

Emigrant Aid Company; also, a description of Kansas for the information of emigrants.

Trustees—Amos A. Lawrence, Boston; J. M. S. Williams, Cambridge; Eli Thayer, Worcester.

Treasurer—Amos A. Lawrence, Boston.

Secretary—Thomas H. Webb, Boston.

For the purpose of answering numerous communications concerning the plan of operations of the Emigrant Aid Company, and the resources of Kansas Territory, which it is proposed now to settle, the secretary of the company has deemed it expedient to publish the following definite information in regard to this particular:

For these purposes, it is recommended:—1st, that the Trustees contract immediately with some one of the competing lines of travel for the conveyance of 20,000 persons from Massachusetts to that place in the West which the Trustees shall select for their first settlement.

It is recommended that the company's agents locate and take up for the company's benefit the sections of land in which the boarding houses and mills are located, and no others. And further, whenever the Territory shall be organized as a free State, the Trustees shall dispose of all its interests there, replace by the sales the money laid out, declare a dividend to the stockholders, and

That they then select a new field and make similar arrangements for the settlement and organization of another free State of this Union.

With the advantages attained by such a system of effort, the Territory selected as the scene of operations, would, it is believed, be filled up with free inhabitants. There is reason to suppose several thousand men of New England origin propose to emigrate under the auspices of some such arrangement this very summer. Of the whole emigration from Europe, amounting to some 400,000 persons, there can be no difficulty in inducing some 30,000 or 40,000 to take the same direction. Especially will it prove an advantage to Massachusetts, if she create the new State by her foresight, supply the necessities of its inhabitants, and open in the outset communications between their homes and her ports and factories.

It determines in the right way the institutions of the unsettled Territories, in less time than the discussion of them has required in Congress.

Having thus secured from the State of Massachusetts the color of legal authority to sanction their proceedings in perversion of the plain provisions of an act of Congress passed in pursuance of the constitution, the company commenced its operations by receiving subscriptions to its capital stock and exerting its whole power to harmonize, combine and direct, in the channel it should mark out, all the elements of opposition to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act. The plan adopted was to make it the interest of a large body of men who sympathized with them in the objects of the corporation to receive their aid and protection, and under the auspices of the company to proceed to Kansas and acquire whatever residence and do whatever acts might be found necessary to enable them to vote at the elections, and through the ballot box if possible to gain control over the legislation of the Territory. This movement is justified by those who originated and control the plan, upon the ground that the persons whom they sent to Kansas were free men, who, under the constitution and laws, had a perfect right to emigrate to Kansas or to any other Territory, that the act of emigration was entirely voluntary on their part, and when they arrived in the Territory as actual settlers they had as good a right as any other citizens to vote at the elections and participate in the control of the government of the Territory. This would, undoubtedly, be true in a case of ordinary emigration, such as has filled up our new States and Territories—where each individual has gone on his own account to improve his condition and that of his family. But it is a very different thing where a State creates a vast moneyed corporation for the purpose of controlling the domestic institutions of a distinct political community, fifteen hundred miles distant, and sends out the emigrants only as a means of accomplishing its paramount political objects. When a powerful corporation, with a capital of five millions of dollars invested in houses and lands, in machinery, and in cannon and rifles, in powder and lead, in all the implements of art, agriculture and war, and employing a corresponding number of men, all under the management and control of non-resident directors and stockholders, who are authorized by their charter to vote by proxy to the extent of fifty votes each, enters a distant and sparsely settled Territory with the fixed purpose of wielding all its power to control the domestic institutions and political destinies of the Territory, it becomes a question of fearful import how far the operations of the company are compatible with the rights and liberties of the people.

Whatever may be the extent or limit of Congressional authority over the Territories, it is clear that no individual State has the right to pass any law, or authorize any act concerning or affecting the Territories, which it might not enact in reference to any other State.

If the people of any State should become so much enamored with their own peculiar institutions as to conceive the philanthropic scheme of forcing so great a blessing on their unwilling neighbors, and with that view should create a mammoth moneyed corporation for the avowed purpose of sending a sufficient number of their young men into the neighboring State, to remain long enough to acquire the right of voting, with the fixed and paramount object of reversing the settled policy and changing the domestic institutions of such State, would it not be deemed an act of aggression as offensive and flagrant as if attempted by direct and open violence? It is a well settled principle of constitutional law in this country that while all the States of the Union are united in one for certain purposes, yet each State, in respect to everything which affects its domestic policy and internal concerns, stands in the relation of a foreign Power to every other State.

