

THIRD REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

'Report of Harrison Benson and Nathaniel Ramsay, under oath, that they entered upon their duties as judges of election, and polled some few votes, when they were driven from the room by a company of armed men from the State of Missouri, who threatened their lives, and commenced to destroy the house and beat in the door, demanding the right to vote without swearing to their place of residence; that having made their escape with the poll books and certificates, they were followed by said persons, and the said papers taken by force.

Protest of A. B. Woodward and nineteen other persons, claiming to be citizens of said district, against the election in said district of A. McDonald, O. H. Brown and G. W. Ward, for the reason that several hundred men from the State of Missouri presented themselves to vote at said election, and, upon being required by the judges to swear to their place of residence, they threatened to take the lives of the judges and tear down the house, and prepared to demolish the house. One of said judges ran out of the house with the ballot box, and the other two were driven from the ground; that the citizens of the district then left, and the persons from Missouri proceeded to elect other judges and hold an election.

TENTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

Oaths of H. B. Corey, J. B. Ross and J. Atkinson, judges, according to form prescribed. Return of same judges, stating that having been sworn, they proceeded to open said election and receive votes; but that a vast number of citizens from Missouri assembled on the ground for the purpose of illegally voting, who surrounded the window and obstructed the citizens of the Territory from depositing their votes, and caused many of the said legal voters to leave without voting, and that the said judges, in consequence of the determination of citizens of Missouri to vote, and no voters from said district voting or offering to vote, they left the ground.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

Protest of Samuel F. Tappan and twenty others, claiming to be residents of the first election district, to declare void, to set aside the returns and election in said district, or that certificates be given to Joel K. Goodin and S. N. Wood for Council, and to John Hutchison, E. D. Ladd and P. P. Fowler, for the reason that six or seven hundred armed men encamped in the vicinity of the polls on the 29th and 30th of March, collected around said polls and kept them in their possession on the day of election till late in the afternoon, and who left the district during the afternoon and the ensuing day. Said persons were strangers, believed to come from the State of Missouri. Citizens of the district were threatened with violence and prevented from voting.

Protest of Perry Fuller and E. W. Moore, judges appointed to hold the election, and twenty-nine other persons, claiming to be residents, complaining that the said election was opened by unauthorized judges at 8 o'clock a.m., and at a place different from that prescribed in the proclamation, and that non-residents surrounded the polls, with firearms, and voted indiscriminately.

But omitting further extracts from the returns of the judges of the election, there were, by the census taken under the direction of the Governor in February, 1855, 2,905 legal voters in the Territory. But at the election for members of the Legislature held twenty-seven days after the completion of the census, 6,331 votes were polled, of which 5,564 were for the pro-slavery candidates—the excess of votes being so distributed through the different election precincts that of the thirty-nine members of the Legislature, but one free State man was elected, and he was in the district farthest removed from Missouri.

The election of nine members of the Council and eight members of the Legislature, contested at the time before the Governor, were, by reason of fraud and violence at the polls, set aside, and new elections ordered. Yet the Legislature, without investigation, rejected all the members elected at the second election, and admitted to seats those whose election had been set aside, and to whom the Governor refused certificates—a transaction, unprecedented in the history of Legislative bodies, and to be accounted for only on the ground that they were accomplices in the fraud.

The Legislature thus constituted, then enacted a code of laws denying the right of private judgment and the free expression of opinion, under penalty of fines and imprisonment, and in certain cases disfranchisement of political rights.

In order that this code should be executed by its friends, the Legislature provided for the appointment of all officers, civil, military and judicial, not already appointed by the federal government, and then prolonged its own existence by legislative act till the first of January, 1857.

As the Council is elected for two sessions, no change can be made in that branch of the Legislature until 1858; so that from the time of the passage of the act organizing Kansas, which provides for annual sessions of the Legislature, it will be almost four years before any change can be made by the people in the legislation thus imposed upon them.

To sustain a government thus imposed upon an unwilling people, and marked by all the characteristics of deliberate oppression and wrong, armed men have been summoned from a neighboring State, and civil war is impending over the inhabitants of the Territory. As a remedy for these evils and a redress of such wrongs, it is proposed by their apologists to authorize the people at some future time to form another constitution, to be again submitted to Congress, with a new application for admission as a State.

