

## Annals of Kansas

### Section 6, Pages 151 - 180

Daniel Webster Wilder compiled a chronological history of Kansas from the first European contact (1541) to 1885. The early portion has entries for specific years but beginning in 1854, the entries are for specific days, providing detail about many events. The volume also contains charts with crop production, livestock holdings, precipitation, etc. A detailed index begins on page 1171.

Creator: Wilder, Daniel W. (Daniel Webster), 1832-1911

Date: 1886

Callnumber: K 978.1 W65 1886

KSHS Identifier: DaRT ID: 223666

Item Identifier: 223666

[www.kansasmemory.org/item/223666](http://www.kansasmemory.org/item/223666)

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1857.]

ANNALS OF KANSAS.

147

The next copy is No. 33, dated January 7, 1856. On the 5th of March, 1856, the Tribune began to issue a Daily Edition. The State Legislature was in session at Topeka. The proceedings are published in the Weekly of March 10th. A sale of lots took place at Topeka, April 23d. The highest price paid was \$810 for a lot 75 by 150 feet, on the corner of Kansas avenue and Sixth street. The Tribune of July 9th contains the report of the dispersing of the Legislature by Col. Sumner. In his brief statement to the members of the House, Col. Sumner twice said: "This is the most painful duty of my whole life."

The next paper on this file is No. 1, of vol. II, dated Topeka, September 5, 1856. A statement is copied from the St. Louis News, that Major Buford has passed through that city on his return to Alabama. Several quotations are made from Southern papers. The True Carolinian, of South Carolina, says W. D. Wilkes believes he will carry with him to Kansas \$50,000. The Charleston News says: "South Carolina is still unflagging in her efforts in behalf of Kansas, and her people continue to forward emigrants and means. The Executive Committee of the Charleston Association will dispatch another and the fourth corps tomorrow. They will go under the charge of Capt. Palmer, who conducted the second corps." A Georgia paper says Alpheus Baker jr., of Alabama, Dr. Jones, and L. F. Johnson, have "recently been engaged in canvassing central Alabama for the purpose of raising men and money for Kansas. Success has crowned their efforts."

The next number of the Tribune was not issued till October 22d. It records the arrival of P. B. Plumb, of the Xenia (Ohio) News, with a company of twenty-eight young men. Number 3 contains a letter from the prison at Leecompton, dated October 24th, written by J. H. Kagi. The prison contains ninety-nine Free-State men. Eighty-eight of Capt. Harvey's men have been indicted for murder in the first degree, and also for manslaughter—the crimes being committed at Hickory Point, Jefferson county, September 13th. Another letter, dated November 17th, gives an account of the trial and sentence—for five years in the Penitentiary—of some thirty of these prisoners. Number 4 announces a visit to Lawrence by Thaddeus Hyatt. On the 29th of December, John Speer retires, and is succeeded by E. G. Ross. J. H. Kagi writes on the 23d, that there are now sixteen Free-State prisoners at Leecompton, and seven at Tecumseh. John Ritchie and some others have escaped.

The file of the Tribune is nearly complete for 1857, and for the first half of 1858.

1857.

JANUARY 1.—One of the new Judges, Cunningham, of Pennsylvania, arrives in Lawrence, on his way to the Third District.

JANUARY 1.—J. S. Pike writes from Washington concerning the newly-elected President, Buchanan: "One of the things he cannot do is to control the Kansas Bogus legislators and the Missouri Slavery propagandists."





—Harper's Weekly appears. The first number has a long apology for the election of James Buchanan.

JANUARY 1.—Horace Greeley, in the New York Tribune, says that "no administration ever departed so widely from the principles of the American Constitution as that of Franklin Pierce. He has been the great Republican Bomba."

JANUARY 3.—Gov. Chase, in his message, says if the outrages upon citizens of Ohio who have gone to Kansas be repeated, and the General Government refuses them protection, it will be the right and duty of the State to interfere.

Gov. Hamlin, of Maine, takes similar ground, and the Republican Governors generally.

JANUARY 5.—Horace Greeley, commenting upon a proposition that the Republicans in Congress should unite with the Democrats in fixing an early day for a constitutional election in Kansas, by which the question of Freedom or Slavery therein should be definitely settled, says: "We cannot agree to any arrangement which puts Freedom for Kansas at risk. We hold Kansas a part of the rightful domain of Free Labor, and we deny the right of any five thousand men to vote away the patrimony of five millions."

JANUARY 6.—The Free-State Legislature, under the Topeka Constitution, met at Topeka. Governor Robinson and Lieutenant Governor Roberts are absent, and there is no quorum. A popular meeting is held, at which much fault is found with the Governor and Lieutenant Governor for not being present, and resolutions are passed to adhere to the State Government. Nobody seemed to know whether Robinson had resigned or not.

JANUARY 7.—Gov. Pollock, of Pennsylvania, in his message, earnestly protests against the attempt to force Slavery into Kansas.

JANUARY 7.—State Legislature reassembles; quorum present. Organizes, and appoints a committee to memorialize Congress to admit Kansas under the Topeka Constitution. After adjournment, a Deputy United States Marshal arrests about a dozen of the members, under a writ granted by Judge Cato, and takes them to Tecumseh.

—Gov. Robinson is in Boston, on business for Quindaro. As an example of "great expectations," it was announced that \$500,000 had already been subscribed for investment in the town; that a hotel, a saw-mill, a grist-mill and a machine shop would be erected before spring, and that a paper-mill worth \$10,000 would be put up in May or June. "J. R." (James Redpath) announced it in the New York Tribune.

JANUARY 7.—The Free-State boys of Kansas have sent a "sectional cane" to their Massachusetts champion, Charles Sumner. The head of it represents a hand choking a snake. The snake's body is coiled half-way down the cane. Between its folds are fifteen knots—each repre-





senting a Slave State. On the lower part of the cane are sixteen knots—one for every Free State. Major Bickerton carved it.

—Samuel J. Jones resigns, and his friend Wm. T. Sherrard is appointed, by the County Board, Sheriff of Douglas county. Gov. Geary delays issuing a commission to Sherrard.

JANUARY 8.—When the State Legislature met, both bodies were without presiding officers and without a quorum. The President of the Senate and Speaker of the House are prisoners at Tecumseh. A recess was taken till the second Tuesday in June.

—The prisoners are taken before Judge Cato, at Tecumseh (the county seat of Shawnee county), and bound over to appear at the June term.

JANUARY 9.—“Mr. Hoagland from Kansas” is in Washington, urging an appropriation of \$50,000 for the Capitol at Lecompton.

JANUARY 10.—The Herald of Freedom no longer represents Free-State sentiment; pap controls it.

JANUARY 10.—Chas. Sumner writes a letter to James Redpath strongly favoring liberal appropriations by the Northern State Legislatures to sustain the Free-State people in Kansas, should the struggle be prolonged. Henry Wilson had previously written a similar letter.

JANUARY 12.—Second session of the Territorial Legislature, and the first held at Lecompton. Gov. Geary's message has the merit of reading well to-day. Although a Democrat, appointed by President Pierce, it is a fair message. He promises “‘equal and exact justice to all men,’ of whatever political or religious persuasion.” He prays for peace, promises free speech, and asks for the repeal of many of the Bogus Laws. “Let the people, then, rule in everything. I have every confidence in the virtue, intelligence and sober thought of the toiling millions.” His review of his brief administration has a historic value now. He advocated the building of a railroad to the Gulf of Mexico. “The entire length of such a road would not exceed 600 miles, much less than half the distance to the Atlantic, and at an ordinary speed of railroad travel, could be traversed in less than twenty-four hours.”

The Free-State men had taken no part in the election of members of this House, and the whole Legislature remained Pro-Slavery.

Gov. Geary said there was not a single officer in the Territory amenable to him or to the people, the whole having been either appointed by the Legislature, or holding office for terms extending a long way into the future.

All bills vetoed by Gov. Geary were passed over his head by a two-thirds vote, in accordance with a secret agreement at the beginning of the session.

Blake Little, in the Council, succeeds William Barbee, deceased; Frank J. Marshall succeeds J. Donaldson, resigned.

*Officers of the Council:* Thomas Johnson, President; Richard R. Rees, President *pro tem.*; Thomas C. Hughes, Chief Clerk; C. H. Grover,





Assistant Clerk; S. J. Cramer, Sergeant-at-Arms; William Alley, Doorkeeper; D. Scott Boyle, Engrossing Clerk.

*Officers of the House:* William G. Mathias, Speaker; W. H. Tebbs, Speaker *pro tem.*; Robert C. Bishop, Chief Clerk; D. G. Flemming, Assistant Clerk; John Robertson, Sergeant-at-Arms; J. H. Jackson, Doorkeeper.

JANUARY 12.—Convention of the "National Democratic Party of Kansas Territory," at Lecompton. The following-named persons were appointed a committee to prepare an address to the people of the United States: John Calhoun, George W. Clarke, John W. Forman, J. Kuykendall, John H. Stringfellow, A. B. Hazzard, John R. Boyd, E. Ransom, L. A. Maclean, H. B. Harris, A. Coffey, John Donaldson, B. I. Newsom, J. T. Hereford, J. C. Anderson, David R. Atchison, Jeff. Buford, W. H. Tebbs, Samuel J. Jones, Hugh M. Moore, G. W. Purkins, A. J. Isacks. The address was published in pamphlet form.

JANUARY 13.—J. H. Kagi, reporting the doings of the Territorial Legislature for the National Era, is arrested by a United States Deputy Marshal, on the charge of being at the Fort Titus fight. Gives bail in \$3,000.

JANUARY 13.—Simon Cameron is elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania; it makes a great sensation in Washington, as Cameron had supported Fremont, instead of Buchanan, in the Presidential election.

JANUARY 14.—Chas. Sumner reelected to the U. S. Senate—333 to 12 in the House, and unanimously in the Senate. The answer of Massachusetts to "Bully Brooks" and the Slave Power.

JANUARY 14.—R. H. Bennett is elected Public Printer.

JANUARY 16.—At President Pierce's first public reception of the season, "among the most notable guests was Governor Robinson, of Kansas."

JANUARY 16.—W. F. M. Arny, who, with Thaddeus Hyatt, has been in Kansas, issues a statement in the New York Tribune explaining the work and resources of the National Kansas Committee, the necessity for liberal contributions of food, clothing, grain, seeds, etc., during the coming season, and gives information for the benefit of emigrants. He says the Defense Committee in Kansas during the troubles issued scrip to the amount of \$23,858.55, of which \$10,158.75 had been redeemed.

JANUARY 19.—The Senate declines to confirm Judge Harrison and U. S. Marshal Spencer.

