

Complexity of Gov. Walker in the Election Process.

Among the multiplicity of reports, hours, reaching us from the late elections, the interference of Missourians, soldiers, voting, and other grave charges against Gov. Walker, we have thought it but just to the Governor and the public that we should inquire into them, and give our readers the result of our own investigations. Our purpose has been to arrive at the truth, not to shield the Governor, or any person acting in concert with him from deserved censure.

The first charge against Governor Walker represents that he had labored to induce a Missourian by the name of Heald to vote at Kickapoo. When we heard of the report we pronounced it false, because we felt it was in violation of his instructions from the President, and diametrically opposite to all his pledges made repeatedly to the Free State party and the public generally, and his expressions to us personally. While at Leocompton the other day we chanced to meet Lieut. Carr of the U. S. Army, a gentleman from New York of unimpeachable integrity, and a personal acquaintance of ours. Lieut. Carr, we believe is the aid of the Governor, and has generally accompanied his Excellency on his tours through the Territory. The Lieutenant states that he was with Gov. W. at Kickapoo, and that he was present at the interview with the Governor and Mr. Herndon. Gov. W. inquired of Mr. H. if he had voted. The latter replied that he had not; that he was a resident of Missouri. "Then," said the Governor, "you have no right to vote." This expression is in keeping with Gov. W.'s action and advice in regard to foreign interference in our elections, and agrees with his late address over his own signature, and to the effect that in carrying out the spirit of the address he had placed troops at the instance of the Free State party, at five points in Kansas, contiguous to the Missouri line, to prevent frauds upon the citizens, and particularly against voting by Missourians. It will be seen, then, that the above story is wholly false, and if reported was gotten up for effect.

Let us state here, that we were informed weeks ago by pro-slavery men, and by persons from Leavenworth and other places along the border, that immediately after the October election a concerted movement would be made by the pro-slavery party to get rid of Gov. Walker. This information we have communicated repeatedly to friends, and to the Governor himself. Of course we had no knowledge of the mode of attack; but we felt confident it would be made. We firmly believe that if Mr. Herndon, or any other men, are making such gross representations against Gov. W., they are doing it for effect; that it is a part of the great plan for getting his Excellency out of the way; and that they are laboring to make rats' paws of the Free State party in their dirty work, and from present appearances are likely to be quite successful. The pro-slavery party in the past have not hesitated to resort to fraud and falsehood, and the tendency of their late gross frauds has not been to give them a better character. We would earnestly caution the public that they be not too hasty in condemning the Governor on flying rumors, and newspaper reports; nor even volunteered and extrajudicial affidavits; for good men have been lied down, and others may be. There is danger of striking down our best friends when we allow such instrumentalities to be employed successfully in crushing them.

It is stated that a large number of U. S. troops voted under Gov. Walker's directions at Kickapoo, and the Leavenworth Times devotes a column and a half to that subject. Let us state the facts as we understand them. When Gov. Walker wrote his late address to the people of Kansas, it had been contended, first, that no person could vote at the recent elections without having paid a tax. The pro-slavery Grand Jury of Leocompton some two months ago, had so decided in their letter to Judge Cato; he concurred most fully in that opinion. Attorney General Wray coincided in an elaborate argument. Under this formidable weight of authority Gov. W. addressed the Government at Washington stating most emphatically his opinion that the people could vote without the payment of this tax, and his determination to act on that opinion, with the view however, to give additional force to his own views he requested those of the President's Cabinet. Now it is manifest that if the authorities had not concurred with Gov. W. in his views, they must have recalled him, and, therefore, he put his office and position at stake on this question, for the benefit of the people of Kansas; but most fortunately the question was so strongly and clearly argued by the Governor that the President and all his Cabinet—as he tells us in his late address—endorsed his opinion; and if the peace of Kansas has been preserved, and the people have elected their Delegate to Congress, and their Territorial Legislature, and shall for the first time obtain control of their own affairs, we owe it most distinctly to this very act on the part of the Governor. Now that the Governor should act about to destroy the work of his own hands seems incredible. What is the evidence to the contrary? It is said that the Governor interfered so far as to direct the troops, as stated above, to vote at Kickapoo against the Free State party. We would here say, inasmuch as Gov. W. had 2,600 troops under his command, why he did not induce them all to vote, instead of the 40, as alleged at Kickapoo.

