

Herald & Expositor.

THE OUTRAGES IN KANZAS.

Report of the Congressional Committee The Border Ruffian Invasion.

The Report of the Committee of Congress appointed to visit Kansas and take testimony in relation to the several elections held there, was made in the U. S. House of Representatives on Tuesday of last week. Its great length will preclude its entire publication in our paper, and we therefore make the following extracts, showing how the Border Ruffians of Missouri invaded Kansas, and with force and violence took control of the various election districts. Such outrages are without precedent in the history of this country. The Report proceeds to say:

REPORT ON KANSAS.

Within a few days after the organic law passed, and as soon as its passage could be known on the border, leading citizens of Missouri crossed into the Territory, held Squatter meetings, and then returned to their homes. Among their resolutions are the following:

"That we will afford protection to no Abolitionist as a settler of this Territory.

"That we recognize the institution of slavery as already existing in this Territory, and advise slaveholders to introduce their property as early as possible."

Similar resolutions were passed in various parts of the Territory, and by meetings in several counties.

This unlawful interference has been continued in every important event in the history of the Territory; every election has been controlled not by the actual settlers, but by citizens of Missouri, and as a consequence every officer in the Territory, from constables to legislators, except those appointed by the President, owe their positions to non-resident voters. None have been elected by the settlers, and your Committee have been unable to find that any political power whatever, however unimportant, has been exercised by the people of the Territory.

In October, A. D. 1854, Gov. A. H. Reeder and the other officers appointed by the President, arrived in the Territory. Settlers from all parts of the country were moving in great numbers, making their claims and building their cabins. About the same time, and before any election was or could be held in the Territory, a secret political society was formed in the State of Missouri, and it was known by different names, such as "Social Band," "Friend's Society," "Blue Lodge," "The Sons of the South." Its members were bound by secret oaths, and they had passwords, signs and grips, by which they were known to each other. Penalties were imposed for violating the rules and secrets of the Order. Written minutes were kept of the proceedings of the Lodges, and the different Lodges were connected together by an effective organization. It embraced great numbers of the citizens of Missouri, and was extended into other slave States and into the Territory. Its avowed purpose was not only to extend slavery into Kansas, but also into other territory of the United States, and to form a union of all the friends of that institution. Its plan of operating was to organize and send men to vote at the elections in the Territory, to collect money to pay their expenses, and if necessary, to protect them in voting. It also proposed to induce Pro-slavery men to emigrate into the Territory, to aid and sustain them while there, and to elect none to office but those friendly to their views. This dangerous society was controlled by men who avowed their purpose to extend slavery into the Territory at all hazards, and was altogether the most effective instrument in organizing the subsequent armed invasions and forays. In its Lodges in Missouri the affairs of Kansas were discussed, the force necessary to control the election was divided into bands, and leaders were selected, means were collected, and signs and badges were agreed upon. While the great body of the actual settlers of the territory were relying upon the rights secured to them by the organic law, and had formed no organization or combination whatever, even of a party character, this conspiracy against their rights was gathering strength in a neighboring State, and would have been sufficient at their first election to have overpowered them, if they had been united to a man.

The first election was for a Delegate to Congress. It was appointed for the 29th of November, 1854. The Governor divided the Territory into seventeen Election Districts; appointed judges, and prescribed proper rules for the election. In the 1st, 3d, 5th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th and 17th Districts, there appears to have been but little if any fraudulent voting.

In the 2d District, large companies of men came into the village of Douglas, where the poll was to be held, declaring that they were from Missouri, and were going to vote. On the morning of the election, they surrounded the poll, elected a judge from their own number, all voted, and after the polls were closed,

the mob all mounted their horses, and got into their wagons, and drove off crying, "All aboard for Westport and Kansas City!" In the 4th District, a mob of 150 Missourians did the same thing, entering in procession, a crowd from Missouri, claiming no actual residence, but forcing their votes in, because, as they went along, they had driven stakes into the ground, professing thereby to have laid claims. After the election they went back to Missouri. Similar details are given of the frauds in the fifth, sixth, seventh, eleventh, fourteenth and fifteenth Districts, in all of which large numbers of Missourians, armed and in bands, overawed the few scattering settlers and took possession of the polls. They voted themselves without having a shadow of right, and prevented the actual residents from doing so in many cases. None of them lived in Kansas, and all went back to Missouri after the closing of the polls.