Hence no State has a right to pass any law, or do or authorize any act with the view to influence or change the domestic policy of any other State or Territory of the Union more than it would with reference to France or England, or any other foreign State with which we are at peace. Indeed, every State of this Union is under higher obligations to observe a friendly forbearance and generous comity towards each other member of the confederacy than the law of nations can impose on foreign States. While foreign States are restrained from all acts of aggression and unkindness only by that spirit of comity which the laws of nations enjoin upon an equality of power, we have assumed the additional obligation to obey the constitution, which secures to every State the right to control its own internal affairs. If repugnance to domestic slavery can justify Massachusetts in incorporating a mammoth company to influence and control that question in any State or Territory of this Union, the same principle of action would authorize France or England to use the same means to accomplish the same end in Brazil or Cuba, or in fifteen States of this Union, while it would license the United States to interfere with serfdom in Russia, or Polygamy in Turkey, or any other obnoxious institution in any part of the world. The same principle of action, when sanctioned by our example, would authorize all the kingdoms, and empires, and despotisms in the world to engage in a common crusade against republicanism in America, as an institution quite as obnoxious to them as domestic slavery is to any portion of the people of the United States. If our obligations arising under the laws of nations are so imperative as to make it our duty to enact neutrality laws and exert the whole power and authority of the executive branch of the government, including the army and navy, to enforce them in restraining our citizens from interfering with the internal concerns of foreign States, can the obligation of each State and Territory of this Union be less imperative under the federal constitution to observe entire neutrality in respect to the domestic institutions of the several States and Territories? Non-interference with the internal concerns of other States is recognized by all civilized nations as a fundamental principle of the law of nations, for the reason that the peace of the world could not be maintained for a single day without it.

How, then, can we hope to preserve peace and fraternal feeling among the different portions of this republic unless we yield implicit obedience to a principle which has all the sanction of patriotic duty as well as constitutional obligations?

When the emigrants sent out by the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company, and their affiliated societies, passed through the State of Missouri in large numbers on their way to Kansas, the violence of their language and the unmistakable indications of their determined hostility to the domestic institutions of that State excited apprehensions that the object of the company was to abolish Kansas as a means for prosecuting a relentless warfare upon the institutions of slavery within the limits of Missouri. These apprehensions increased and spread with the progress of events, until they became the settled convictions of the people of that portion of the State most exposed to the danger by their proximity to the Kansas border. The natural consequence was that immediate steps were taken by the people of the western counties of Missouri to stimulate, organize and carry into effect a system of emigration similar to that of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company, for the avowed purpose of counteracting the efforts and protecting themselves and their domestic institutions from the consequences of that company's operations.

The material difference in the character of the two rival and conflicting movements consists in the fact that the one had its origin in an aggressive and the other in a defensive policy—the one organized in pursuance of the provisions, and claiming to act under the authority of a legislative enactment of a distant State, whose internal prosperity and domestic security did not depend upon the success of the movement, while the other was the spontaneous action of the people living in the immediate vicinity of the theatre of operations, excited by a sense of common danger to the necessity of protecting their own firesides from the apprehended horrors of servile insurrection and intestine war.

Each party conceiving it to be essential to the success of their respective plans that they should be upon the field of operations prior to the first election in the Territory, selected principally young men—persons unincumbered by families, and whose conditions in life enabled them to leave at a moment's warning, and move with great celerity, to go at once and select and occupy the most eligible sites and favored locations in the Territory, to be held by themselves and their associates who should follow them. For the successful prosecution of such a scheme the Missourians, who lived in the immediate vicinity, possessed peculiar advantages over their rivals from the remote portions of the Union.

Each family could send one of its members across the line to make out his claim, erect a cabin and put in a small crop, sufficient to give him as valid a right to be deemed an actual settler and qualified voter as those who were being imported by the Emigrant Aid Societies.