JANUARY 19.—The House asks Gov. Geary, by resolution, why he does not commission Sherrard. Sherrard threatens the Governor's life. Gov. Geary asks Gen. Smith for military protection; refused, with an insulting reply.





1857.]

ANNALS OF KANSAS.

151

JANUARY 21.—Governor Geary sends to the House his reasons for not giving a commission to the drunken brawler, Bill Sherrard.

JANUARY 21.—James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, reports to G. A. Grow, of the House, that the appropriations for public buildings in Kansas have been drawn from the treasury. Governor Shannon drew \$20,000, January 31, 1856, and \$20,000, July 7, 1856. Governor Geary drew \$10,000, December 21, 1856. These facts are reported to the House, by Mr. Grow, February 7, 1857.

JANUARY 22.—An act creating the office of Superintendent of Public Printing.

JANUARY 22.—The National Kansas Committee meets in New York. Since June last, the Committee has received and expended \$81,000, and has \$9,000 on hand. It has forwarded 2,000 immigrants, and expended between \$20,000 and \$30,000 for groceries and provisions. Mr. Arny resigns as General Agent, as he is going to move to Kansas. The Committee has also received 763 boxes of clothing, valued at \$110,000. Its operations have been conducted from Chicago by J. D. Webster, Vice President; H. B. Hurd, Secretary; Horace White, Assistant Secretary; George W. Dole, Treasurer; and W. F. M. Arny, General Agent.

JANUARY 23.—C. B. Lines, in the New York Tribune, gives an interesting account of the settlement of Wabaunsee by a New Haven colony, and asks aid to build a school house and a church; he urges contributions of capital to be expended in the building of churches and schools all over the Territory. The appeal is strongly written, and indorsed by President Woolsey, Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, and other prominent persons.

JANUARY 23.—The special commissioners sent to investigate Surveyor General Calhoun complete their work.

JANUARY 25.—Meeting of the National Kansas Committee in New York. Horace White makes a financial report. The North has contributed in various ways for Kansas not less than \$250,000. Gerrit Smith has paid \$10,000. [See Sanborn's Life of John Brown, pp. 352-3.] Of gifts of clothing, Mr. White says: "Let us not forget that it is to women almost solely that the people of Kansas are indebted for this invaluable aid." This was the skirmish-line of the subsequent Sanitary Commission.

JANUARY 29.—The Committee on Territories of the House of Representatives (Washington) submits a report, and a bill for the repeal of the Bogus laws, and ordering a new election for members of the Legislative Assembly.

JANUARY 29.—James Christian succeeds E. Chapman as a member of the Council.

JANUARY 30.—Judge Lecompte's letter of defense is read in the executive session of the United States Senate; Harrison's nomination will be recalled.





JANUARY 31.—The joint committee of the Kansas Legislature report a bill for a Constitutional Convention at Lecompton.

JANUARY 31.—The bill passed by the Senate for organizing a State Government in Kansas, (called the Toombs bill,) is reported on by the House Committee at length, and unfavorably. They recommend the admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution.

JANUARY 31.—The Tribune publishes the resolutions of "The Pro-Slavery, Law-and-Order, National Democratic" Convention, held at Lecompton. The Committee on Credentials were thus instructed:

"Resolved, That none but sound Pro-Slavery men shall be admitted as delegates to this convention or take part in its deliberations."

JANUARY 31.—Judge Cato releases on bail George W. Clarke, charged with the murder of Barber. Clarke and one or both of his companions shot at and murdered Barber; no trial of either of the three.

FEBRUARY 2.—Mr. Redpath writes from Boston to the Tribune: "Chas. Robinson has been bitterly assailed, both in Kansas and by the Eastern press, since he tendered his resignation as Governor of the Free-State organization." The letter is a defense of the Governor, who is now in Boston.

FEBRUARY 3.—A. B. Hazzard elected Superintendent of Printing.

FEBRUARY 5.—The report of John Donaldson, Territorial Auditor, shows that the whole tax collected amounts to \$2,240.

FEBRUARY.—Emporia founded by Preston B. Plumb, Geo. W. Deitzler, Geo. W. Brown, Lyman Allen, and Columbus Hornsby. Chas. V. Eskridge was appointed general agent of the company. The Kansas News was started June 6.

FEBRUARY 7.—The Committee on Territories of the House of Representatives, Washington, report a bill for the payment of property destroyed at Lawrence, May 21, 1856, as asked in the memorial of R. G. Elliott and others.

FEBRUARY 9.—Gov. Geary asks Gen. P. F. Smith for troops; he says a plot has been formed to assassinate him. Gen. Smith, February 11, refuses the request, and says: "Insults or probable breaches of the peace do not authorize the employment of troops." The troops heretofore at Lecompton have nearly all been ordered away; Capt. Newby's company of twenty-three men are on the north side of the Kaw, near Lecompton, but of no use to Geary to protect him from the Ruffian murderers. Gen. Smith gleefully informs Secretary of War Davis, of his insulting letter to Geary. During all the Kansas troubles, Jeff. Davis is our Pro-Slavery Emperor—ruling President, Congress, and Kansas.

FEBRUARY 11.—A bill passed dividing the Territory into three judicial districts.

FEBRUARY 11.—The House Committee on Elections (Washington) report that John W. Whitfield is not entitled to a seat as Delegate from Kansas.





1857.]

ANNALS OF KANSAS.

153

The first election for Delegate was held in October, 1854; the second in October, 1855; under this second election John W. Whitfield took his seat in the House; his right to a seat was contested by A. H. Reeder; Whitfield was ousted from his seat by order of the House; the Governor called an election to fill the vacancy, on the first Monday in October, 1856; Whitfield received 4,300 votes, and the Governor gave him a certificate of election to the Thirty-fourth Congress; Reeder also claimed a seat, under the election held in 1855, but the House Committee did not grant his request.

FEBRUARY 14.—Death of William P. Richardson, member of the Council, announced.

—The cities of Topeka, Atchison and Manhattan incorporated.

FEBRUARY 17.—Hiawatha Town Company incorporated.

—The House of Representatives, at Washington, pass a bill, 98 to 79, declaring void all acts of the Territorial Legislature, on the ground that they are "cruel and oppressive," and that "the said Legislature was not elected by the legal voters of Kansas, but was forced upon them by non-residents, in violation of the Organic Act of the Territory," and enabling the people to establish a government for themselves. In the Senate, it is laid on the table, by 30 to 20. Bell, Brodhead, Houston, James, Pugh and Stuart vote in the negative, with the Republicans.

In the Senate, the partisans of Lecompte are strong enough to prevent the confirmation of Chief Justice Harrison, nominated by President Pierce to succeed Lecompte, and the latter still holds his office.

—Gov. Geary soon becomes very obnoxious to the Legislature. That body sides with Judge Lecompte in his difficulty with the Governor. Thus Geary finds himself abandoned at Washington, and without power in the Territory.

FEBRUARY 18.—Frank B. Sanborn, Secretary of the Kansas Aid Committee, makes a speech before the Massachusetts Legislative Committee, asking an appropriation for Kansas, and introduces Capt. John Brown. Capt. Brown reads the following statement "in a clear, ringing tone":

"I saw, while in Missouri, in the fall of 1855, large numbers of men going to Kansas to vote, and also returning after they had so done; as they said.

"Later in the year, I, with four of my sons, was called out, and traveled, mostly on foot and during the night, to help defend Lawrence, a distance of thirty-five miles; where we were detained, with some five hundred others, or thereabouts, from five to ten days—say an average of ten days—at a cost of not less than a dollar and a half per day, as wages; to say nothing of the actual loss and suffering occasioned to many of them, by leaving their families sick, their crops not secured, their houses unprepared for winter, and many without houses at all. This was the case with myself and sons, who could not get houses built after returning. Wages alone would amount to seven thousand five hundred dollars; loss and suffering cannot be estimated.

"I saw, at that time, the body of the murdered Barber, and was present to witness his wife and other friends brought in to see him with his clothes on, just as he was when killed.

"I, with six sons and a son-in-law, was called out, and traveled, most of the way on foot, to try and save Lawrence, May 20 and 21, and much of the way in the night. From that date, neither I nor my sons, nor my son-in-law, could do any work about our homes, but lost our whole time until we left, in October; except one of my sons, who





had a few weeks to devote to the care of his own and his brother's family, who were then without a home.

"From about the 20th of May, hundreds of men, like ourselves, lost their whole time, and entirely failed of securing any kind of crop whatever. I believe it safe to say, that five hundred Free-State men lost each one hundred and twenty days, which, at one dollar and a half per day, would be—to say nothing of attendant losses—ninety thousand dollars.

"On or about the 30th of May, two of my sons, with several others, were imprisoned without other crime than opposition to bogus legislation, and most barbarously treated for a time, one being held about one month, and the other about four months. Both had their families on the ground. After this, both of them had their houses burned, and all their goods consumed by the Missourians. In this burning all the eight suffered. One had his oxen stolen, in addition."

Redpath says:

"The Captain, laying aside his paper, here said that he had now at his hotel, and would exhibit to the Committee, if they so desired, the chains which one of his sons had worn, when he was driven, beneath a burning sun, by Federal troops, to a distant prison, on a charge of treason. The cruelties he there endured, added to the anxieties and sufferings incident to his position, had rendered him, the old man said, as his eye flashed and his voice grew sterner, 'a maniac—yes, a MANIAC.'

"He paused a few seconds, wiped a tear from his eye, and continued his narration:

"At Black Jack, the invading Missourians wounded three Free-State men, one of them my son-in-law; and a few days afterward one of my sons was so wounded that he will be a cripple for life.

"In June, I was present and saw the mangled and disfigured body of the murdered Hoyt, of Deerfield, Mass., brought into our camp. I knew him well.

"I saw the ruins of many Free-State men's houses, in different parts of the Territory, together with grain in the stack, burning, and wasted in other ways, to the amount, at least, of fifty thousand dollars.

"I saw several other Free-State men, besides those I have named, during the summer, who were badly wounded by the invaders of the Territory.

"I know that for much of the time during the summer, the travel over portions of the Territory was entirely cut off, and that none but bodies of armed men dared to move at all.

"I know that for a considerable time the mails on different routes were entirely stopped; and notwithstanding there were abundant troops in the Territory to escort the mails, I know that such escorts were not furnished, as they ought to have been.

"I saw while it was standing, and afterwards saw the ruins of, a most valuable house, the property of a highly civilized, intelligent, and exemplary Christian Indian, which was burned to the ground by the Ruffians, because its owner was suspected of favoring the Free-State men. He is known as Ottawa Jones, or John T. Jones.