only? Now we believe the facts will turn out to be substantially as follows: When Gov. W. was preparing his address as to the qualification of voters, the first question which naturally presented itself to his consideration was this: As the organic act permits the Territorial Legislature of Kansas to prescribe the qualification of voters at every election but the first, does the proviso or the organic act, prohibit soldiers and persons attached to the army "by reason of their being on service therein" from voting at the first, or all subsequent elections? This question was decided in our favor, as his address fully shows. Now the Territorial enactment of Feb. 20, '57, declares that "all citizens of the United States, who have resided in the Territory six months before the election, and none other, shall be permitted to vote." The question: how was this organic law to be reconciled with the Territorial act on this point? We understand that they were reconciled thus: that soldiers and persons attached to the army could not vote "by reason of their being on service therein," but if they possessed all the qualification of voters independent of such service, and were citizens of the United States, and had a bona fide residence of six months next preceding the election in the Territory, they had a right to vote, under the Territorial law. That is, if a soldier, teamster, or mechanic, resided with his family in Missouri, he should not vote by reason of his being on service here; but if such soldier, teamster or mechanic, was a bona fide resident here, independent of such service, especially if prior to his enlistment, and had no other residence but this for the six months next preceding the election he had a right to vote, not as a soldier, but as a resident citizen.

These, too, were Gov. Reader's views, as we chance to know under the same organic law, as several officers at Fort Riley were permitted to vote as early as 1855, under the same constitution; and this right has never been previously questioned. Gov. W., however, as we understand, did not wish the soldiers to vote; indeed we are told when this question was discussed at Fort Leavenworth for several days preceding the election, Gov. W. expressed a hope that the soldiers would not vote, though he gave no order on the subject, and had no right to give any. Now, how did any of them come to vote? We may state, the election having passed off quietly at Leavenworth on the first day, and going off with equal quietness on the second day, we understand from the Missouri line, that some of the soldiers, on the second day, rode to Kickapoo, not to participate in any barbaque, for none was given there, nor to take any part in the proceedings, but to see that everything was passing off quietly there, and then to return to the Fort. Shortly after arriving at Kickapoo, as we have the statement from Lieut. Carr, the Governor was informed that several soldiers who had obtained leave of absence from the camp had voted, and they had actually voted the Free State ticket. Gov. Walker was then urged by citizens to withdraw the expression of his wishes in order that the other soldiers, if they desired, might also participate in the election. After considerable delay and hesitation, he did consent, provided those soldiers only should vote, who, independent of their being in the service, had the citizenship and evidence required by law. And a few of them, our Free State friends say, to the number of four, did vote; but how they voted or for whom, Gov. W. declares, as Lieut. Carr states, he never knew, and does not now know how they voted, as the Governor rode away immediately to the Fort, and the election was then drawing to a close; but even if they all voted the pro-slavery ticket, which is absolutely denied, it would not change the result, either for Delegate to Congress, or Territorial Legislature, or any county officer.

But how as to Johnson county, which does change the result as regards the Territorial Legislature? Why Gov. Walker, at the request of the Free State party sent a strong force, consisting of a battery and three companies of artillery, equal to a force of 1,300 men, under the command of Col. Brooks, formerly of Massachusetts, himself a Free State man, to Shawnee in Johnson county, the supposed point of danger, to prevent illegal voting, especially from Missouri. Westport in Missouri, but three miles distant from the Shawnee precinct, was the anticipated point for the concentration of the Missourians, and from this point originally they intended to come. This was evident from previous experience, as well as from what occurred before and after the election. Col. Brooks arrived at Shawnee the day before the election. When Col. B. arrived, he states, that he was called upon by the celebrated Col. Hise and also by Mr. Anderson of Westport, who complained bitterly of the stationing of the troops there, and said that "The people would be compelled to vote at the point of the bayonet."