In an unoccupied Territory, where the lands have not been surveyed, and there were no lines or marks to indicate the boundaries of sections and quarter sections, and where no legal title could be had until after the surveys should be made, disputes, quarrels, violence and bloodshed might have been expected as the natural and inevitable consequences of such extraordinary systems of emigration, which divided and arrayed the settlers into two great hostile parties, each having an inducement to claim more than was his right in order to hold it for some new comer of his own party; and at the same time prevent persons belonging to the opposite party from settling in the neighborhood.

As a result of this state of things, the great mass of emigrants from the Northwest, and from other States, who went there on their own account, with no other object, and influenced by no other motive, than to improve their condition and secure good homes for their families, were compelled to array themselves under the banner of one of these hostile parties, in order to insure protection to themselves and their claims against the aggression and violence of the other.

At the first election held in the Territory, on the 29th day of November, 1854, for a delegate to Congress, J. W. Whitfield was chosen by an overwhelming majority, having received the votes of men of all parties who were in favor of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and opposed to placing the political destinies of the Territory in the keeping of the abolition party of the Northern States, to be managed through the machinery of their Emigrant Aid Companies.

No sooner was the result of the election known than the defeated party proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the republic that it had been produced by the invasion of the Territory by a Missouri mob, which had overawed and outnumbered and outvoted the bona fide settlers of the Territory.

By reference to the executive Journal of the Territory, which will be found in the papers furnished by the President of the United States, in response to a call of the Senate, it will be found that Gov. Reeder, in obedience to what he considered to be a duty enjoined on him by the act of Congress, organizing the Territory, on the 10th day of November, 1854, issued a proclamation, prescribing the time, place and mode of holding the election, and appointing by name three citizens of the Territory, residing in each election district to conduct the election in such district, together with the following oath, which was taken by the Judges before entering on their duties, to wit:—

"We do severally swear that we will perform our duties as Judges of the Election, to be held this day, in the district of the Territory of Kansas, to the best of our judgment and ability; that we will keep a correct and faithful record or list of persons who shall vote at said election; that we will poll no ticket from any person who is not an actual bona fide resident and inhabitant of said Territory on the day of election, and whom we shall not honestly believe to be a qualified voter, according to the act of Congress organizing said Territory; that we will reject the votes of all and every non-resident whom we shall believe to have come into the Territory for the mere purpose of voting; that in all cases where we are ignorant of the voter's right, we will require legal evidence thereof, by his own oath or otherwise; that we will make a true and faithful return of the votes which shall be polled to the Governor of said Territory."

The same proclamation pointed out in detail the mode in which the election should be conducted, and among other things, "That the polls will be open for reception of votes between 8 and 10 o'clock a.m., and kept open continuously until 6 o'clock p.m.;" that "the Judges will keep two corresponding lists of persons who shall vote, numbering each name;" that when a dispute arises as to the qualifications of a voter, the Judges shall examine the voter, or any other persons, under oath, upon the subject, and the decision of a majority of the board will be conclusive; that when the election shall close the Judges shall open and count the votes, and keep two corresponding tally lists, and if the tally lists shall agree the Judges shall then publicly proclaim the result, and shall make up and sign duplicate certificates in the form prescribed, and shall certify under their oaths that the certificate is a true and correct return of the votes polled by lawful resident voters."

The proclamation also provides that the tickets or votes polled, shall, after being counted, be again deposited in the box, together with one copy of the oath and one list of the voters, and one tally list, and one certificate of return, and that the Judges shall seal them up in the box and "carefully preserve the same until called for by the Governor of said Territory, in the event of its correctness being contested;" and that "the remaining copy of the oath, list of votes, tally list, and returns will be taken by one of the Judges, who shall deliver the same in person to the Governor."

The proclamation also provides that:— "In case any person or persons shall dispute the fairness or correctness of the return of any election district, they shall make a written statement directed to the Governor, and setting forth the specific cause of complaint or errors in the conducting or returning of the election in said district, signed by not less than ten qualified voters of the Territory, and with an affidavit of one or more qualified voters, to the truth of the facts therein stated, and the said complaint and affidavit shall be presented to the Governor on or before the fourth day of December next, when the proper proceedings will be taken to hear and decide such complaint."

By reference to the Executive Journal of the Territory we find the following entry:—

"DECEMBER 4, 1854.