"In September last, I visited a beautiful little Free-State town called Stanton, on the north side of the Osage (or Marais des Cygnes, as it is sometimes called), from which every inhabitant had fled for fear of their lives, even after having built a strong log house, or wooden fort, at a heavy expense, for their protection. Many of them had left their effects, liable to be destroyed or carried off, not being able to remove them. This was to me a most gloomy scene, and like a visit to a sepulchre.

"Deserted houses and cornfields were to be found in almost every direction south of the Kansas river.

"I have not yet told all I saw in Kansas.

"I once saw three mangled bodies, two of which were dead, and one alive, but with twenty bullet and buckshot holes in him, after the two murdered men had lain on the ground, to be worked at by flies, for some eighteen hours. One of these young men was my own son."

"The stern old man faltered. He struggled long to suppress all exhibition of his feelings, and soon, but with a subdued, and in a faltering, tone continued:

"I saw Mr. Parker, whom I well know, all bruised about the head, and with his throat partly cut, after he had been dragged, sick, from the house of Ottawa Jones, and thrown over the bank of the Ottawa creek for dead.





"About the first of September, I, and five sick and wounded sons, and a son-in-law, were obliged to lie on the ground, without shelter, for a considerable time, and at times almost in a state of starvation, and dependent on the charity of the Christian Indian I have before named, and his wife.

"I saw Dr. Graham, of Prairie City, who was a prisoner with the Ruffians on the 2d of June, and was present when they wounded him, in an attempt to kill him, as he was trying to save himself from being murdered by them during the fight at Black Jack.

"I know that numerous other persons, whose names I cannot now remember, suffered like hardships and exposures to those I have mentioned.

"I know well that on or about the 14th of September, 1856, a large force of Missourians and other Ruffians, said by Governor Geary to be twenty-seven hundred in number, invaded the Territory, burned Franklin, and, while the smoke of that place was going up behind them, they, on the same day, made their appearance in full view of, and within about a mile, of Lawrence; and I know of no reason why they did not attack that place, except that about one hundred Free-State men volunteered to go out and did go out, on the open plain before the town, and give them the offer of a fight: which, after getting scattering shots from our men, they declined, and retreated back towards Franklin. I saw that whole thing. The Government troops, at this time, were at Lecompton, a distance of twelve miles only from Lawrence, with Governor Geary; and yet, notwithstanding runners had been dispatched to advise him, in good time, of the approach and setting out of the enemy, (who had to march some forty miles to reach Lawrence,) he did not, on that memorable occasion, get a single soldier on the ground until after the enemy had retreated to Franklin, and been gone for more than five hours. This is the way he saved Lawrence. And it is just the kind of protection the Free-State men have received from the Administration from the first."

FEBRUARY 19.—First step in the Lecompton Constitution movement. The Legislature passes an act to provide for electing a convention to frame a State Constitution. It provides for a census of voters, to be taken by sheriffs, April 1st, the return to be made in each county, to the probate judge, before the 10th of April. The judge can correct and add to the list from April 10th to May 1st, when it is to be sent to the Governor. Upon the basis of this census, the Governor is to apportion among the precincts the sixty delegates to the convention. The election is to be held the third Monday in June. The delegates are to meet at Lecompton, the first Monday in September. The registry of voters is placed entirely in the hands of Pro-Slavery officers.

Governor Geary vetoes the bill. He says the Legislature "has failed to make any provision to submit the constitution, when framed, to the consideration of the people for their ratification or rejection." The Council passed the bill over the veto by 11 votes for to none against. The House likewise passes it by a two-thirds vote.

—A bill is passed providing for the election of a new Legislature in October.

—Joint session of the Legislature to elect county officers, to fill vacancies.

FEBRUARY 19.—The friends of Governor Geary hold an indignation meeting. Bill Sherrard having spit in the Governor's face, and threatened to kill him. Sherrard and others attempt to break up the meeting; he shoots Mr. Shepherd in the head and leg, and wounds John W. Jones, Governor Geary's Clerk, and brother-in-law. Jones then shoots and kills Sherrard. Young Jones is arrested by ex-Sheriff Jones. A com.





pany is formed to protect the prisoner and Governor Geary. J. W. Jones is afterwards bailed, and absconds.

FEBRUARY 20.—The Legislature charts the St. Joseph & Topeka Railroad Company. This afterwards becomes the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Road.

FEBRUARY 20.—A public Pro-Slavery meeting passes resolutions expressive of its grief on account of the "untimely death" of the "noble patriot," Bill Sherrard.

FEBRUARY 20.—L. A. Maclean, J. W. Martin, O. C. Stewart, W. H. Tebbs and T. W. Waterson elected Bank Commissioners, on joint ballot. Hiram J. Strickler confirmed as Comptroller of the Treasury.

—Passage of a bill making a new apportionment for the Legislature.

—The Emporia and the Olathe Town Companies incorporated.

FEBRUARY 21.—The Legislature adjourns, at midnight. It passed an act for auditing claims for losses, to be paid by the Government. Wilson Shannon was appointed Commissioner; he declined, and H. J. Strickler was appointed. He awarded claims amounting to \$253,254.28.

FEBRUARY 21.—On the question, "Shall liquor be sold in Lawrence?" that town votes, 11 ayes, 110 noes, in a public meeting.—The Pro-Slavery men have formed a scheme to take the Shawnee Reserve, through the "Shawnee Association," and they begin the erection of claim shanties.

FEBRUARY 22.—The House resolution, declaring Whitfield not entitled to a seat, laid on the table by 96 to 85.

—Publication of "Incidents of Travel in the Far West with Colonel Fremont's Last Expedition. By S. N. Carvalho, Artist to the Expedition." The journey was made in 1853, and along the Kaw and Smoky Hill.

FEBRUARY 23.—Governor Geary organizes Pottawatomie county.

FEBRUARY 24.—William A. Phillips: "It is reported that Governor Robinson regrets his resignation, and means to resume, if it has not taken effect."

FEBRUARY 24.—The House passes an appropriation, with \$20,000 for the Kansas Legislature stricken out.—Lecompte's letter of defense, of January 9, to Caleb Cushing, Attorney General, made public; it is Pro-Slavery and bold.

MARCH 3.—The House recedes on the Kansas appropriation.

MARCH 4.—Gov. Geary sends his resignation to President Buchanan, to take effect March 20. This act is not publicly known in Kansas.

Gov. Geary became a Union General, and Governor of Pennsylvania. He died February 8, 1873.

MARCH 4.—James Buchanan becomes President. The following is copied from his Inaugural Address:

"Congress is neither to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United





1857.]

ANNALS OF KANSAS.

157

States. As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it shall be received into the Union with or without Slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission. A difference of opinion has arisen in regard to the time when the people of a Territory shall decide this question for themselves. This is happily a matter of but little practical importance, and besides, it is a judicial question, which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled. To their decision, in common with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatever this may be, though it has been my individual opinion that under the Kansas-Nebraska act, the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents in the Territory shall justify the formation of a Constitution, with a view to its admission as a State into the Union."

This allusion to a judicial decision is only understood by the members of the Supreme Court and the leaders of the Democratic party.

MARCH 6.—The Supreme Court renders the Dred Scott decision.

MARCH 7.—The New York Times says:

"The most important decision ever made by the Supreme Court of the United States was pronounced yesterday, and a summary of its leading points will be found among our telegraphic dispatches. That supreme tribunal of the land decides that the Ordinance of 1787, so far as it prohibited Slavery from the Northwest Territory, was unconstitutional; that the Missouri Compromise, so far as it excluded Slavery from the Louisiana Territory north of 36° 30', was unconstitutional; that Congress had no power to prohibit Slavery from any portion of the Federal territory, nor to authorize the inhabitants thereof to do so; that negroes are not citizens of the United States; and that the residence of a slave in a Free State does not affect his legal condition upon his return to a State where Slavery is allowed by law."

MARCH 9.—W. F. M. Army leaves Cincinnati for Lawrence, on the steamer "Lightfoot of Quindaro."

MARCH 10.—The Free-State Convention, at Topeka, appoints the following committee to prepare an address to the American people: James Davis, Lyman Allen, Rev. C. E. Blood, A. Polley, W. W. Ross, Rev. H. Jones, H. Miles Moore, M. J. Parrott, C. F. Currier, S. N. Latta, O. B. Holman, C. Robinson, E. Fish, L. J. Worden, M. Fennimore, Jas. Blood, Rev. James Gilpatrick, Rev. J. B. McAfee, I. T. Goodnow, J. A. Wakefield, A. Larzelere, William Mitchell, J. H. Kagi, J. P. Mitchell, Rev. W. R. Griffith, J. W. Morris, B. F. Harding, Prof. Walter Oakley, Albert A. Griffin, J. E. Stewart, S. B. Prentiss. The address is a spirited review of the political events in Kansas.

The Convention adopted the following platform:

"Whereas, A body of men, recently assembled at Leecompton, and claiming to be the Legislative Assembly of Kansas, have adopted a regulation purporting to be a law, for taking the census, and electing delegates to a Constitutional Convention, proposed to be held in that place in September next; and

"Whereas, The said Assembly was the creature of fraud, and its members the representatives of a people foreign to the Territory; and

"Whereas, The Organic Act does not authorize the Territorial Legislature power, even when legitimately convened, to pass any enabling act to change the government of the same; and

"Whereas, The act of this Assembly is partisan in its character, clearly contemplates fraud, for the recurrence of which it offers inadequate security, while it deprives the Executive of the Territory of the power to prevent or remedy such fraud, leaves the control of the census and election in the hands of pretended officers, not chosen by the





people of Kansas, who are of violent characters, and hostile to the best interests of the Territory; and

"Whereas, Said act purports to disfranchise certain *bona fide* settlers of Kansas, who have filed their declaration of intention to become citizens, and are recognized as voters by the Organic Act; and

"Whereas, There is no provision in the said regulation for submitting the Constitution so framed to the vote of the people of the Territory: therefore,

"Resolved, That the people of Kansas Territory cannot participate in any election under such regulation without compromising their rights as American citizens, sacrificing the best interests of Kansas, and jeopardizing the public peace.

"Resolved, That having suffered under this misrule of persons pretending to be the local officials of this Territory, we have lost all confidence in the integrity of the administration of the laws, however just these laws may appear to some on their face.

"Resolved, That with the people of any Territory alone rests the right to change the form of their government, subject to the approval of Congress, given before or after steps for the formation of a State government have been taken; and further, that a Territorial Government is extra-constitutional, and, at best, under ordinances of Congress, purely temporary.

"Resolved, That the Constitution framed at Topeka, by the representatives of the people of Kansas, and ratified by popular vote, is still the choice of a majority of our citizens, as the form of a State Government, and that we maintain and urge on Congress our immediate admission as a State under it.