Col. B., however, remained firm at his post, exhibiting Gov. W.'s address against foreign voters as his letter of instructions. What followed? Why the Missourians changed their place of voting and went on the second day to Oxford, which is twelve miles distant from Shawnee, and some fifteen from Westport, a point directly on the borders of Missouri opposite the town of Little Santa Fe. Here the fraud was perpetrated, not on the first, but on the second day of the election. Indeed we do not believe any of these votes were given, but were merely entered and caused as such, as appears by the certificates on file at Leocompton, to the number of 1,538 on this second day, which was impossible, or even one-half that number, to be polled on one day. Now it is upon the Oxford precinct of Johnson county that a majority of the votes for the Territorial Delegate to Congress, probably, and certainly a majority of the Delegates to the Territorial Legislature will turn. If this Oxford precinct is rejected, the Territorial Legislature, and the Territorial Delegate to Congress, and the result will mainly depend upon the action of Gov. Walker. If he is true, to the solemn pledges contained in his inaugural address,

in his Topeka speeches, and his late proclamation on the tax question, he will reject this fraudulent return with scorn and indignation. This we firmly believe he will do from his past course. Indeed if he did not wish the people to rule Kansas why did he issue his address on the tax question, which, address, if we do succeed, issued under the most trying circumstances, will have given us peace and victory? We are happy to learn that a Protest has been signed and forwarded to the Governor and Secretary in regard to these Oxford returns, which will be found in another column. If the Governor proves false to his pledges, and not till then, will be the time to seek other modes of redress.

If the last resort of freemen shall become necessary, let us at least first know whether Gov. Walker will not do his whole duty, and render the last alternative unnecessary. Let us have our rights, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." \* \* \*

Rip Van Winkle Politics.

It is amusing to look over some of our exchanges, and see how soundly the editors have slept for the last fifteen years. It is true there was a Whig party several years ago. There was also its opponent, a Democratic party. These parties represented rival interests, and rival principles in the country, till finally they were settled and the parties died. Other principles and other interests sprung up which gradually enlisted and divided the public sentiment of the country. Who knows now or who cares what a public man believes about national banks, or rotation in office, or a protective tariff? These were the old party questions, put to rest long ago, and Whigs and Democrats went to rest with them. All at once the nation was startled by new propositions of self-government. Human rights were to be magnified by introducing equality everywhere as an element into our unorganized national domain. Men were to be more free; they were to live under their own institutions, choose their own officers; and in fact, illustrate more grandly than ever the truth that "all men are created free and equal."

Kansas was to be the theater for this magnificent exhibition of human freedom. People from all parts of the land, full of hope, joy and life, poured in, to become actors in this drama of a nation, on the stage of a continent. Despotism, under the popular guise of "our peculiar institutions," attempted to crush out and destroy, not only the principles of liberty, but also the property and lives of those who held those principles. The whole nation became involved and took sides in this grand issue. It is now freedom or slavery to Kansas and to all mankind. In the midst of this convulsion of a nation, when mind meets mind; when fundamental principles are discussed; when freedom and slavery stand face to face struggling for the mastery; when national, sectional, and vital interests are at stake, it is ludicrous in the extreme to see some sleepy old hunker editor wake up, rub his eyes, and ask where the Democratic party is? and who stands for old Hickory? For an advice to such, to go back to Sleepy Hollow, and rest another fifteen years, and then take another look at the world. The slaveholders of the South have forced this question upon the country, and there can be no other till it is settled; and it will be settled peaceably or forcibly, as they may choose. If they begin again to murder and expel as they did in Kansas, no power under heaven can save them. But if they appeal alone to reason, all will be amicably adjusted. To our friends of Sleepy Hollow we will say, that since you went to sleep, the people have brought up the questions of self-government, human rights, and chattel slavery. Till these are settled, all others will be held in abeyance. Remember, the question now is FREEDOM or SLAVERY to the American people, and for the American continent.