Why should their present application be rejected, and they be forced to pass through the mockery of another election under the authority of this Territorial Legislature, and subject to another invasion of non-residents? Immediate action is necessary, in order to put an end to

this strife in the Territory, which the President informs us threatens the peace, not only of Kansas, but of the Union.

The representatives of freedom and of slavery struggling for supremacy, rally to the plains of Kansas, with the implements of war and violence.

Is the bitterness engendered in these conflicts to be allayed and the dangers of bloodshed to be averted by Congress authorizing the people of the Territory at some future time to do what they already have the right to do without any such authority? An act of Congress authorizing them to form a State Constitution confers no right that they do not already possess, and is no redress of present grievances or relief against unjust and oppressive laws.

The only political question upon which the people of Kansas are divided, and the one that has caused all the troubles in the Territory, as well as the excitement over the whole country is the existence of slavery within its limits, and until that question is settled there can be neither peace in the Territory nor tranquility in the country.

Why, then, delay action? Is it to obtain by another election a fuller and freer expression of the wishes of the people as to the existence of slavery in the Territory, when every person there who, by writing or speaking, opposes the introduction or existence of slavery therein, is liable to punishment from two to five years in the penitentiary, and no advocate of free institutions is secure in the exercise of his inalienable rights?

If a majority of the legal voters in the Territory were not free State men, why was an invasion necessary to carry the elections, and why was it necessary then for the usurpers to take from the people by legislative act the selection of their own election boards and other local officers?

If a majority of the people are in favor of the enactments of the imposed Legislature, why was it necessary to summon men from Missouri to enforce them? The Territorial government, unable to prevent a usurpation of the legislative power by non-residents, and having violated in its action the most sacred rights of person and freedom of speech, is unworthy the support of freemen.

There being no peaceable mode for changing the government by the people for almost two years, so as to redress any of the wrongs and grievances under which they now suffer, their only mode of redress was to appeal to Congress to allow them to protect themselves by an organized government of their own formation, with courts and officers of their own selection.

To restore, then, to the people of Kansas the rights wrested from them by fraud and violence—to relieve them from an odious oppression in the form of legislative enactments, as well as to remove the causes of civil war and restore peace to the people of Kansas, and quiet to the whole confederacy, we recommend the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, and herewith report a bill.

Affray in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.

A letter from Jerusalem, dated April 27, and published in the Universe, says: The ceremony of distributing the "sacred fire," which always takes place annually in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, has this year given rise to a deplorable conflict between the Greeks and the Armenians.

It was fixed to come off yesterday, and by mid-day a vast number of Greeks and Armenians had collected in front of the church waiting for the doors to be opened.

A body of Turkish soldiers were drawn up in front of the edifice, and others were stationed at the different entrances, to preserve order.

When the doors were opened the people poured into the vast building with great tumult, and then an extraordinary spectacle presented itself—women with children in their arms collected in the side chapels and began chattering loudly; groups of boys romped and laughed; a band of wild looking peasants hurried to and fro uttering savage yells; Arab women, enveloped in their veils, extended themselves at full length in recesses here and there, decking themselves with jewelry; some Mussulman beggars impudently demanded charity in the name of Christ and of the Virgin, and wealthy Mussulmans who had strolled in with curiosity looked at the scene with contempt; whilst a number of Roman Catholic women collected in a side chapel, and Protestants thundered at the doors of the vestry to obtain admission to the galleries for their wives and daughters.

After this scene had lasted for some time, a number of mischievous boys began dancing round the tomb of the Savior, and in this they were soon joined by men of the Greek and Armenian persuasions.

The dancers, many of whom carried yellow candles, soon began to indulge in buffoonery and even in indecent gestures, and then shouts of laughter arose, accompanied by loud cries and clapping of hands.

Presently the pasha, Governor of the city, arrived with a splendid suite and took his place on an estrade supplied with cushions in the principal gallery.

A number of Turkish soldiers who attended him were then stationed, armed with their muskets, beneath the grand dome, but they made no attempt to check the profanation which was going on at the tomb.

And now the ringing of a bell indicated that the clergy were robing in the vestry, and that the procession was about to set forth.

Presently out came the procession, headed by the banners of saints and those of the Panagia. No sooner did the people see the banners than they rushed to them, and it was not without a violent struggle that the bearers prevented them from being wrested from their hands.