"Resolved, That the policy of the Free-State party has always been averse to any movement of an aggressive character, and that violence has never been resorted to, save in self-defense.

"Resolved, That we make no tests for membership in the Free-State party, save that of the exclusion of domestic slavery from Kansas by subsequent legislation.

"Resolved, That we regard the presence of peaceful relations between our citizens as conducive to their best personal welfare, as well as indispensable to the perfect development and expansion of the various economical interests of the Territory. To the end, therefore, that such relations may be obtained and permanently established amongst us, we earnestly appeal to all men of whatever party, to submit all differences of opinion growing out of the question of our future internal domestic institutions, to the test of sound reason and enlightened though friendly discussion, and to the final arbitrament of the ballot-box: *Provided*, That any attempt to abridge or impair the freedom of speech, oral or written, or of the ballot-box, or other constitutional rights, will be held as just cause of departure from this policy.

"Resolved, That Congress having presented the principles of Squatter Sovereignty enunciated in the Kansas bill as the basis of the political action of the people of Kansas, we are inflexibly determined to abide by its faithful execution, as we ever have resolutely opposed its violation, and ever will while it remains on the statute book."

The Convention also adopted ten miscellaneous resolutions.

MARCH 12.—Elias S. Dennis is confirmed as U. S. Marshal.

MARCH 12.—Gov. Robinson withdraws his resignation as Governor, and declares his adhesion to the Topeka movement.

MARCH 12.—Gov. Geary writes to Secretary Woodson: "For several weeks my health has been gradually sinking, and I have had several hemorrhages of the lungs. I am convinced my life will not be long, if not promptly cared for. I will be absent a few days from Lecompton."

Gov. Geary feared assassination, and left the Territory secretly, as Gov. Reeder had done. His best friends of late, at Lecompton, had been the Free-State prisoners. He had told them of his fears, and they were ready to protect him. He left in haste, and forgot to pardon and release these men, as he had agreed to do. His farewell address





1857.]

ANNALS OF KANSAS.

159

bears this date. He reached Washington March 21st. Gladstone copies (page 312) a portion of an address signed by ninety-eight of these prisoners.

MARCH 13.—Wm. Weer is confirmed as U. S. Attorney, vice A. J. Isacks, resigned.—The number of immigrants arriving in Kansas is very large.

MARCH 16.—First meeting of the County Commissioners of Davis county.

MARCH 23.—Gen. Lane returns to the Territory. Gov. Robinson returned a few weeks ago. The Free-State prisoners at Tecumseh have been released by a small band of masked men.

MARCH 24.—The steamer Lacon arrives at Lawrence. She went to Kansas City, and returned.

—Publication of "Incidents of Western Travel. By George F. Pierce, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church, South. Nashville, Tenn., for the M. E. Church, South;" pp. 249. Bishop Pierce came here on the steamboat with Gov. Geary. The writer is Pro-Slavery, and the book has a barbaric religious interest.

MARCH 25.—Secretary Woodson calls on General P. F. Smith for troops: "The counties of Franklin and Anderson are infested by a predatory band or bands of assassins and robbers."

MARCH 26.—Woodson protests to General Smith against the withdrawal of troops from Leecompton: "A number of writs for the arrest of notorious outlaws are now in the hands of the United States Deputy Marshals," etc.

MARCH 26.—Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, is appointed Governor, and Fred. P. Stanton, of Tennessee, Secretary of the Territory, by President Buchanan.

Walker was born in Northumberland, Penn., July 19, 1801, a son of Judge Walker of the United States Supreme Court; he was United States Senator from Mississippi, 1837-45; Secretary of the Treasury, 1845-49; was a Union man during the war; died in Washington, November 11, 1869.

MARCH 27.—Colonel Sumner writes to Woodson: "I would respectfully suggest whether it would not be safer to pause a little in military matters, until we know the policy of the new Administration."

MARCH 30.—Gov. Walker writes to the President his letter of acceptance. He says that he understands that the President and Cabinet agree that there shall be a fair and regular vote by the actual residents of Kansas, and that he contemplates no appeal to the military power.

MARCH 31.—Early in May, Lieut. Col. Johnson, of the First cavalry, will start from western Missouri, on the 37th parallel, to run the southern boundary of Kansas to the eastern boundary of New Mexico.

MARCH 31.—Secretary Woodson writes to Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, in regard to "the depredations of an organized banditti."





APRIL.—A book issued with this title: "The Kansas and Nebraska Hand-Book, for 1857-8. With a New and Accurate Map. By Nathan H. Parker. Boston: John P. Jewett & Co." pp. 189. It is a well-printed guide-book, but has little historical value. It copies in full an "Address to the People of the United States and Kansas Territory," issued by the Committee appointed by the Topeka Free-State Convention of March 10th. This address is issued in reply to an address put forth by the Pro-Slavery Convention which met at Lecompton, January 12th. Both addresses were published in pamphlet form.

—In the spring, the Cone Brothers issued the Sumner (Atchison county) Gazette as a Daily, for a short time.

APRIL 1.—Kansas appointments: John W. Whitfield, Register, and Dan'l Woodson, Receiver, of the Delaware Land District, at Doniphan; Fred. Emory, Register, and Jas. P. Downer, Receiver, of the Western Land District, at Ogden; Wm. H. Doak, Register, and Epaphroditus Ransom, of Michigan, Receiver, of the Osage Land District, at Fort Scott.

APRIL 2.—Mr. Stanton takes the oath of office in Washington, before James M. Wayne, of the United States Supreme Court.

APRIL 6.—N. S. Goss and Isaac W. Dow settle in Neosho Falls. Mr. Goss is made the first postmaster.

APRIL.—Murder of Martin Kline, Free-State, by Merrill Smith, Deputy Marshal of Leavenworth.

APRIL 13.—Secretary Stanton arrives in Leavenworth, and makes a Pro-Slavery speech.

APRIL 13.—Henry J. Adams, Free-State, elected Mayor of Leavenworth, over Shannon and Taylor, by 184 majority. Leavenworth has thus far been in the hands of the Ruffian mob, and this victory is very important.

APRIL 15.—Secretary Stanton reaches Lecompton.

APRIL 17.—Secretary Stanton issues an Address to the People. He trusts that the Constitutional Convention will submit the Slavery question "to a fair vote of all the actual *bona fide* residents of the Territory, with every possible security against fraud and violence." He also urges "a general amnesty in reference to all those acts, on both sides, which grew out of the political contest, and which were not corruptly and feloniously committed for personal gain, and to gratify individual malignity." He writes to Secretary Lewis Cass, suggesting that the President issue a proclamation of amnesty.

APRIL 18.—The Lightfoot has made two trips to Lawrence; the Lacon is on a sand-bar.

APRIL 23.—Letter in New York Tribune: "Among the Border Ruffians, Jim Lane is a perfect terror. Breathe his name and they turn deadly pale. Sound his approach and they beat a retreat."





1857.]

ANNALS OF KANSAS.

161

APRIL.—Louis Weil wrote an article for the Annual Register, from which the following is copied:

"To Leavenworth City, the future Giant City of the West, after the Territory of Kansas was organized, flocked a large German immigration. The dark and troublesome Border-Ruffian days of 1855 and '56 drove them from their homes, but they returned with increased numbers during the year of 1856, and endured all the difficulties throughout that year. In the spring of 1857, a few young Germans met and organized 'The Leavenworth Turnverein.' As yet it was dangerous in those days to express even Free-State sentiments. But the nucleus was formed, around which the freedom-loving Germans of Leavenworth could gather. The Americans were not long in feeling the work of this association. They are a unit, and always ready to defend the right and their cause. We cannot here enumerate the acts of the Leavenworth Turnverein: suffice it to say that no action, political or otherwise, was had in Leavenworth county without their power being felt. The time had passed when Free-State men could be driven from the polls; there was always one company ready to protect the ballot-box. Kansas now ranks the most loyal of all the States, and with pride can the Turners of Leavenworth point to their acts in that struggle which made Kansas what it is to-day. The memorable 'Kickapoo,' the cannon which was used to destroy the Eldridge House, in Lawrence, is a trophy of the Leavenworth Turners, and is yet in their possession."

APRIL 24.—Fred. P. Stanton, Acting Governor, visits Lawrence, and makes a long and important speech, announcing the policy of Governor Walker and himself. The New York Tribune of May 5 publishes a Lawrence letter, signed "Mohawk" (T. D. Thacher), giving, as Mr. Greeley says, "a graphic account of Mr. Secretary Stanton's appearance before the People of that renowned citadel of Human Freedom." Stanton said: "If any man here is prepared to say that he will resist those laws [the Bogus], with that man I declare war!—war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt." The speech created great excitement, and was received with outspoken defiance.

APRIL 25.—The Free-State men of Lawrence write to Secretary Stanton that they will take part in the election of delegates to the Leecompton Convention, if the registry list in each district is corrected by one Pro-Slavery and one Free-State man, and if the four judges of election be equally divided between the parties. Secretary Stanton replies, April 30, that he must follow the law, and cannot grant the request.

APRIL.—Carmi W. Babcock has been removed as Postmaster at Lawrence, and Dr. James Garvin, Pro-Slavery, appointed.—The Massachusetts House has voted \$100,000 for the needs of Free-State settlers in Kansas.

APRIL 28.—The Tribune says: "We have been favored with a copy of a long poem, in various measure, 'affectionately inscribed to Robert J. Walker, Governor of Kansas, by his sister, Mrs. Martha Walker Cook, of New Jersey.'" A dozen lines are copied; trash.

APRIL 28.—Henry H. Opdyke, G. J. Caven and William M. Caven, the first settlers in Wilson county.

APRIL 29.—Robert S. Stevens, of Attica, New York, is appointed to superintend the sale of the Kaskaskia, Peoria, etc., Indians, June 24th.