President Returns. After the voting had ceased and the polls closed on the 5th inst., at Oxford, on the Missouri State line, 91 votes were declared to have been polled. The returns came in from the other precincts, showing the vote of Johnson county to be about the same as the census which had been previously taken—say 400. Pro-slavery messengers were in waiting at all the voting precincts in Douglas county, and after ascertaining the number of votes polled, they went to Westport, riding all night for that purpose. The next day, the polls were ordered to be opened again, as a sham, and about 1,900 additional names were added to the poll list, to overcome the majority of Douglas county.

No one asserts that these 1,900 men appeared at Oxford and voted; for it is impossible to record that many names having voting time less than three days. These same names which are now paraded here as voters, were recorded in Westport last winter for this very purpose. And these persons are not now and never have been citizens of Kansas Territory. The fraud was so palpable, that at first it was not supposed to be serious. Everybody laughed at it as a joke. But on going to Leocompton it was found to be there in reality. A scroll of paper fifty feet long, embracing the names of these 1,600 imaginary voters lay on the Secretary's lounge and exposed to the gaze of an indignant and outraged people, signed by the judges of election and brought in as the legal returns of that precinct.

We will give the sequel in a future article as soon as the consequences are developed. On the Steamer Locom, which has been around up the Kansas since May, came down this week and is now moored at our landing. We learn that she will go to Weston for repairs.—Windsor Citizen.

On the first Monday of Oct., Platte County had a vote on the proposition to appropriate \$400,000 to the Weston and Canton R. R. The appropriation was defeated by a large majority.

Get out upon the Highroads. The sick, living in tents, or who reside on the bottoms and along the timber, if they wish to recover speedily, must get away from the miasma which produced the disease and seek a healthy locality, in the high prairie, where they can get invigorating breezes and a fresh atmosphere. Don't be afraid of God's pure air, but shut that charged with carbonic acid gas, which settles in low wells, caverns, deep ravines, in woods and along the borders of streams, as you would disease, a broken constitution, a suffering and impoverished family, and death!

Additional Premiums Offered. Please read our article again this week headed "Our Own Matters," which we insert on our third page. It will be observed that we have added another paragraph, and have offered in addition to the premiums of last week one hundred and sixty acres of choice land in Kansas, or the money to pre-empt it with to each person competing for the other prizes who shall send us before the first of February next one thousand yearly subscribers or what is equal to it, in six months subscribers. We allow agents a commission of fifty cents on each yearly subscriber, which would be equal to \$500 for the thousand subscribers, also guarantee him two hundred dollars in hand, and there is a strong probability that any person undertaking to compete for it would gain the first premium equal to \$200.

This is no lottery, or gift enterprise of doubtful propriety, but it is a premium offered for well directed effort, and if undertaken by the right sort of men, and pushed with proper energy, is almost sure to reward the persons engaging in it with liberal wages. Now is the time to get up a list. Visit the rural districts; interest the people in Kansas affairs; get from house to house; travel on foot so as to save expense and improve your health at the same time; enlist as many others as you choose to get up clubs for you at ten copies for \$15, and be sure to register the money and letter at the time of mailing the names of subscribers, and you will be doing the cause of Freedom in Kansas a service; will be sustaining a paper which was the pioneer of the Free State press in Kansas, will be doing a real good to those induced to subscribe and will be making money for your own pocket.

How many will compete for the premiums? How many will thus earn farms this winter in Kansas and accumulate money enough to remove their families here and set themselves up in business? Remember always, that we must have \$150 in cash for each subscriber agent send us. We allow no commission on clubs.

The Time for Legislation. A friend made the observation the other day, which we believe to be strictly truthful, that our people entertained such contempt, as a general thing, for the bogus laws, that if a greatly needed road was laid out across the premises of a Free State man, immediately the ground would be plowed up, and a fence would be thrown across it, and thus the earnest wants of the community would be neglected or put at defiance to defeat the action of usurped authority.

Whoever has traveled during the last summer in Kansas must have felt the great inconvenience arising from the continual obstructions to the highway by fences and plowed fields; and if the want of stable legislation was seen in nothing but in this fact, it would have been sufficient cause in itself for the people of Kansas to have plunged into the late elections, with a view of putting an end to these difficulties.

