue save on the informality of returns; they further contended that he had no right to order an election except in case of a tie or a vacancy; in regard to this last proposition Gov. Reeder read a communication addressed to the Attorney General of the United States, requesting advice relative to all cases at issue in such elections, and said, if sustained he would order an election in the district where the returns were not properly made; during this conversation between the Governor and the Committee there was no threat, violence or angry words used, but treated him with the respect due his station; this Committee made their report to the members elect of the Legislature, saying that they were satisfied that Gov. Reeder would give certificates to a majority of the Legislature, and that they could go behind his authority to investigate the whole matter; next day Gov. Reeder reduced his account to the first proposition, and his position on the second to writing; Gov. Reeder did not then exhibit any dread of violence, and the interview between the Governor and Committees passed off in a friendly way; the members of the Legislature elect then held a meeting and requested Gov. Reeder for as early a session of the Legislature as possible, for the reason that there was a large population of very antagonistic opinions, with no law; also requesting that he would call the Legislature at Shawnee Mission.

[Here an issue was raised on the competency of such testimony, the positions taken by the gentlemen of the Commission I will state hereafter.]

Witness here states, in addition to his testimony relative to the election, that there was quite a large number of citizens of Missouri present at the election; witness states that these had gone there from reports that reached us that a large number of persons from the Free States would be thrown in upon us from the Free States to influence the election; this irruption of Abolitionists upon us the Missourians were determined to resist by all means—mild means, if possible—forcible, if we must; witness has been publishing a paper since February, 1851, and "has never advised any "but *bona fide* residents to emigrate to the Territory;" there were many of these Missourians who did not vote; they were not solicited to vote; witness does not know whether they voted or not; did not know that any of them voted, some of them might have voted.

[Witness here states that he has sent up four, Missourians to Wolf Creek to see how they were conducting it, as the Judges there were Free-Soilers, and had been appointed by Gov. Reeder. Ruled out as incompetent.]

Witness saw a paper which was a review of Gov. Reeder's proclamation in regard to the manner of conducting the election; does not believe that Gen. Stringfellow wrote it; does not remember what it stated about the qualification of voters.

[Mr. Sherman here commenced an examination of witness on another point].

Witness came from Platte County, Mo., in 1854, to the Territory; contemplated making a home in the Territory since the passage of the organic act; knows of no arrangements made in Missouri prior to the passage of the organic act to control the domestic affairs of the Territory; my controling motive in emigrating was a desire for gain; at the time of the passage of the bill, and prior to it, never heard any man in my section of Missouri express a doubt about the character of the institutions we would have in the Territory, provided the restriction was removed; the conviction was general it would be a Slave State, but has heard of no combination of persons, public or private, prior to the organization of the Emigrant Aid Society, or for months after for the purpose of frustrating the design of abolitionizing Kansas, or making it a Free State; the settlers that came from Missouri, so far as witness knows, generally believed Kansas would be a Slave State; Free State men coming to the Territory after the passage of the organic act were regarded with feelings of jealousy by the people of Western Missouri, for the reason that societies were formed by members of Congress for the avowed purpose of forcing the institutions of the country so that it would be a Slave State; had there been no societies formed, the emigration of Free-State men would have stimulated a heavy emigration from Missouri; witness thinks that had it not been for these Aid Societies the majority of settlers in favor of Slavery would by the natural course of immigration, have been so great that the matter would have been settled quietly, and the few Free State men that would have come would have been willing to settle quietly among them and submit; it was the general understanding that the organic act was intended to open Kansas to Slavery: this was what induced us to support the bill; every other position is bunkum; the first time I knew anything about the formation of societies in Missouri was in October, 1854; the end then proposed was to induce people to move into the Territory favorable to Slavery; they had public meetings and private meetings. To the question, Were these societies secret, witness said the members "knew each other," and pledged themselves to use all honorable means to make Kansas a Slave State; they only raised money for incidental expenses; the condition of the Territory and relations of Slavery were discussed at these meetings; with respect to the then approaching election in Kansas Territory, measures were taken to prevent advantages that we heard would be taken to control the election by the Free-State party; means were taken in these Societies to send men from Missouri into the Territory to prevent the action and counteract the illegal voting on the part of hired voters sent from the East, and other Free States; does not know how extensive these Societies were; it was pretty extensive, however, in Missouri; does not know when they made any division of these Missourians who were to go to the different precincts; believes there were some of these Societies existing in the Territory, but it was very limited there; these Societies were organized and had officers; the design was to direct rather than assist those going into the Territory. Since the election of 30th March there have been public organizations called Aid Societies formed in different States, all through the Slave States for the purpose of enabling settlers favorable to the institution of Slavery to reach the Territory, without exercising control over them after they get there; several gentlemen have left the Territory and Missouri, and gone into Slave States to induce them pecuniarily and publicly to aid Pro-Slavery emigration to Kansas Territory; there has been a heavy emigration from the Southern States this Spring, but thinks it is more owing to the general enlightenment of the people and to the importance of such a move rather than to the effect of our orators; all the elections that have been held in the Territory or issues raised, have sprung from the rival institutions of Freedom and Slavery, or rather the Abolition and Slavery parties; the present difficulties in the Territory are attributable to Reeder and his particular friends in denying that there was any law in this Territory.

To Gov. King—Some days after the March election witness went down the river from Leavenworth City to Kansas City; at the former place some fifty persons came on board, and in conversation with them learned that they were from the Free States, had recently arrived in the Territory, had voted and were going back with no expression of determination to return to the Territory; at Kansas City a similar party embarked on the same boat, who had come to the Territory recently, and were then on their return to the Free States; in April, witness started for Virginia; at Leavenworth and Kansas City there were large numbers of Free State people who had gone into the Territory before election, and were on their way to the Free States; they had voted.

John Forman, sworn—Came from Missouri to Kansas in 1843; brought his family in 1853; was appointed by Gov. Reeder Judge of the first election in the Fourteenth District; witness had been sick and could not attend to the election; but few of my neighbors attended; they were nearly all for Whitfield.

To Gov. King—Was a candidate for Member of the Council at the March election; the Council District VII. included the Doniphan, and Wolf River precincts; had no opposition that I ever heard of; was a Pro Slavery man; attended at the Wolf River precinct at that election; knew every voter who voted that day; two of the Judges appointed by the Governor were Free-State men; the election was quiet; there was a number of men from Holt County, Mo., at the election; they neither voted nor attempted to vote as I know of; I only know of two illegal votes that were taken; one of them was a Free Soiler; the other voter was challenged, and sworn—he was admitted; another Judge was chosen in the place of the one who challenged; witness has examined the Doniphan poll-books, hastily, and from that examination thinks that a majority, a large majority, he thinks, of those were legal voters; there were a number of names on the poll books of men I do not know; think I knew nearly all the settlers in the district.

Witness was Postmaster of Doniphan; reads the Northern papers that came through it; remembers reading an article in The New-York Tribune, in which it was stated that before the opening of the navigation of the river the Free-State men would be beaten, but in the Spring an avalanche of Freemen from the North would come into the Territory, and that the slaveocrats would be routed; the article excited him very much, as it did many others of his neighbours, at the obvious efforts of the North to Abolitionize Kansas; I am a slaveholder in a small way, and did not see why the fanatics of the North should occupy my places; the excitement was general on both sides of the Missouri river.