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

In January and February, 1855, the Governor caused a new census to be taken, and on the day it was completed he issued his proclamation for an election to be held on the 30th of March for members of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory. Before the election, inflammatory rumors were busily circulated among the people of Western Missouri. The number and character of the emigration then passing into the Territory were greatly exaggerated and misrepresented. Through the active exertions of many of its leading citizens aided by the secret societies before referred to, the passions and prejudices of the people of that State were greatly excited. Several residents there have testified to the character of the reports circulated among and credited by the people. These efforts were successful. By an organized movement, which extended from Andrew county in the north to Jasper county in the south, and as far eastward as Boone and Cole counties, companies of men were arranged in regular parties and sent into every Council District in the Territory, and into every Representative District but one. The numbers were so distributed as to control the election in each District. They went to vote, and with the avowed design to make Kansas a Slave State. They were generally armed and equipped and carried with them their own provisions and tents, and so marched into the Territory. The details of this invasion, from the mass of the testimony taken by your Committee, are so voluminous that we can here state but the leading facts elicited.

1st DISTRICT—MARCH 30, 1855—LAWRENCE
The company of persons who marched into this District, collected in Ray, Howard, Carroll, Boone, Lafayette, Rauloiph, Saline and Cass counties in the State of Missouri. Their expenses were paid—those who could not come contributing provisions, wagons, &c. provisions were deposited for those who were expected to come to Lawrence in the house of William Lykins, and were distributed among the Missourians, after they arrived there. The evening before and the morning of the day of the election, about 1,000 men from the above counties arrived at Lawrence, and camped in a ravine a short distance from town, near the place of voting.

They came in wagons—of which there were over one hundred—and on horseback, under the command of Col. Samuel Young, of Boone county, Missouri, and Claiborne F. Jackson, of Missouri. They were armed with guns, rifles, Pistols and bowie knives, and had tents, music and flags with them. They brought with them two pieces of artillery loaded with musket balls. On their way to Lawrence some of them met Mr. N. B. Blanton, who had been appointed one of the Judges of Election by Gov. Reeder, and after leaving from him that he considered it his duty to demand an oath from them as to their place of residence, first attempted to bribe, and then threatened him with hanging, in order to induce him to dispense with that oath. In consequence of these threats, he did not appear at the polls the next morning to act as Judge.

The evening before the election, while in camp, the Missourians were called together at

the tent of Capt. Claiborne F. Jackson, and speeches were made to them by Col. Young, and others calling for volunteers to go to other districts, where there were not Missourians enough to control the election, as there were more at Lawrence than were needed there. Many volunteered to go, and the morning of the election, several companies, from 150 to 200 men each, went off to Tecumseh, Hickory Point, Bloomington and other places. On the morning of the election, the Missourians came over to the place of voting, from their camp, in bodies of one hundred at a time. Mr. Blanton not appearing another Judge was appointed in his place—Col. Young claiming that as the people of the Territory had two Judges, it was nothing more than right that the Missourians should have the other one to look after their interests; and Robert A. Cummins was elected in Blanton's stead, because he considered that every man had a right to vote if he had been in the Territory but an hour. The Missourians brought their tickets with them, but not having enough, they had three hundred more printed in Lawrence on the evening before and the day of the election. They had white ribbons in their button-holes to distinguish them from the settlers.

When the voting commenced the question of the legality of the vote of a Mr. Page was raised. Before it was decided, Col. Samuel Young stepped up to the window where the votes were received, and settled the matter. The vote of Mr. Page was withdrawn, and Colonel Young offered to vote. He refused to take the oath prescribed by the Governor, but swore he was a resident of the Territory, upon which his vote was received. He told Mr. Abbott, one of the Judges, when asked if he intended to make Kansas his future home, that it was none of his business; that if he were a resident then, he should ask no more. After his vote was received, Col. Young got up in the window sill and announced to the crowd that he had been permitted to vote. He told the Judges that there was no use in swearing the others, as they would all swear as he had done. After the other Judges concluded to receive Col. Young's vote, Mr. Abbott resigned as Judge of the election, and Mr. Benjamin was elected in his place.