Now is the time to lay out roads. The country is not fenced or plowed so as greatly to obstruct the building of highways on boundary lines. Let sectional lines running east and west be declared public highways, and all township lines, running in either direction be the same. Make the former eighty feet in width, and the latter one hundred feet, and by suitable legislation encourage the opening of public highways and the planting of shade trees along their sides; and soon Kansas will present other than the half desolate appearance which it now assumes to many travelers. Those shade trees in time may be removed for fuel, to make room for a younger and more thrifty growth.

The germ of our future greatness is in our keeping. Let us plant the seed with care, and cultivate it well, that a future generation may reap of its product a glorious harvest. The story of Romanus and Demus is finding a practical application in Kansas. The foundations of cities are not only being laid, but also institutions whose history shall run parallel with the Union, and which will affect for well or woe the destinies of an entire continent.

Seasonable Hint. This beautiful weather must be improved in making comfortable homes for the winter. It will not do to delay until the bleak winds and possibly freezing weather of November comes upon us, before the cabins are chinked and made warm for the wintry blasts. Houses should be banked up warm; and vegetables should be buried very deep. Don't forget to cover potatoes, turnips &c., with a thick coating of straw or hay before the earth is put on, as five inches of compactly packed straw will exclude more heat than would twelve inches of bare earth. Heretofore our eastern farmers burying potatoes, have lost nearly their whole crop by their freezing in the winter. As cold as was the climate of New England or New York, the earth hardly freezes to one-third the depth it does here at times; owing, first, to the fact that the snow protects the earth there to some extent, and then the soil is not so good a conductor. And might we not add, with propriety, that old Boreas has not the ability in that wooden and mountainous region to penetrate so deeply into the earth with his blasts as he has here in Kansas? If our Kansas readers observe our suggestions and improve upon them, they will not have occasion to find fault with us for not posting them when winter comes.

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The Election and its Returns. The election returns from the outside counties come in rather slowly. At last advices they stood as follows: Leavenworth County.—Leavenworth 515 to 271. Wyandott, 200 to 134.—Delaware, 56 to 100. Eastern, 108 to 68. Kickapoo, 86 to 544. Pro-Slavery majority 125.

It is said that a large number of illegal votes were polled at the Kickapoo precinct, enough to vary the result. This county constitutes one district, with three Councilmen and eight Representatives. Certificates will be given to the Pro-Slavery candidates, but the seats will be contested, and if found fraudulent, as we have no doubt is the case, the seats will be given to the Free State contestants.

Douglas County.—Lawrence, for Parrott, 905 to 111 for Ransom. Willow Springs, 271 to 34. Brooklyn, 221 to 4. Leocompton 294 to 128. Maj. for Parrott 1,604.—The Free State county ticket was elected with about the same result, as were the Justices and Constables in the different townships. More than eight to one.

Johnson County.—Montecello, 7 to 42.—Shawnee, 28 to 117. Lexington 23 to 33. McCamish, 32 to 10. Olathe, 14 to 41.—Spring Hill, 12 to 11. Oxford 91 pro-slavery maj. first day. The parties had a drunken row over night. On the second day from a dozen to twenty drunken persons were around through the day, and at night the poll books were carried to a house in the vicinity, in Missouri, where some of the candidates are said to have met them and added 1,538 names to the returns, such number as they learned would overbalance the Douglas County vote.

The two last counties, with an unknown region lying around the base of the Rocky mountains, constitutes a Council and Representative district with 3 Councilmen and 8 Representatives. The Secretary will take the responsibility, and the Certificates will be given only to the Free State candidates.

Shawnee County.—Topeka, 324 to 4.—Tecumseh, 153 to 54. Burlington, 100 to 0. Brownville, 86 to 0. Wakarusa, 91 to 5. Free State maj. 700. Eleven and a half to one. This is a Representative district by itself, and gives us one member of the House.