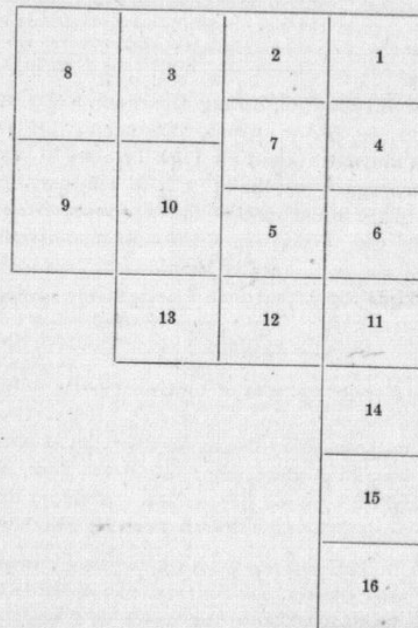




APRIL.—Secretary Stanton issues a proclamation giving the census:

No.....	Counties.	Legal voters.	Inhabitants.	No.....	Counties.	Legal voters.	Inhabitants.
1	Doniphan.....	1,086	4,120	9	Riley.....	353	No return.
2	Brown.....	205	No return.	10	Pottawatomie....	205	No return.
3	Nemaha.....	140	612	11	Johnson.....	469	840
4	Atchison.....	804	2,807	12	Douglas.....	1,318	3,727
5	Jefferson.....	555	No return.	13	Shawnee.....	283	No return.
6	Leavenworth.....	1,537	5,529	14	Lykins.....	413	1,352
7	Calhoun.....	291	885	15	Linn.....	413	1,821
8	Marshall.....	206	415	16	Bourbon.....	645	2,622

The following diagram, numbering the counties as above, will give a view of the portion of the Territory now taking part in political affairs:



By the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the few people living here determine whether Slavery shall be extended from the Missouri river to the Rocky mountains.

APRIL.—The American edition issued, of a book with the following title: "The Englishman in Kansas; or Squatter Life and Border Warfare. By Thomas H. Gladstone, Esq., Author of the Letters from Kansas in the 'London Times.' With an Introduction by Fred. Law Olmsted, Author of 'A Journey through the Seaboard Slave States,' 'A Journey through Texas,' etc. New York: Miller & Company. 1857."

Mr. Olmsted says: "Mr. Gladstone is a kinsman of the distinguished ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer of England." He spent the summer





of 1856 in Kansas. The book contains 328 pages; is critical and descriptive as well as historical, and is one of the clearest statements ever published of the Free-State side of the question. It contains certain elements that the American narratives lack, and is free from passion. The writer acknowledges his indebtedness to the books of Mr. Phillips and Mrs. Robinson.

Mr. Gladstone had visited New York, Washington, and most of the Southern States, before coming to Kansas, and came here from Mississippi. He says:

"When in South Carolina and other Southern States, I witnessed extraordinary meetings, presided over by men of influence, at which addresses of almost incredible violence were delivered on the necessity of 'forcing slavery into Kansas,' of 'spreading the beneficent influence of Southern institutions over the new Territories,' and of 'driving back at the point of the bayonet the nigger-stealing scum poured down by Northern fanaticism.'"

He was in Washington when the Investigating Committee was appointed, and says: "No member from any one of the Southern States voted in favor of the investigation, but happily a majority was given by the Northern States, and the Committee on Inquiry was appointed." He reached St. Louis in May, and found that the St. Louis papers "contained advertisements, by the half-column, of rifles, revolvers, gunpowder, and lead." The following is copied from the Daily Missouri Republican:

### KANSAS.



JUST RECEIVED, by Adams & Co.'s Express, a large and fine assortment of DOUBLE AND SINGLE SHOT-GUNS, which will be sold cheap for cash.

We have also on hand an assortment of our own manufacture of RIFLES, so well known for the past thirty years throughout the Western country. Emigrants to Kansas should not fail to call at ———, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Mr. Gladstone arrived on the border May 22, 1856—the day after the destruction of Lawrence. He says:

"It was on that night that I first came in contact with the Missourian patriots. I had just arrived in Kansas City, and shall never forget the appearance of the lawless mob that poured into the place, inflamed with drink, glutted with the indulgence of the vilest passions, displaying with loud boasts the 'plunder' they had taken from the inhabitants, and thirsting for the opportunity of repeating the sack of Lawrence in some other offending place. Men, for the most part of large frame, with red flannel shirts, and immense boots worn outside their trousers, their faces unwashed and unshaven, still reeking with the dust and smoke of Lawrence, wearing the most savage looks, and giving utterance to the most horrible imprecations and blasphemies; armed, moreover, to the teeth with rifles and revolvers, cutlasses and bowie-knives—such were the men I saw around me. Some displayed a grotesque intermixture in their dress, having crossed their native red rough shirt with the satin vest or narrow dress-coat pillaged from the wardrobe of some Lawrence Yankee, or having girded themselves with the cords and tassels which the day before had ornamented the curtains of the Free-State Hotel. Looking around at these groups of drunken, bellowing, blood-thirsty demons, who crowded around the bar of the hotel, shouting for drink, or vented their furious noise on the levee without, I felt that all my former experiences of border men and Missourians bore faint comparison with the spectacle presented by this wretched crew, who appeared only the more terrifying from the darkness of the surrounding night. The hotel in Kansas City, where we were, was the next, they said,





that should fall; the attack was being planned that night, and such, they declared, should be the end of every place which was built by Free-State men, or that harbored 'those rascally Abolitionists.' Happily, this threat was not fulfilled."

The next day Mr. Gladstone went to Leavenworth. Governor Robinson, under arrest for "treason," was a passenger on the same boat. Colonel Sumner was in command at Fort Leavenworth. The descriptions of the City and Fort are the best we have of those places at that period. The author says:

"Among all the scenes of violence I witnessed, it is remarkable that the offending parties were invariably on the Pro-Slavery side. The Free-State men appeared to me to be intimidated and overawed, in consequence, not merely of the determination and defiant boldness of their opponents, but still more through the sanction given to these acts by the Government."

Retaliation began at a later day, as the writer states.

The fact is stated that the early elections in Kansas were controlled by Missourians, and the writer compares it to an invasion of England by an "army of Frenchmen, larger in number than the aggregate of all our voters, who should at the point of the sword, choose for us our representatives, and elect without exception as our rulers men from among themselves or pledged to their own political sentiments." Citizens of Kansas who resisted the laws made by the invaders were indicted as traitors, and suffered, many of them, a long and painful imprisonment.

The Pro-Slavery badge is described as a "bunch of hemp, symbolic of a rope, stuck into the button-hole."

The following relates to the election of March 30, 1855:

"A Presbyterian clergyman, the Rev. Frederick Starr, who was an eye-witness of the fraud and intimidation practiced at Leavenworth City, and has published a statement of this and preceding events, describes a scene by no means rare on the occasion of this election. 'Some four days later,' he writes, 'I was on my horse, returning from Platte City to Weston, when four wagons came along, and on the bottom sat six men. A pole, about five feet high, stuck upright at the front of the wagon; on its top stuck an inverted empty whisky bottle; across the stick at right angles was tied a bowie-knife; a black cambrie flag, with a death's-head-and-bones daubed on in white paint, and a long streamer of beautiful, glossy Missouri hemp floated from the pole; there was a revolver lashed across the pole, and a powder-horn hanging loosely by it. They bore the piratical symbols of Missouri Ruffians returning from Kansas.'"

The party had been to Fort Riley, to vote.

MAY 3.—Trial before Judge Cato, at Lecompton, for treason, of the Free-State men G. W. Deitzler, Geo. W. Smith, John Brown jr., Gaius Jenkins, H. H. Williams, and Geo. W. Brown; and of Samuel C. Smith and Samuel F. Tappan for rescuing Jacob Branson from Sheriff Jones, November 26, 1855.

MAY 3.—Council City is dropped, and Burlingame becomes the name of Philip C. Schuyler's town.

MAY 4.—Wm. A. Phillips returns from a journey on foot to the present Salina; there are no settlers west of that point; the journey is described in the Tribune of May 15.

MAY 4.—The Address of the Topeka Convention Committee published





in the Tribune; four columns. It is a vigorous summary of the history of the Territory.

MAY.—The Squatter Sovereign is bought by Free-State men, and Robt. McBratney and F. G. Adams become its editors.

MAY.—The Free-State papers in the Territory are: The Herald of Freedom, Lawrence; Kansas Tribune, Topeka; Times, Leavenworth; Register, Wyandotte, (re-issued by M. W. Delahay); Squatter Sovereign, Atchison; Kansas News, Emporia; Republican, Lawrence; Chindowan, Quindaro; Era, Geary City; Prairie Gem, Lawrence; Freeman's Champion, Prairie City.

MAY.—The call urging the members of the Free-State Legislature to be present at Topeka on the 9th of June, is signed by over sixty persons. Among them are Charles Robinson, William Phillips, George W. Smith, Samuel F. Tappan, R. G. Elliott, J. H. Kagi, P. B. Plumb, John E. Cook, E. G. Ross, M. F. Conway, George W. Deitzler, Charles H. Branscomb, A. D. Searle, Richard J. Hinton, Richard Realf, B. W. Woodward, John H. Wilder, T. Dwight Thacher, W. W. Ross, H. W. Farnsworth, G. G. Gage, F. L. Crane, and J. W. Farnsworth—a notable list.

MAY 9.—Robert J. Walker, Governor, takes the oath of office in Washington, before Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

MAY 11.—The indictments for treason against G. W. Deitzler and others are disposed of, the prosecuting officer entering a *nolle prosequi*.

MAY 13.—J. M. Walden and Edmund Babb start the Quindaro Chindowan, a Free-State paper. Mr. Walden left the paper June 12, 1858. Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols was associate editor.

MAY 14.—Ely Moore, Register, and William Brindle, Receiver, give notice to the lot-owners of Lawrence that Robert Robitaille, a Wyandot Indian, claims the ownership of the Lawrence town-site, under the treaties of 1842 and 1855.

MAY 15.—Gen. Harney is in command at Fort Leavenworth. Gen. Smith was Pro-Slavery, but he had spoken against the Dave Atchison Ruffians. Generals as well as Governors get converted, by events, to the Free-State side.

MAY 20.—Secretary Stanton issues the following proclamation:

"Whereas, The following returns of the census taken under the act of the Legislative Assembly, entitled 'An Act to provide for the taking of a Census, and election of Delegates to Convention,' passed the 19th February, 1857, have been made to me, to wit:





<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>No. of legal voters.</i>	<i>Whole population.</i>
1	Doniphan.....	1,086	4,120
2	{ Brown.....	206	No return.
3	{ Nemaha.....	140	512
4	Atchison.....	804	2,807
5	Leavenworth.....	1,837	5,529
6	Jefferson.....	555	No return.
7	Calhoun.....	291	885
8	Marshall.....	206	415
9	{ Riley.....	353	No return.
10	{ Pottawatomie.....	205	641
11	Johnson.....	496	890
12	Douglas.....	1,318	3,727
13	{ Shawnee.....	283	
14	{ Richardson.....		
15	{ Davis.....		
16	Lykins.....	413	1,352
17	.....	No return.	
18	.....	No return.	
19	.....	No return.	
	Linn.....	413	1,821
	Bourbon, McGee, Dorn, and Allen.....	No return.	
	.....	645	2,622
	.....	No return.	
	Total.....	9,251	

"Now, therefore, I, Frederick P. Stanton, Secretary and Acting Governor, do hereby proclaim, that according to the provisions of said Act, and the census returns made in pursuance thereof, and upon a proper apportionment among the legal voters of the several districts aforesaid, they are respectively entitled to elect to the Convention provided for in said law, the number of delegates severally herein assigned to them, that is to say, to the—

1st district.....	Doniphan county.....	7 delegates
2d district.....	Brown and Nemaha.....	2 delegates
3d district.....	Atchison.....	5 delegates
4th district.....	Leavenworth.....	12 delegates
5th district.....	Jefferson.....	4 delegates
6th district.....	Calhoun.....	2 delegates
7th district.....	Marshall.....	1 delegate
8th district.....	Riley and Pottawatomie.....	4 delegates
9th district.....	Johnson.....	3 delegates
10th district.....	Douglas.....	8 delegates
11th district.....	Shawnee, Richardson, and Davis.....	2 delegates
12th district.....	Lykins.....	3 delegates
16th district.....	Linn.....	3 delegates
18th district.....	Bourbon, McGee, Dorn, and Allen.....	4 delegates

"The proper officers will hold the election for delegates to said Convention on the third Monday of June next, as directed by the law aforesaid, and in accordance with the apportionment herein made and declared."