The polls were so much crowded until late in the evening that, for a time, when the men had voted, they were obliged to get out by being hoisted up on the roof of the building where the election was being held, and pass out over the house. Afterward, a passage way through the crowd was made, by means of men being formed, through which the voters could get up to the polls. Col. Young asked that the old men be allowed to go up first and vote, as they were tired with the traveling, and wanted to get back to camp.

Missourians sometimes came up to the polls in procession, two, by two, and voted.

During the day the Missourians, drove off the ground some of the citizens. They said they came to the Territory and persons from the East and North wanted to elect a Legislature that would not suit them. They said they had a right to make Kansas a Slave State, because the people of the North had sent perps out to make it a free State. Some claimed that they had heard that the Emigrant Aid Societies had sent men out to be at the election, and they had come to offset their votes; but the most of them made no such claim. Col. Young said he wanted the citizens to vote in order to give the election some show of fairness.

The whole number of names appearing on the poll lists is 1,034. After full examination, we are satisfied that not over 232 of these were legal voters, and 802 were non-resident and illegal voters. This district is strongly in favor of making Kansas a Free State, and there is no doubt that the Free State candidates for the Legislature would have been elected by large majorities, if none but the actual settlers had voted. At the preceding election in November, 1854, where none but legal votes were polled, General Whitfield who received the full strength of the Pro Slavery party, got but 46 votes.

2nd DISTRICT—BLOOMINGTON.

On the morning of the election, the Judges appointed by the Governor appeared and opened the polls. Their names were Harrison Burson, Nathaniel Ramsey and Mr. Ellison. The Missourians began to come in early in the morning, some 500 or 600 of them, in wagons, carriages and on horseback, under the lead of Sam'l J. Jones, then Postmaster of Westport, Missouri, Claiborne F. Jackson and Mr. Steely, of Independence, Missouri. They were armed with double barreled guns, rifles, bowie knives and pistols, and had flags hoisted. They held a sort of informal election, off at one side, at first for Governor of Kansas, and shortly afterwards announced Thomas Johnson of Shawnee Missions elected Governor. The polls had been opened but a short time when Mr. Jones marched with the crowd up to the window and demanded that they should be allowed to vote without swearing as to their residence. After some noisy and threatening talk, Claiborne F. Jackson addressed the crowd, saying they had come there to vote, that they had a right to vote if

they had been there but five minutes, and he was not willing to go home without voting; which was received with cheers. Jackson then called upon them to form into little bands of fifteen or twenty, which they did, and went to an ox wagon filled with guns, which were distributed among them, and proceeded to load some of them on the ground. In pursuance of Jackson's request, they tied white tape or ribbons in their button holes, so as to distinguish them from the "Abolitionists." They again demanded that the Judges should resign, and upon their refusing to do so, smashed in the window, sash and all, and presented their pistols and guns to them, threatening to shoot them. Some one on the outside cried out to them get to shoot, as there were Pro Slavery men in the room with the Judges. They then put a pry under the corner of the house, which was a log house, and lifted it up a few inches and let it fall again, but desisted upon being told there were Pro Slavery men in the house. During this time the crowd repeatedly demanded to be allowed to vote without being sworn, and Mr. Ellison, one of the Judges, expressed himself willing, but the other two Judges refused; thereupon a body of men, headed by "sheriff Jones," rushed into the Judges' room with cocked pistols and drawn bowie knives in their hands and approached Burson and Ramsey. Jones pulled out his watch and said he would give them five minutes to resign in or die. When the five minutes had expired, and the Judges did not resign, Jones said he would give them another minute, and no more. Ellison told his associates that if they did not resign, there would be one hundred shots fired into the room in less than fifteen minutes; and then snatching up the ballot box ran out into the crowd, holding up the ballot, box and hurrahing for Missouri. About that time Burson and Ramsey were called out by their friends, and not suffered to return. As Mr. Burson went out he put the ballot poll books in his pocket, and took them with him; and as he was going out Jones snatched some papers away from him, and shortly afterward came out himself holding them up, crying "hurrah for Missouri." After he discovered they were not the poll books, he took a party of men with him and started off to take the poll books from Burson. Mr. Burson saw them coming, and he gave the books to Mr. Umberger, and told him to start off in another direction, so as to mislead Jones and his party. Jones and his party caught Mr. Umberger, took the poll books away from him, and Jones took him up behind him on a horse, and carried him back a prisoner. After Jones and his party had taken Umberger back, they went to the house of Mr. Ramsey and took Judge John A. Wakefield prisoner, and carried him to the place of election and made him get upon a wagon and make them a speech; after which they put a white ribbon in his button hole and let him go. They then chose two new Judges, and proceeded with the election. Three hundred and forty one votes were polled there that day, of which but some thirty were citizens. The testimony is uniform, that not over 30 of those who voted there were entitled to vote, leaving 311 illegal votes. We are satisfied from the testimony that had the actual settlers alone voted, the Free State candidates would have been elected by a handsome majority.