Doniphan. Iowa Point, 113 to 110.—Center, 57 to 69. Wolf River, 53 to 52. Washington, 79 to 54. Wayne, 147 to 103. Marion, 50 to 23. Barr Oak, 15 to 29. Parrott, 54 to 13. Ransom, 500. It constitutes the 3d Representative district, and has 5 members. Certificates will be given to the Free State candidates. This county is connected with Brown, Nemaha, Marshall, Pottawatomie and Riley, and a portion of the terra incognita, and forms a Council district with two members, who are Free State.

Jefferson and Calhoun. Both of these counties have returned Free State majorities, securing 1 Councilman and 3 Representatives to the Free State party.

Atchison county has gone pro-slavery by a majority of 51. The vote stands as follows, as we learn by a slip from the Spatter Sovereign: Atchison, 158 to 205. M. Pleasant, 80 to 42. Grasshopper, 65 to 31. Ft. William, 22 to 55.

This gives the Pro-slavery party three members of the House. Brown county heard from, and has 80 Free State maj. Nemaha gives us a Free State majority, and connected with Brown County, elects one member of the House.

Marshall county has 159 Pro-slavery, and one representative in the House. Pottawatomie and Riley counties have undoubtedly gone Free State, with two Representatives.

Lynch County.—Oswatimie, 240 to 0. Stanton, 64 to 4. Paoli, 26 to 52. Miami, 23 to 6. Free State majority 291. Five to one. This secures two Free State members to the House from this county. Linn county has a small Free State majority in every precinct, amounting in all to about 125. This secures two Free State Representatives. See editorial elsewhere.

Franklin County.—Centropolis, 153 to 2. Peora, 66 to 1. Ohio City, 36 to 7. Adams, 90 to 1. F. S. maj. 334. It is reported that the three last precincts have been excluded because the precincts were not legally established. Thirty-one and a half to one.

Anderson County.—Addington's, 32 to 0. Cresco, 35 to 1. Greely, 68 to 0. Shannon, 66 to 1. Hyatt, 60 to 0. The whole vote for the Free State ticket is 257, to 2 for Ransom, or 130 to 1 for freedom. Of course the whole county vote was elected. It is reported at Leocompton that the entire vote, save such as was polled at Shannon, will be rejected.

Franklin and Anderson counties form the 18th Representative district, and has elected three Free State members of the House. Coffey County.—Burlington, 133 to 0. Neesho City, 53 to 2. Ottumwa, 53 to 19. Leroy, 3 Free State maj.

Brookridge, Agnes City, 53 to 5.—Emporia 137 to 0. Kansas Center, 25 to 2. Cory's, 41 to 0. Thirty-seven for freedom to one for slavery. It is reported that all the precincts but that at Agnes City will be rejected because of a neglect on the part of the proper officers to divide their county into townships. It will probably make no difference in the result, but we do hope the vote of the bona fide citizens of the Territory will not be rejected because of slight informalities, where the proceedings were conducted in good faith.

Madison County.—This has but one voting precinct which was Columbia, giving 63 votes for Parrott, to 7 for Ransom.

Bourbon.—The whole vote for this county stands 98 for Parrott, to 176 for Ransom.

Dorn, gives Ransom 18 votes. McCre gives Ransom 40 pro-slavery votes. These, and several other counties which have not been heard from, elect three Representatives, who are Free State, with probably 3,000 majority.

From the above it will be seen that the Free State party have twenty-seven out of the thirty-nine Representatives, or more than a two-thirds vote.

In the Council we have elected all the members, save in Leavenworth and Atchison counties, giving us nine out of the thirteen members in that body; also a two-thirds majority.

No fraudulent returns will vary the above result. The Free State party is triumphant, and we are for bringing out the big gun, and having a good time generally. Hurrah for our side.

To the credit of the people of Kansas, and to the honor of the border ruffians, never was an election conducted with more decorum in the States than was the late one in Kansas. The only rowdiness that can be heard of was in Lawrence, and that in its result was a trifling affair, and ended with the fumes of the liquor which gave it birth.