MAY 21.—Thos. Cunningham, of Pennsylvania, resigns as Associate Judge.

MAY 24.—Gov. Walker, from the steamboat New Lucy, makes his first speech to Kansans, at Quindaro. Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, arrives at Quindaro on the same boat.

MAY 25.—Prominent Free-State men ask Secretary Stanton to take a new census, make a new apportionment, and give Free-State men half of the judges of election. He refuses.

MAY 25.—Henry Wilson visits Lawrence, Topeka, and other towns. He urges the Free-State men to vote at the October election, and, after going home, he raised \$2,500 to be used in the canvass in Kansas.





Thomas J. Marsh, of Massachusetts, came here and disbursed the money.

—The following facts in regard to the Congregationalists in Kansas are copied from an article by Richard Cordley, in the *Kansas Annual Register*:

"Among the first colonists there was a large proportion of members of Congregational Churches, and still more who had been educated in that faith. As soon as the emigrants began to move from the East, the American Home Missionary Society—never behind the demands of the hour—commissioned Rev. S. Y. Lum, formerly of Middletown, N. Y., as 'a Missionary to Kansas.' He came out in September, 1854, and on the first of October preached in Lawrence the first sermon, probably, ever preached to white settlers in the Territory. On the 15th of the same month, a Congregational Church was organized in Lawrence—the first church organized in Kansas, except among the Indians. Seven names were signed to the original Articles of Faith and Covenant. In December, Mr. Lum began to preach at Topeka, where another settlement was commenced. A short time before this, a settlement was formed at the junction of the Kansas and Big Blue rivers, and Rev. C. E. Blood, from Illinois, began preaching to the colony. This colony laid out the town of Manhattan. The next summer, what was called the 'Connecticut Colony' came out, and settled at Wabaunsee, twelve miles below Manhattan. It is doubtful whether any Western colony ever contained so large a proportion of thoroughly educated Christian men as this colony at Wabaunsee. Rev. Harvey Jones became pastor of the colony.

Several other Congregational colonies were formed in different parts of the Territory, which we have not time to mention. No other churches were organized, however, till 1856. Seven were organized during this year: Manhattan, in January; Topeka, Osawatimie, and Zeandale, in July; Burlingame, in September; and Bloomington and Kanwaka, in October.

"April 25th, 1857, a meeting of ministers and delegates was held at Topeka, to form a State organization. They organized the 'General Association of Congregational Ministers and Churches in Kansas.' It is composed of the ministers and delegates from the churches. Each church can send one delegate; or if the church have more than twenty-five members, one delegate for every twenty-five members. Eleven ministers became members of the body. They reported eight churches in the Territory, with a membership of eighty-five. The church at Lawrence had erected a house of worship. In their address to other Congregational bodies, the brethren say: 'It shall be our aim to transplant the principles and institutions of the Puritans to these fertile plains.' The Association adjourned to meet in October."

MAY 25.—Gov. Robert J. Walker reaches Leavenworth, and is received by a large concourse of citizens.

MAY 26.—Annual meeting of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, in Boston; receipts for the year, \$42,000.

MAY 27.—Senator Wilson, Dr. Samuel G. Howe and Rev. John Pierpont speak in the Unitarian Church, at Lawrence. Governor Walker and E. O. Perrin, his private secretary, are present, and speak briefly. It was in this speech that the poet Pierpont applied to Kansas the saying of Dr. Boteler of strawberries: "Doubtless God could have made a better berry, but doubtless God never did."

Governor Walker made the strongest promises to the Free-State people of a fair election and a vote on the Lecompton Constitution. Wilson said: "You have heard Governor Walker's promises. Hold him to them."—See Wilson's "Rise and Fall of the Slave Power," vol. 2, p. 537.

MAY 27.—Governor Walker reaches Lecompton, via Lawrence, and issues his inaugural address. It was a long and adroit speech, and had been read to President Buchanan. In the course of it he said:





"There is a law more powerful than the legislation of man, more potent than passion or prejudice, that must ultimately determine the location of Slavery in this country: it is the isothermal line; it is the law of the thermometer, of latitude or altitude, regulating climate, labor, and productions, and, as a consequence, profit and loss. . . . If, from the operation of these causes, Slavery should not exist here, I trust it by no means follows that Kansas should become a State controlled by the treason and fanaticism of Abolition. She has, in any event, certain constitutional duties to perform to her sister States, and especially to her immediate neighbor—the slaveholding State of Missouri. . . . That Kansas should become hostile to Missouri, an asylum for her fugitive slaves, or a propagandist of Abolition treason, would be alike inexpedient and unjust, and fatal to the continuance of the American Union."

The census for the Lecompton Constitution, prescribing who should vote, was taken only in fifteen counties. Nineteen interior counties, strongly Free-State, had no vote, and could have no delegates in the Convention. They were called the "disfranchised" counties.

MAY 29.—H. J. Gardner, the Know-Nothing Governor, vetoes the act of the Massachusetts Legislature giving \$100,000 to the Free-State settlers of Kansas. The House fails to pass the bill over the veto; the vote is 144 ayes to 138 noes—not two-thirds.

JUNE 1.—Albert D. Richardson, correspondent of Cincinnati and Boston papers, arrives in Kansas, and stops at Quindaro.

JUNE.—About the first of the month, the Lawrence Republican is started, with Norman Allen as publisher, and T. Dwight Thacher and Mr. Allen as editors.

—Joseph Williams appointed Associate Justice, in place of Cunningham. He makes a local reputation at Fort Scott as "Fiddler Joe."

—In June, 1857, Fort Scott was visited by Norman Eddy of South Bend, Ind., George A. Crawford of Lock Haven, Pa., D. H. Weir of LaPorte, Ind., and D. W. Holbrook of Michigan, who negotiated for the purchase of the "claims" on which the town was located. These were bought of H. T. Wilson, G. W. Jones, N. E. Herson, A. Hornbeck, and S. A. Williams.

JUNE 4.—The Kansas Chief issued, at White Cloud, by Solomon Miller. He had come to the Territory March 28, and had waited for the arrival of his press. The Chief was removed to Troy, July 4, 1872.

JUNE 9.—Meeting of the Free-State Legislature at Topeka. On the 11th, there being no quorum in the House, a quorum was made by declaring vacant the seats of thirteen absent members. This reduced the number in the House to twenty-five. The Message of Governor Robinson was read. The following is quoted from the Message:

"A large and necessary portion of the labors of your codifying committee was destroyed, with much other property, at Lawrence, in May, 1856, when that place was pillaged and partially burned, by a mob brought there by the United States Marshal. When your bodies met, pursuant to adjournment, in July last, your assembly was interfered with and broken up by a large force of United States troops, in battle array, who drove you hence, in gross violation of those constitutional rights which it was your duty to have protected. When you again convened, in January last, at your regular session, your proceedings were again interfered with, by a Deputy Marshal, and many of your members arrested. . . . There is not much of 'popular sovereignty' and 'self-government' here. This usurpation [by the Territorial Legislature] is repudiated by the people, but it is recognized by Congress and the President."

Considerable space is given in the Message to a pointed review of Governor Walker's inaugural.



1857.]

ANNALS OF KANSAS.

169

Both houses adjourned *sine die*, June 13th.

The following laws were enacted: For taking the census and apportioning the State; for a State election, in August, to fill vacancies; locating the capital at Topeka; establishing a State University at Lawrence; and a joint resolution asking Congress to admit Kansas under the Topeka Constitution. Governor Walker was in Topeka during the session, but did not interfere with the Legislature.

JUNE 12.—Free-State Convention at Topeka. J. H. Lane, President; W. F. M. Army and T. D. Thacher, Secretaries. It indorsed the Topeka movement, and urged Free-State men not to participate in the Lecompton movement, and declared the Territorial laws of no force. The resolutions were reported by George W. Smith, G. W. Deitzler, J. P. Root, A. A. Jamieson, Walter Oakley, C. K. Holliday, C. Robinson, Morris Hunt, and Mark W. Delahay. During the discussion Governor Walker drove upon the grounds and listened to one of the speakers.—Gen. Lane was authorized to organize the Free-State men into military companies.

JUNE 12.—The Columbia (S. C.) Times publishes a letter of this date from David R. Atchison. He says the Mayor of Columbia has sent him \$291 to be given for the Pro-Slavery cause in Kansas; this draft he sends to their Treasurer, Wm. H. Russell, of Leavenworth. Atchison says: "Our friends are beginning to despair." "I fear that the North has and will raise and expend in Kansas, to effect their unholy purposes, ten dollars where we can raise one."

JUNE 15.—Election of delegates to the Lecompton Constitutional Convention. Only 2,071 votes were polled. This proved that the Free-State men could have controlled the election, had they voted.—A cold day throughout the Territory; snow fell in the northern counties.

JUNE 15.—Vote on the election of Delegates to the Lecompton Constitutional Convention:

	Counties.	Voters by the census.	Highest No. votes cast.
1	Doniphan.....	1,086	234
2	Brown.....	206	44
3	Atchison.....	804	190
4	Leavenworth.....	1,837	461
5	Jefferson.....	555	121
6	Calhoun.....	291	23
7	Marshall.....	206	57
8	Riley.....	353	59
9	Pottawatomie.....	205	
10	Johnson.....	496	113
11	Douglas.....	1,318	225
12	Shawnee.....	283	
13	Richardson.....		58
14	Davis.....		
15	Lykins.....	413	58
16	Linn.....	413	124
17	Bourbon.....		
18	Allen.....	645	204
19	McGee.....		
20	Dorn.....		
21	Other counties.....	140	100
	Total.....	9,251	2,071





JUNE 18.—Gov. Walker issues a grant of land to the Atchison Town Company.