3d DISTRICT—TECUMSEH.

On the 28th of March, persons from Clay, Jackson, and Howard counties, Missouri, began to come into Tecumseh, in wagons, carriages, and on horseback, armed with guns, bowie knives and revolvers; and with threats, and encamped close by the town, and continued camping until the day of election. The night before the election 200 men were sent for from the camp of Missourians at Lawrence. On the morning of the election, before the polls were opened, some 800 or 400 Missourians and others, were collected in the yard about the house of Thomas Stinson, where the election was to be held, armed with bowie knives, revolvers and clubs. They said they came to vote, and whip the damned Yankees, and would vote without being sworn. Some said they had come to have a fight, and wanted one. Col. Samuel H. Woodson, of Independence, Missouri, was in the room of the Judges when they arrived, preparing poll-books and tally lists, and remained there during their attempts to organize. The room of the Judges was also filled by many of the strangers. The Judges could not agree concerning the oath to be taken by themselves, and the oath to be administered to the voters, Mr. Burgess desiring to administer the oath prescribed by the Governor, and the other two Judges opposing it. During this discussion between the Judges, which lasted some time, the crowd outside became excited and noisy, threatening, and cursing Mr. Burgess, the Free State Judge. Persons were sent at different times by the crowd outside into the room where the Judges were with threatening messages, especially against Mr. Burgess, and at last ten minutes were given them to organize in, or leave; and as the time passed, persons outside would call out the number of minutes left, with threats against Burgess if he did not agree to organize. At the end of that time

the Judges not being able to organize, left the room and the crowd proceeded to elect new Judges and carry on the election. The Free State men generally left the ground without voting, stating that there was no use in their voting there. The polls were so crowded during the first part of the day, that the citizen could not get up to the window to vote. Threats were made against the Free State men. In the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Gilpatrick was attacked and driven off by the mob.

A large majority, four to one, of the actual settlers of that district, were Free State men, and there cannot be the least doubt that if none but the actual settlers of the district had voted at that election, the Free State candidate would have been elected. The number of the legal votes in the district, according to the census returns, was 101. The total number of votes cast 372, and of these but 32 are on the returns, and from the testimony and records, we are satisfied that not over 40 legal votes were cast at that election.

The testimony in relation to the other districts details equal if not greater outrages.

The Committee took a large mass of testimony regarding the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, which they say are characterized by recklessness and injustice. They likewise speak of the crimes, such as murders and robberies, committed which were frequent, saying that in no case, with the exception of McRae, (a Free State man) was there any arrest, indictment, or prosecution for those offenses.

The report contains full and complete details of every thing connected with the Territory of Kansas, prior to the 19th of March last, and says it is clearly and distinctly proven that Samuel J. Jones, the Sheriff, was the cause of the recent disturbances in which he so prominently figured. Mr. Oliver of Missouri, one of the Investigating Committee made a speech in the sixteenth district, but did not vote, although he went over with one of the companies from that State into Kansas.