The Judges of the several election districts made return of the votes polled at the election held on the 29th day of November last for delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, from which it appeared that the votes in the said several districts were as follows, to wit:—

Here follows a list of the votes cast for each candidate in each of the seventeen districts of the Territory showing that J. W. Whitfield had received 2,353 votes, and

all other persons 675 votes; and on the same page is the following entry:—

"DECEMBER 5, 1854.

On examining and collating the returns, J. W. Whitfield, declared by the Governor to be duly elected delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, and the same day the certificate of the Governor, under the seal of the Territory, issued to said J. W. Whitfield of his election."

It nowhere appears that General Whitfield's right to a seat by virtue of that election was ever contested. It does not appear that "ten qualified voters of the Territory" were ever found who were willing to make the "written statement directed to the Governor," "with an affidavit of one or more qualified voters to the truth of the facts therein stated" to "dispute the fairness or correctness of the returns," or to "set forth specific cause of complaint or errors in the conducting or returning of the election" in any one of the seventeen districts of the Territory.

Certain it is that there could not have been a system of fraud and violence such as has been charged by the agents and supporters of the Emigrant Aid Societies, unless the Governor and Judges of Election were parties to it; and your committee are not prepared to assume a fact so disreputable to them, and so improbable upon the state of facts presented, without specific charges and direct proof.

In the absence of all proof and probable truth, the charge that the Missourians had invaded the Territory and controlled the Congressional election by fraud and violence, was circulated throughout the free States and made the basis of the most inflammable appeals to all men opposed to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, to emigrate or send emigrants to Kansas for the purpose of repelling the invaders and assisting their friends, who were then in the Territory, in pulling down the slave power, and prohibiting slavery in Kansas, with the view of making it a free State.

Exaggerated accounts of the large number of emigrants on their way under the auspices of the Emigrant Aid Companies, with the view of controlling the election for members of the Territorial Legislature which was to take place on the 30th of March, 1855, were published and circulated. These accounts being republished and believed in Missouri, where the excitement had already been inflamed to a fearful intensity, induced a corresponding effort to send at least an equal number to counteract the apprehended results of this new importation.

Your committee have not been able to obtain definite and satisfactory information in regard to the alleged irregularities in conducting the election and the number of illegal votes on the 30th of March, but from the most reliable sources of information accessible to your committee, including various papers, documents and statements kindly furnished by Messrs. Whitfield and Reeder, rival claimants of the delegate seat in Congress for Kansas Territory, it would seem that the facts are substantially as follows:—

The election was held in obedience to the proclamation of the Governor of the Territory, which prescribed the mode of proceeding, the form of the oath, and returns, the precautionary safeguards against illegal voting, and the mode of contesting the election, which were in substance the same as those already referred to in connection with the congressional election.

When the period arrived for the Governor to canvass the returns and issue certificates to the persons elected, it appeared that protests had been filed against the fairness of the proceedings and the correctness of the returns in seven out of the seventeen election districts into which the Territory had been divided for election purposes, alleging fraudulent and illegal voting by persons who were not actual settlers and qualified voters of the Territory.

It also appeared that in some of those contested cases, the form of the oath administered to the Judges, and of the returns made by them, were not in conformity to the proclamation of the Governor.

After a careful investigation of the facts of each case as presented by the returns of the Judges and the protests and allegation of all persons who disputed the fairness of the elections, and correctness of the returns, the Governor came to the conclusion that it was his duty to set aside the election in these seven disputed districts, the effect of which was to create two vacancies in the Council and nine in the House of Representatives of the Territory, to be filled by a new election and to change the result so far as to cause the certificates for one Councilman and one Representative to issue to different persons than those returned as elected by the Judges.

Accordingly the Governor issued his writs for special elections to be held on the 24th May, to fill these vacancies, and at the same time granted certificates of election to eleven Councilmen and seventeen Representatives, whose elections had not been contested, and whom he adjudged to have been fairly elected. At the special election to fill these vacancies, three of the persons whose election on the 30th of March had been set aside for the reasons already stated, were re-elected, and in the other districts different persons were returned, and the Governor having adjudged them to have been duly elected, accordingly granted them certificates of election; thus making the full complement of thirteen Councilmen and twenty-six Representatives of whom, by the organic law of the Territory, the Legislature was to be composed.