A Protest. The following protest was circulated in Lawrence, signed, and forwarded to the Governor and Secretary on Wednesday last. It speaks for itself: To his Excellency R. J. WALKER, Governor, and the Hon. FRED. P. STANTON, Secretary of the Territory of Kansas:—

The undersigned, citizens of the 6th Council and 10th Representative Districts, in the said Territory of Kansas, beg leave respectfully to represent that at the election held on the 6th inst. for Delegate to Congress, members of the Legislative Assembly, and other public officers, gross frauds were committed in the returns for Oxford precinct, by which a large number of votes, to wit: about 1,626 were returned, purporting to be polled at that precinct, where, your memorialists have good cause to believe, and do believe, there were not exceeded one hundred legal votes. They have information in which they place full confidence, that on the 5th day of October there were only about 91 votes polled; that on the day following, when it is purported 1,538 votes were polled, there were no considerable number of persons in attendance around the polls through the day; indeed they have information that not to exceed from twenty to thirty persons were around the polls of the said Oxford precinct at any time during the 6th day of October. They would further state that they have satisfactory evidence that the population of Johnson county is too sparse to contain a population so great as is represented to be polled at that precinct. They are assured, too, that a vast majority of the names attached to the returns are not known in Johnson county. To this they would add the fact that the said Oxford precinct is situated on the borders of the Territory, within a few rods of the Territorial line, and that the town of Little Santa Fe, in Missouri, is contiguous to said precinct, and that if any such number of votes were polled, your memorialists believe they were polled by non-residents of the Territory of Kansas. They also are confident that such a large number of votes could not have been polled at one precinct, and by any one set of officers within the time limited by law.

We would also state that Johnson County and Oxford precinct in particular, is within the limits of an Indian Territory, which is specially reserved by the Organic act out of the Territory of Kansas; that such Territory was unopen for legal settlement on the 5th and 6th days of October last, and remains the same at this time, and that no legal settlements can be made within said reservation now, nor could not on the day nor at any time prior to said election.

Your memorialists, legal voters of said Representative and Council Districts, would respectfully PROTEST against the vote of said Oxford precinct being counted in the returns for the 8th Council and 10th Representative Districts, or for Delegate to Congress, for the reasons of fraud and illegality set forth in the above, and for other reasons which may appear. They ask his Excellency the Governor, and his Honor the Secretary, to take such action as their judgment may suggest, to inquire into the truth of our said allegations, and to do such other things in the premises as will secure us against fraud, and give to the actual bona fide residents of the Territory and Districts a voice in directing their own affairs. All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. W. Smith, Samuel Walker, Geo. Ford, S. C. Tolls, Albert Newman, T. Sampson, Henry Brown, W. H. Duncan, C. Hornsby, H. W. Baker, John M. Cox, P. W. Woodward, H. C. Heumenway, Jarvis Jenkins, S. W. Eldridge, Clark Stearns, E. A. Edwards, J. H. Tansy, E. S. Solomon, E. M. Wilkinson, Geo. W. Hunt, E. D. Ladd, L. L. Curtis, Geo. C. Chandler, Augustus Wattle, W. R. Judson, Erastus Heath, Jas. F. Legate, J. P. Griswold, Jas. Christian.

TELETYPE OF KANSAS. Douglas County, ss. I, G. W. BROWN, a Notary Public, duly commissioned and sworn, do certify that the above persons, whose names are in their own proper hand, are personally known to me to be the persons they represent themselves to be; that they are legal voters of the 8th Council and 10th Representative Districts, as they therein set forth; that they are persons of known integrity; and that each of them, save C. Hornsby, did declare on his solemn oath that the facts and things therein set forth they believe to be just and true; and I further believe that all the facts therein set forth are strictly true.

Witness my hand and official seal, at Lawrence, in the Territory of Kansas, this 14th day of October, A. D. 1857. G. W. BROWN, Notary Public.

Too True. The Leocompton correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette gives the following graphic description of a Court in Kansas: "While the examination of witnesses is going on, the Judge will take his hat and leave the room to visit some one of the numerous saloons in the town, for a drink. The proceedings are stopped, and after waiting a while for the return of the Court, and that dignitary not coming back, the Attorney General then, in imitation of 'ye Court,' goes out to drink. The Jury seeing both the Judge and Attorney go out to liquor, conclude among themselves to follow suit, and soon the U. S. Marshal is left alone in the room with the prisoners and witnesses.