The conclusions of the Committee are, that each of the elections in Kansas were carried by the invasion from Missouri; that the Legislative Assembly is an illegally constituted body, and therefore has no power to pass valid laws. For these reasons its enactments are void. The election of J. W. Whitfield was not held under any valid law, nor was the election of Reeder held in accordance with law. The Committee suggest no remedy. The report treats of obstructions thrown in the way of the committee, and of the general violence that prevails in the Territory. It is very voluminous and is signed by Messrs. Sherman and Howard.

Drug Stores.

B. J. KIEFFER, DRUGGIST,
has moved his store from the former stand to his new building immediately opposite, and adjoining Mr. C. Hubert's store. Having made every arrangement to preserve his Medicines fresh and pure, and having replenished his assortment of carefully selected drugs, he is now again prepared to attend to business with care and promptness. His assortment will furnish almost every thing that may be called for, either by the physician, or the family, for domestic use. The greatest care and attention will be observed in the preparation of prescriptions and dispensing of Medicines. His assortment of Combinations and Family Goods is very general, and will enable purchasers to suit themselves.
May 25, 1855.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
With a Splendid variety of CONFECTIONARY AND FANCY GOODS. The undersigned has just replenished his stock of goods; and as his Drugs and Chemicals, have been selected with great care, he is prepared to fill all orders promptly. His friends may rely upon the genuineness and purity of every article.

His stock of CONFECTIONARY is large and selected with special reference to the holidays. It will afford any variety persons may desire in that line. He has a large assortment of French, German and domestic Family Goods, all fresh and of the very best quality. His assortment of FANCY GOODS is large and embraces almost every thing necessary for the Toilet and Family. He invites special attention to his Family Work Boxes, Ladies' Bags, Gologne bottles, Watch and Card Trays, Port Folios, Portmonies, &c., &c.

Quick sales, small profits and strict consistency in trade shall characterize our business.
dec. 10, '55. B. J. KIEFFER.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c
I have just received from Philadelphia and New York very extensive additions to my former stock, embracing nearly every article of Medicines now in use, together with Palmes, Oils, Yarrow, Turpentine, Perfumery, Soap, Stationery, Fine Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, Brushes of almost every description, with an endless variety of other articles, which I am determined to sell at the very lowest prices.

All Physicians, Country Merchants, Dealers and others, are respectfully requested, not to pass the OLD STAND, as they may rest assured that every article will be of a good quality, and upon reasonable terms.
May 30. Main street, Carlisle.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS! Fresh SUPPLY! I have just received a fresh stock of Medicines, Palmes, Oils, &c., which, having been purchased with great care at the best city houses, I can confidently recommend to Families, Physicians, Country Merchants and Dealers, as being fresh and pure.

DRUGS—Patent Medicines, Fine Chemicals, Instruments, pure Essential Oils, Herbs and Extracts, Sops, ground and whole, Essence, Perfumery, &c.

God Liver Oil—warranted genuine.

DYS-STUFFS—Indigos, Madars, Sumac, Alum, Lac and Gum Woods, Oil Vitriol, Copperas, Lac Dye.

PAINTS—Woolrich & Brothers' Pure Lead, Chrome Green and Yellow, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Jersey Window Glass, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Copal and coach Varnish, and Red Lead. All of which will be sold at the very lowest market price.

Also a fresh and splendid assortment of FANCY GOODS, Fruits, Confectionary, and innumerable other articles calculated for use and ornament, all of which are offered at the lowest cash price, at the cheap Drug, Book and Fancy Store of the subscriber on North Main Street.

S. H. HAVENICK.

NAILS! NAILS!—I am now prepared to supply country Merchants with nails at manufacturers prices.
H. BAXTON.

MOHAIR HEAD DRESSES.—The subscriber has just received Mohair Head Dress, Silk Hoops, and a few Spring Dress Goods.
March 6. GEO. W. HITCHCOCK.