On the 17th day of April the Governor issued his proclamation summoning these thirteen Councilmen and twenty-six Representatives, whom he had commissioned as having been fairly elected, to assemble at Pawnee city, on the 2d day of July, and organize as the Legislature of the Territory of Kansas.

It appears from the journal that the two houses did assemble in obedience to the Governor's proclamation, at the time and place appointed by him, and after the oath of office had been duly administered by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Territory, to each of the members who held the Governor's certificates, proceeded to organize their respective houses, by the election of their officers, and each notified the other by resolution, that they were thus duly organized; also, by joint resolution, appointed a Committee, who waited on the Governor and informed him that

The two Houses of the Kansas Legislature are organized and now ready to proceed to business and to receive such communication as he might deem necessary.

In response to this joint resolution, a message from the Governor, by Mr. Higgins, his private Secretary transmitting his message, was received and ordered to be read.

The message commences thus:—

"TO THE HONORABLE THE COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TERRITORY OF KANSAS:—

Having been duly notified that your respective bodies have organized for the performance of your official functions, I herewith submit to you the usual executive communication relative to subjects of legislation, which universal and long continued usage in analogous cases would seem to demand, although no express requirement of it is to be found in the act of Congress, which has brought us into official existence and prescribed our several duties.

The position which we occupy, and the solemn trust which is confided to us for originating the laws and institutions, and molding the destinies of a new republic, in the very geographical center of our vast and magnificent confederation, cannot but impress us with a deep and solemn sense of the heavy responsibility which we have assumed, and admonish us to lay aside all selfish and equivocal motives, to discard all unworthy ends, and, in the spirit of justice and charity to each other, with pure hearts, tempered feelings and sober judgments, to address ourselves to our task, and so perform it in the fear and reverence of that God who oversees our works, that the star we expect to add to the national banner shall be dimmed by no taint or tarnish of dishonor, and be subject to no reproach, save that which springs from the inevitable fallibility of just and upright men."

The Governor with the view to the "ascertainment of the existing law" in the Territory, proceeds to trace the history of all legislation affecting it since the country was acquired from France, and advises the Legislature to pass such laws as the public interest might require upon all appropriate subjects of legislation, and particularly the slavery question, the division of the Territory into counties, the organization of county courts, the election of judicial and ministerial offices, education, taxes, revenue, the location of the permanent seat of government, and the organization of the militia, as subjects worthy of their immediate attention.

From this message, as well as from all the official acts of the Governor preceding it, having reference to the election and returns of the members, and the convening of the two houses for legislative business, the conclusion is irresistible that up to this period of time the Governor had never conceived the idea, if indeed, he has since entertained it, that the two houses were spurious and fraudulent assemblies, having no rightful authority to pass laws which would be binding upon the people of Kansas. On the first day of the session, and immediately after the organization of the House was effected, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That all persons who may desire to contest the seats of any persons now holding certificates of election as members of this House, may present their protests to the Committee on Credentials, and that notice thereof shall be given the persons holding such certificates.

On the 4th day of July, (being the third day of the session) the majority of the committee, including four of the five members, reported that, having heard and examined all the evidences touching the matter of inquiry before them, and taking the organic law of Congress passed on the 20th day of May, in the year 1854, organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as their guiding star, they have arrived at the conclusion, which they proceed to elucidate and enforce in a lengthy report.

From the report it appears that fifteen out of twenty-two members were permitted to retain their seats by unanimous consent, no one appearing to contest or dispute the fairness of the election, or regularity or truthfulness of the return, in either of their cases. Hence the contest was reduced to the claims of one member, who received the certificate under the general election of the 30th of March, and the six members (present) who received certificates under the special election of the 24th of May.

In the first case, the decision of the Governor was reversed, and the seat awarded to the candidate who received the highest number of votes at the election on the 30th of March, and from whom the certificate had been withheld by the Governor upon the ground of irregularity in the election and returns from one precinct, the exclusion of which poll gave the majority to the opposing candidate.

In the other six cases the sitting members were deprived of their seats, and the candidates receiving the highest number of votes at the general election, on the 30th of March, were awarded their places upon the ground that the special election, on the 24th of May, was illegal and void, the Governor not being authorized by the organic law of the Territory to go behind the returns and set aside the election held on the 30th of March.