—Gov. Walker writes to William G. Mathias, Speaker of the House, and Thomas Johnson, President of the Council, to make a new apportionment of Representatives and Councilmen.

JUNE 22.—The Tribune contains a Kansas page: The Legislature at Topeka; Gov. Robinson's message in full; a picture of Lane, and a graphic report of his speech at Big Springs, with personal allusions to two of his auditors, Walker and Stanton; a summary of Dwight Thatcher's speech at Topeka, which Walker heard; and the resolutions, written by Conway, adopted in the Convention of June 9, at Topeka.

JUNE 23.—Fugit, the murderer of Hoppe, tried before Lecompte, at Leavenworth, has been acquitted.

JUNE 24.—Land sales at Paola. Walker and Stanton present.

JUNE 27.—"The Hon. Ab. Lincoln," as the Chicago Tribune calls him, makes a speech in Springfield, Ill., largely devoted to Kansas. "Nothing but bold, wicked despotism," he says, "has ruled or reigned there since it was organized into a Territory." "Look, Douglas, and see yonder people fleeing—see the full columns of brave men stopped—see the press and the type flying into the river—and tell me what does this! It is your Squatter Sovereignty!" Let Slavery spread over the Territories, "and God will sweep us with a brush of fire from this solid globe."

JUNE 29.—The Pro-Slavery City Councilmen of Leavenworth, elected by violence last fall, are induced to resign. An election on the 29th is carried by Free-State men, filling vacancies in the Council. In an affray at the polls, William Haller, Free-State, kills James T. Lyle, the Pro-Slavery City Recorder. Haller was confined in Fort Leavenworth, but escaped, in August.

JULY 2-3.—National Democratic Convention at Leecompton. Ten counties represented. Epaphroditus Ransom, ex-Governor of Michigan, is nominated for Delegate to Congress.

JULY.—The people of Lawrence refuse to organize the city under the charter granted by the Bogus Legislature, and set up an independent municipal organization.

JULY 4.—The Chicago Tribune explains the Kansas "Free-State Scrip" (about \$50,000), issued to pay the expenses of the Topeka movement, and the "Protection Fund Scrip" (\$23,858), to be used to liquidate losses during the invasion of December, 1855. Gov. Robinson secured donations in Massachusetts to redeem \$10,158 of the "Protection" scrip.

JULY 10.—Joseph Williams takes the oath of office before Secretary Stanton, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. His residence is in Fort Scott.

JULY 12.—President Buchanan writes to Robert J. Walker: "Gen. Harney has been selected to command the expedition to Utah, but we must contrive to leave him with you, at least until you are out of the woods. Kansas is vastly more important at the present moment than





1857.]

ANNALS OF KANSAS.

171

Utah." It was more important to defeat free institutions in Kansas than Mormonism in Utah. Buchanan's letter is given in full in the Report of the Covode Investigating Committee.

JULY 13.—Lawrence holds its independent city election.

JULY 15.—Gov. Walker issues a proclamation, declaring the action of Lawrence rebellious. If they persist, he says, they will be guilty of treason, and "involve the Territory in all the horrors of civil war." He sends a body of United States troops there. They encamp near Lawrence, and remain until they are driven away by ridicule—and Walker's "Lawrence War" ends. The Free-State men have become strong and cool enough to laugh when fighting is not necessary.

—Opening of the Delaware Trust Land sales at Osawkee.

—Gov. Walker writes to the Secretary of State that—

"The movement in Lawrence was the beginning of a plan, originating in that city, to organize an insurrection throughout the Territory, and especially in all the towns, cities and counties where the Republican party have a majority. Lawrence is the hot-bed of all Abolition movements in this Territory. It is the idea established by the Abolition societies at the East, and whilst there are a respectable number of people there, it is filled by a considerable number of mercenaries, who are paid by the Abolition societies to perpetuate and diffuse agitation throughout Kansas, and prevent the peaceful settlement of this question. Having failed in inducing their own so-called Topeka State Legislature to organize this insurrection, Lawrence has commenced it herself, and if not arrested, rebellion will extend throughout the Territory.

"In order to send this communication immediately by mail, I must close; assuring you that the spirit of rebellion pervades the great mass of the Republican party in this Territory, instigated—as I entertain no doubt they are—by Eastern societies having in view results most disastrous to the Government and the Union, and that the continued presence of Gen. Harney is indispensable, and was originally stipulated by me, with a large body of dragoons and several batteries."

This letter, like Buchanan's to Walker, was not made public until these Pro-Slavery chieftains had fallen out. Buchanan quotes it in his Special Message of February 2, 1858.

JULY 15-16.—Free-State Convention at Topeka, to nominate officers under the Topeka Constitution, and a Delegate. President, J. H. Lane; Vice Presidents, J. A. Wakefield, H. Miles Moore, T. J. Addis, A. A. Griffin, Harris Stratton; Secretaries, Richard J. Hinton, A. D. Richardson. There were 187 delegates present. J. H. Lane declined the nomination for Congress. The resolutions, reported by J. M. Walden, declare in favor of sustaining the Topeka movement, as the first and only choice of the Free-State party of Kansas; deny the validity of the Territorial Legislature, and declare that the Pro-Slavery faction is a minority, and that the admission of Kansas under its proposed Constitution would be an act of injustice and despotism, justifying the extremest measures in opposition; asking a re-submission of the Topeka Constitution in August; calling a convention at Grasshopper Falls, in August. Gen. Lane is appointed to organize the people to protect the ballot-boxes. P. C. Schuyler was nominated for Secretary of State, over Walter Oakley, J. P. Root, and A. Wattles; Dr. G. A. Cutler, for Auditor; M. F. Conway, and S. N. Latta, for Judges of the Supreme Court; E. M. Thurston, for Reporter, and A. G. Patrick, for Clerk, of the Supreme Court. M. J. Parrott was nominated for Rep-





representative in Congress, receiving 83 votes, to 80 for Henry J. Adams State Central Committee: J. Blood, A. Curtiss, S. E. Martin, R. Mayfield, W. F. M. Army, W. R. Griffith, Henry Harvey, J. P. Root, G. S. Hillyer, A. A. Griffin, F. G. Adams, H. Miles Moore, A. Larzelere, E. S. Nash.

JULY 16.—A mass-meeting is held in Topeka, and a Committee appointed to draft a Constitution for a State Agricultural Society: C. C. Hutchinson, W. F. M. Army, Dr. A. Hunting, Charles Robinson, and W. Y. Roberts, are among the members named. The books it collected were given to the State Library by L. D. Bailey.

—During the present summer, Chester A. Arthur, afterward President, visits Kansas. See Atchison Champion, April 23, 1882.

JULY 18.—Governor Walker receives the following apportionment of the Legislature, made by the President of the Council and the Speaker of the House:

APPORTIONMENT FOR THE SECOND TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE FOR  
THE TERRITORY OF KANSAS.

FOR THE COUNCIL.

No. dis.	Counties.	No. of members.
1	Leavenworth.....	3
2	Atchison .....	1
3	Doniphan .....	1
4	Brown, Nemaha, Marshall, Pottawatomie, Riley, and all that part of the Territory of Kansas west of Marshall, Riley and Davis counties.....	2
5	Jefferson and Calhoun.....	1
6	Douglas and Johnson.....	3
7	Shawnee, Richardson, Davis, Wise, and Breckinridge.....	2
8	Bourbon, Godfrey, Wilson, Dorn, and McGee.....	2
9	Butler, Hunter, Greenwood, Madison, Weller, Coffey, Woodson, and Allen.....	1
10	Anderson, Lykins, Linn, and Franklin, and all that part of the Territory of Kansas west of Wise, Butler and Hunter counties.....	1
	Total.....	13

FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

No. dis.	Counties.	No. of members.
1	Leavenworth.....	8
2	Atchison .....	3
3	Doniphan .....	5
4	Brown.....	1
5	Nemaha.....	1
6	Marshall .....	2
7	Jefferson .....	2
8	Calhoun.....	1
9	Pottawatomie and Riley .....	1
10	Douglas and Johnson, and all that part of the Territory of Kansas west of the counties of Wise, Butler, and Hunter.....	8
11	Shawnee.....	1
12	Richardson, Davis, Wise, and Breckinridge.....	3
13	Weller, Madison, Butler, Hunter, and Greenwood.....	3
14	Bourbon, Godfrey, Wilson, Dorn, and McGee.....	2
15	Woodson, Coffey, and Allen.....	2
16	Anderson and Franklin.....	2
17	Linn .....	2
18	Lykins .....	2
	Total.....	39

THOS. JOHNSON,  
President of the Council.

WM. G. MATHIAS,  
Speaker House of Representatives, at Session of 1857.





JULY 22.—Senator Mason, of Virginia, writes a letter denying that in the debate on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he expressed the opinion that Kansas would become a Free State. On the contrary, he says that the proximity of the slaveholding States of Missouri and Arkansas, as well as conditions of soil and climate, made it probable that Kansas would become a Slave State.

JULY 28.—The Leavenworth City Council (Republican) refuse to pay for \$210 worth of brandy and champagne ordered of the Planters' House, by Gov. Walker, on the 25th of May, and "distributed among the crowd."

JULY 28.—George W. Sweeney, of Atchison county, elected to the Constitutional Convention, resigns. An election to fill the vacancy was called, to be held August 25th.

JULY 31.—James Stevens was murdered at Leavenworth by John C. Quarles and W. M. Bays. The murderers were hanged by the people the next day, on an elm tree, near Young's saw-mill. William Knighten and Bill Woods, arrested as accomplices in the murder of Stevens, were taken to the Delaware City jail, on the Morning Star.

JULY.—A book issued with this title: "Governor Geary's Administration in Kansas: With a Complete History of the Territory until July, 1857. By John H. Gihon, M. D., Private Secretary of Governor Geary. Philadelphia: Charles C. Rhodes. 1857." pp. 348. This book is a good summary of preceding histories, and a warm defense of all the acts of Governor Geary. Dr. Gihon came to Kansas Pro-Slavery, and, like thousands of others, hated Slavery as soon as he had seen it. The book has the new-convert ardor, but contains a large amount of valuable matter. The following is copied from page 102:

"On the first of September, 1856, Capt. Frederick Emory, a United States mail contractor, rendered himself conspicuous in Leavenworth, at the head of a band of Ruffians, mostly from western Missouri. They entered houses, stores, and dwellings of Free-State people, and, in the name of 'law and order,' abused and robbed the occupants, and drove them out into the roads, irrespective of age, sex, or condition. Under pretense of searching for arms, they approached the house of William Phillips, the lawyer who had previously been tarred and feathered and carried to Missouri. Phillips, supposing he was to be subjected to a similar outrage, resolved not to submit to the indignity, and stood upon his defense. In repelling the assaults of the mob, he killed two of them, when the others burst into the house, and poured a volley of balls into his body, killing him instantly in the presence of his wife and another lady. His brother, who was also present, had an arm badly broken with bullets, and was compelled to submit to an amputation. Fifty of the Free-State prisoners were then driven on board the Polar Star, bound for St. Louis. On the next day a hundred more were embarked by Emory and his men, on the steamboat Emma. During these proceedings an election was held for Mayor, and Wm. E. Murphy, since appointed Indian Agent by the President, was elected, 'without opposition.'"