If the Judges get too drunk to return, the Court is adjourned until the next morning. Leocompton, in spite of his stupidity and prejudice, has some decency in this respect, while Cato has none whatever."

The Correspondence. Prof. Silliman, and others, have recently written an answer to President Buchanan's letter. The New York Courier and Enquirer, also replies to him in a very forcible manner. The remarks of the Enquirer are conclusively that the Whig and Democratic parties have given place to the Slavery and Anti-Slavery parties. The following is an extract: "He [Buchanan], abandons the squatter sovereignty doctrine and adopts the Calhoun theory without qualification, and not only without qualification, but with either an extraordinary forgiveness or with a self-stultification, even more extraordinary, he declares that it is a mystery how it could ever have been seriously doubted. Such a complete and yet apparent unconscious change of mind on the part of a statesman of Mr. Buchanan's character and antecedents, is a most significant sign of the times. It shows the prodigious rapidity with which one is drawn or driven to the most ultra position in the direction of slavery, when once he sets loose from the old mooring of our fathers. And Mr. Buchanan's experience in that respect is but an exponent of the transition his whole party is now undergoing. Once afloat, there has been no stopping until the vessel has drifted helplessly and dry upon the black adamant of the Carolina doctrine.

But the fact that the Democratic party, in its restless efforts to propitiate and win the slave power, has at last been converted in the head and conscience of dogmas which it once shrank from with unaffected horror, by no means fixes the fact that these dogmas are hereafter to rule the country.—This is a matter yet to be settled. The contest on 3 has just begun. The earnestness with which Daniel Webster and Henry Clay combated these identical theories of Mr. Calhoun as utterly repugnant to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and as fearfully dangerous to its existence, though those great statesmen are dead, yet survives. It stirs in the understandings and the heart of an immense majority of the intelligent freemen of these Northern States, and will animate every political battle that is to be fought this many a year. The Constitution of this free Republic was never intended to be a slavery propagating instrument, and whatever President Buchanan and the party at his heels may do to make it such, there is yet a popular power, and will resist to the last and profanation. The slavery extension organ may well exist in the movement of this modern Democracy to the Calhoun ground, but the end is not yet."

Reasons for Adjourning. The question for adjourning the Constitutional Convention was discussed nearly one whole day at Leocompton before the vote was taken. The N. Y. Times correspondent says:— "Then there was the question of place. Leocompton being somewhat meagrely supplied with the luxuries of living, strenuous objections were made to meeting there, and the location of the meeting proposed. Whereupon a warm debate ensued, which was kept up with great spirit, and not a little fun,—more to make a display before a company of ladies, consisting of the wife and daughter of Governor Shannon, the wife and niece of Col. Young, who had entered just before—than from any very serious intention on the matter itself.

Some moved to adjourn to Topeka, some to Missouri. Eventually, however, Mr. J. S. Randolph, of Atchison—a very good fellow, and terribly border-ruffianish,—informed the members that as the result of extensive personal experience he could state the facts that before it had become known that the members were disposed to adjourn to some other place than Leocompton, the whisky was very watery, but since the subject of adjourning somewhere else had been talked of, the soldiers had become a great deal bolder, and if the improvement was to be maintained he thought they might manage to get along in Leocompton.

This settled the business, and the Convention adjourned till the third Monday in October.

We have since heard of another reason. The member from Linn county in an electioneering speech recently made at the Miami Trading Post, on the Osage river, stated that the Convention adjourned because the members had not funds to meet the expenses. Congress had made no appropriations for this purpose, neither had the Territorial Legislature, and the majority of the members were both ignorant and poor; too poor in fact to pay their bills and too ignorant to know how to frame a Constitution. We hope they will show their common sense, by never meeting again. But the temptation of the good whisky in prospect may overcome the scruples of Democracy.

Missouri. A gentleman from Bates Co., Mo., was in our office a few days since, and in conversation, stated that he did not know, nor was it generally known in western Missouri, that an election was held in Kansas on the 5th inst. It was given up in