The minority report dissents from the reasoning, and protests against the conclusions of the majority, and affirms the right of the sitting members to retain their seats, upon the ground that the Governor's certificate was not merely "prima facie" evidence, but was conclusive in respect to the rights of all claimants and contestants, and hence the House could not go behind the certificates of election to inquire whether there had been a previous election in those districts on the 30th of March, and who had received the highest number of legal votes at that election. The proposition is thus stated in the minority report:—

"I cannot agree that this body has the right to go behind the decision of the Governor, who by virtue of his office, is the organizing federal arm of the general government, to evolve and manage a new government for this Territory, for the obvious reason that Congress makes him the sole judge of the qualifications for membership."

It is true that the minority report alludes to "evidence before the committee, of great deficiencies, not in the form of conducting the election, but in the manner of holding them, both as to the qualifications of judges, who presided, and the returns made out by them," and says, there is "no doubt but these illegal proceedings on the one hand induced the Governor to withhold certificates from some, who from the number of votes returned in their favor might at the same time appear to have been properly elected, and on the other, to have been the ground on which he presented a certificate: in one instance, and in another ordered a new election in reference to other districts."

But while the minority report affirms the right of the Governor to go behind the returns and investigate irregularities and illegal voting at the election, as well as deficiencies in the form of the returns, and asserts that he did exercise this right in each case in which he granted or withheld a certificate, it maintains that the Governor's decision, as evidenced by his certificate, was final and conclusive, and could not be reviewed, much less reversed, by either branch of the Territorial Legislature.

So far as the question involves the legality of the Kansas Legislature, and the validity of its acts, it is entirely immaterial whether we adopt the reasoning and conclusions of the minority or majority report, for each proves that the Legislature was legally and duly constituted. The minority report establishes the fact, by the position that the Governor's certificate was conclusive, and that he granted certificates to ten out of the thirteen Councilmen, and to seventeen out of the twenty-six Representatives, who finally held their seats, which was largely more than a quorum of each branch of the Legislature.

The majority report establishes the same fact by the position that, after going behind the Governor's certificate and carefully examining the facts, they confirmed these same ten Councilmen and seventeen Representatives in their seats, and then awarded the seats of the other three Councilmen and nine Representatives to the candidates whom they believed to have been legally elected at a general election on the 30th of March.

The House, by eighteen votes in the affirmative, to one vote in the negative, passed a resolution adopting the majority report and declaring that the contestants "having been duly elected on the 30th day of March, 1855, are declared entitled to their seats as members of this House." Whereupon four of the sitting members whose seats were vacated by the adoption of the majority report, signed a protest and asked that it be spread on the Journal of the House, which was accordingly done in the following words:—

PROTEST.

We the undersigned, members of the House of Representatives, of Kansas Territory, believing the organic act organizing the said Territory gives this House no power to oust any member from this House who has received a certificate from the Governor; that this House cannot go behind the election called by the Governor, and consider any claims based on a prior election. We would, therefore, protest against such a proceeding, and ask this protest to be spread upon the Journal of this House.

JOHN HUTCHINSON,  
WILLIAM JESSE,  
AUGUSTUS WATLES,  
E. D. LADD.

Under date of July 6, the Journal contains a message from the Governor to the House of Representatives of the Territory of Kansas, returning "House bill, entitled, 'an act to remove the seat of government temporarily, to the Shawnee Manual Labor School, in the Territory of Kansas,' together with his objections." While the Governor, in assigning his reasons for returning the bill, labors to prove that the Legislature had transcended its authority under the organic act, in adopting this particular measure, and argues against its expediency on the score of the loss of time and money in removing to a different place during the session. He clearly and distinctly recognizes the Council and House of Representatives as constituting the Legislature of the Territory of Kansas, elected and organized in conformity with the act of Congress creating the Territory.

The reasons of the Governor for returning the bill were spread upon the Journal, and, upon reconsideration, it was passed by a two-thirds vote in each branch of the Legislature, and thus became the law of the land (the objections of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding).

On the same day the following resolution was adopted by both houses:—

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Territory of Kansas, the Council concurring therein, That the Legislature of said Territory do adjourn on the 6th day of July, A.D. 1855, to meet again on Monday, the 16th day of July, 1855, at 2 o'clock p.m., at the Shawnee Manual Labor School, in said Territory.

And on the same day the following resolution was also adopted by both houses:—

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed (to

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