Dr. Gihon's book contains Gov. Geary's message to the Legislature, his farewell address, and Gov. Walker's inaugural address.

AUGUST 1.—The trains of the Utah expedition are leaving Leavenworth daily; Russell & Waddell are the supply contractors.—The Leavenworth lynching and the Osawkee land sales are described in the Tribune, early in this month.

AUGUST 3.—All but forty of Walker's troops leave Lawrence. This





is the fourth siege of Lawrence, "that renowned citadel of Free Labor," as Mr. Greeley calls it.

AUGUST 4.—Judge S. G. Cato writes to O. H. Browne and others that "the payment of a Territorial tax is an indispensable prerequisite to the right to vote at our next general election."

AUGUST 9.—The following is the official vote for the officers under the Topeka Constitution:

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT:		CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT:	
Samuel N. Latta.....	7,200	A. G. Patrick.....	7,200
Martin F. Conway.....	7,178		
SECRETARY OF STATE:		REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS:	
Philip C. Schuyler.....	7,167	Marcus J. Parrott.....	7,267
AUDITOR:		VOTE ON CONSTITUTION:	
George A. Cutler.....	7,177	For Constitution.....	7,257
REPORTER OF THE SUPREME COURT:		Against Constitution.....	34
E. M. Thurston.....	7,187		

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

Dist....	Name of Candidate.	Vote.	Dist....	Name of Candidate.	Vote.
1	Henry J. Adams.....	1,266	10	William A. Phillips.....	935
1	J. P. Root.....	1,265	10	James B. Abbott.....	733
2	Caleb May.....	403	11	John A. Beam.....	220
2	David Dodge.....	403	12	Walter Oakley.....	692
3	Benj. Harding.....	220	13	C. F. W. Leonhardt.....	100
3	Alfred Larzelere.....	219	15	J. M. Hendry.....	313
4	J. B. Smith.....	165	16	Hamilton Smith.....	271
6	George S. Hillyer.....	460	17	W. F. M. Arny.....	189
8	S. D. Houston.....	149	18	James Montgomery.....	235
9	Samuel L. Adair.....	269			

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dist....	Name of Candidate.	Vote.	Dist....	Name of Candidate.	Vote.
1	J. C. Green.....	1,265	8	Dr. Adams.....	185
1	J. P. Hatterscheidt.....	1,260	9	Charles Mayo.....	271
1	George H. Keller.....	1,268	9	Edwin S. Nash.....	271
1	John C. Douglass.....	1,268	9	Leander Martin.....	252
1	Stephen Sparks.....	1,266	10	Robert Morrow.....	1,000
1	William Pennock.....	1,266	10	George W. Deitzler.....	1,003
1	Patrick Orr.....	1,265	10	William Hutchinson.....	927
1	R. G. Elliott.....	1,265	10	George H. Crocker.....	994
1	J. M. Funk.....	1,265	10	E. P. Vaughn.....	725
1	J. M. Walden.....	1,268	10	Thaddeus Prentice.....	647
2	A. Elliott.....	381	10	George F. Warren.....	944
2	S. J. H. Snyder.....	383	11	P. H. Townsend.....	231
2	H. Martin.....	383	11	Philip T. Hupp.....	226
2	W. A. Woodworth.....	383	12	Henry Harvey.....	701
2	J. H. Gilbert.....	382	12	Jeremiah Sabin.....	648
3	Harris Stratton.....	217	12	John D. Deleman.....	703
3	J. B. Wheeler.....	218	13	D. E. Adams.....	104
3	Alex. A. Jamieson.....	219	14	Chris. Columbia.....	191
3	Benj. H. Brock.....	219	15	J. W. Stewart.....	427
3	Thomas Stevenson.....	219	15	E. W. Robinson.....	417
3	Mathew Iles.....	219	15	David B. Jackman.....	379
4	Ira H. Smith.....	150	16	R. Austin.....	273
4	W. W. Guthrie.....	149	16	George Kellogg.....	235
5	C. Beary.....	52	17	Samuel Stewart.....	221
6	Stephen C. Cooper.....	520	17	S. F. Stone.....	170
6	Edward Lynde.....	518	18	B. B. Newton.....	233
7	George W. Brassbridge.....	98	18	James M. Arthur.....	233
7	Albert Fuller.....	98	18	E. L. Taylor.....	231



1857.]

ANNALS OF KANSAS.

175

AUGUST 9.—The gold snuff-box bequeathed by Andrew Jackson, "to the most gallant son of New York," is awarded to Gen. Ward B. Burnett, afterwards Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska. The box was often seen by our old settlers.

AUGUST 11.—Walker is with the troops, "over the ravine," at Lawrence.

AUGUST 12.—Closing of the land sales at Osawkee.

AUGUST 12.—A company of United States dragoons goes through Lawrence with a wagon full of Free-State prisoners, taken at Franklin.

AUGUST 15.—Prof. B. Silliman and forty-two citizens of Connecticut have memorialized President Buchanan that Gov. Walker is employing an army in Kansas to force the people to obey laws that they did not make. The President replies that "Slavery existed at that period," [when Kansas was organized,] "and still exists in Kansas, under the Constitution of the United States. This point has at last been finally decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted is a mystery."

AUGUST 18.—Charles Robinson tried for the usurpation of office, as Governor under the Topeka movement, for which crime he was held as a prisoner last summer. U. S. Attorney William Weer appeared for the prosecution, and Marcus J. Parrott and George W. Smith for the defense. Robinson was acquitted, August 20, by the jury. Cato was the unfriendly judge. The murderers of Barber, Hoyt and other Free-State men are not arrested or tried. A juryman reports that, since there is no State of Kansas, there can be no Governor of the State, and no usurpation of the office. Capt. Samuel Walker is also acquitted.

AUGUST 21.—The sale of the Delaware Trust lands, at Osawkee, yielded over \$587,000.

AUGUST 22.—The Pro-Slavery men of Atchison prevent the holding of a Free-State convention. Frank G. Adams and I. G. Losee are prominent leaders on the Free-State side.

AUGUST 24.—A "Conservative Free-State Convention," called under the auspices of G. W. Brown, meets at Gen. Spicer's, between Leocompton and Lawrence. It is turned into ridicule and a burlesque by the presence of about equal numbers of determined Pro-Slavery men from Leocompton, and radical Free-State men from Lawrence, who elect one another President, Secretary, etc., each, in turn, declining. Among those present on the Free-State side were Governor Robinson, G. W. Deitzler, Richard Realf, Wm. B. Parsons, John and Joseph Speer, and others. On the Pro-Slavery side were Gen. Calhoun, Sheriff Jones, McLean, Brockett, and others. Calhoun being called out, makes a speech, saying: "There can be but two parties in Kansas. This is why the convention just adjourned proved a fizzle. A man must be Pro-Slavery or Free-State; there is no half-way ground." He considered the "isothermal" line a "damned humbug." He was too lazy to work—wanted negroes to do it for him.

AUGUST 26.—United States Attorney Weer gives the opinion that the





Sheriff must attend the polls and collect the taxes before any citizen can vote; and no person can vote who has violated the fugitive slave law.

AUGUST 26.—The Tribune describes the shooting and scalping of Jacob Cantrell, a Free-State man, last year, after the battle of Black Jack, under the caption, "The Martyrs of Kansas."

AUGUST 26.—Free-State Conventions at Grasshopper Falls. George W. Smith was Chairman\* of the Mass Convention, and R. G. Elliott, Dr. C. F. Kob, Mr. Miller and E. G. Ross, Secretaries. W. Y. Roberts was Chairman of the Delegate Convention, and A. D. Richardson and E. G. Ross Secretaries. The main question was, whether Free-State men should take part in the Territorial election of October 5th. Robinson, Lane, Holliday and Smith favored it, while Conway, Phillips and Redpath opposed it. The following platform was adopted:

"Whereas, It is of the most vital importance to the people of Kansas that the Territorial Government should be controlled by the *bona fide* citizens thereof; and

"Whereas, Governor Walker has repeatedly pledged himself that the people of Kansas should have a full and fair vote, before impartial judges, at the election to be held the first Monday in October, for Delegate to Congress, members of the Legislature, and other officers: therefore,

"Resolved, That we, the people of Kansas, in mass convention assembled, agree to participate in said election.

"Resolved, That in thus voting we rely upon the faithful fulfillment of the pledge of Governor Walker; and that we, as heretofore, protest against the enactments forced upon us by the voters of Missouri.

"Resolved, That this mass meeting recommend the appointment of a committee, to wait upon the Territorial authorities, and urgently insist upon a review and correction of the wicked apportionment endeavored to be forced upon the people of Kansas, for the selection of members of the Territorial Legislature.

"Resolved, That General J. H. Lane be authorized and empowered to tender to Governor Walker the force organized by him under the resolution passed by the Convention held at Topeka, on the 15th of July last, to be used for the protection of the ballot-box."

The Delegate Convention unanimously nominated M. J. Parrott for Delegate to Congress, and appointed the following Executive Committee: J. H. Lane, C. K. Holliday, Dr. James Davis, O. E. Learnard, And. Johnson, Geo. W. Hutchinson, W. F. M. Arny, H. Miles Moore, J. P. Root, A. E. Jamieson, Geo. W. Brown, Robt. Riddle, W. R. Frost, Geo. W. Smith, J. K. Goodin, Dr. J. H. Gilpatrick, P. C. Schuyler, Dr. Robertson, Edward Lynde, and C. W. Babcock.

AUGUST 27.—Richard Realf and James Redpath publish each a poem in the Lawrence Republican.

Poetry seems to be congenial to these times. The Democratic papers in Kansas are publishing the poem addressed to Governor Walker by his sister, one stanza of which is frequently republished in the Free-State papers, as follows:

"Far Kansas is a dreadful land,  
Where factions wild conspire  
To whelm our country in disgrace,  
And set the world on fire!"

AUGUST 28.—H. J. Strickler publishes, in the Lecompton National Democrat, a "Notice to Claimants." He gives the dates and places