The Turkish soldiers, by making a liberal

use of the butt ends of their muskets, succeeded in forming a passage through the crowd, and the procession swept on—the clergy chanting psalms, and the "bishop of fire," who spread benedictions around, being preceded by two acolytes walking backwards, and swinging incense.

The procession went thrice round the edifice, and the Greek archbishop of Petra and the Armenian patriarch entered the Chapel of the Angel to prepare the sacred fire.

The doors were closed on them, and a silken cord passed through the staples was held at one end by a Greek and at the other by an Armenian.

The people now pressed in tumult towards the chapel, each person anxious to be one of the first to light his wax candles at the sacred fire, which was to be presented through two holes in the doors.

The shouts and cries became truly deafening, and the crowd was so compact that a public mountebank actually ran along the people's heads and shoulders.

The confusion was increased by the Turkish soldiers having been withdrawn to a distance, it being contrary to all rule for them to witness the first appearance of the fire.

At length two streams of light gleamed from the holes in the doors, and in the midst of tremendous excitement the crowd lighted their candles, passing the light one to another.

In this way, in an incredibly short time, lights spread in all directions and ascended to the galleries.

But before long in the body of the church a tremendous hubbub arose, accompanied by savage cries.

It soon turned out that a conflict had arisen between the Greeks and Armenians, and that the two parties had come to blows.

And then a frightful scene presented itself—men were knocked down and savagely beaten and trampled on; shoes and other missiles were thrown at each others' heads.

The Greeks rushing into the vestry, armed themselves with the staves of the sacred banners and made arms of them; the woodwork of the church was torn down and used as weapons, and the altar was demolished, and the fragments were hurled in all directions; and the people in the galleries tore down the lamps, and flung them with rage on the combatants below.

The pasha and his men rushed into the midst of the melee, and attempted to restore order, but they were pelted and struck; and the pasha would probably have been seriously injured if he had not been dragged away by some Europeans.

His soldiers, however, by great exertions, succeeded after a while in expelling a portion of the infuriated crowd from the sacred edifice.

The two parties then turned their rage against the thousands of lamps which decorate the facade of the church—the Greeks smashing those of the Armenians, the Armenians those of the Greeks.

The Turks at length succeeded in completely clearing the church, though the Greeks in their rage tore up the planks of the galleries and flung them at them with all their force.

When once the people were got out of the church they were easily dispersed.

It was ascertained on investigation that no one was killed, but that about thirty-five Greeks, and about the same number of Armenians, were more or less injured—some having legs or arms broken, others eyes scooped out, others wounds from poignards or knives, others dreadful bruises.

One poor fellow was trampled on, and had his hair and beard set on fire by one of the wax candles which his assailant carried.

Three or four Turkish soldiers and an officer were also a good deal injured.

The letter adds that the next day much excitement prevailed in the city, and that an Armenian woman was stabbed behind by a stiletto as she was going to the holy sepulchre; but that the local authorities had taken every precaution for the preservation of order.

The Greeks, it is stated, had spread a report that the disgraceful conflict arose in consequence of the Armenians having, in execution of a pre-arranged plan, wantonly attacked them; but, as the Armenians are generally very peaceable, this report was not credited. —[Ex.]

A Striking Picture.

There are honest and sensible people who oppose the Vigilance Committee. Men who find it difficult to unlearn their respect for legal tribunals taught them where they were the vindicators of justice as well as the interpreters of statutes. They still have faith in courts, and believe that through them alone can our social evils be reached and remedied. Such men and their opinions deserve respect, however much the public at large may differ with them, for honestly lies at the foundation of their belief. But the chief and most bitter opponents of this movement of the people, are the gambling political hacks and their satellites. Of course they would oppose that which will take away their calling and their bread—their cigars and their grog—the means of their comforts and their debauchery.

The ballot-stuffing objects—his freedom is curtailed if the Committee should institute the era of fair elections. How many scores are there in this city of these vile scoundrels, who have never earned an honest dollar, have never done a day's work, and yet who dress better, live more sumptuously, enjoy more luxuries, and spend more money than most of us who have worked hard and long, day and night, all the time for the last seven years in California. These freebooters object to any regeneration, any act of the people which will take away their capital, viz: the privilege of perpetuating frauds at elections. They neither wish to be sent out of the country, nor

be deprived of the opportunity heretofore enjoyed, of preventing good men from being elected, and putting villains in by fraud.

A step or two higher—or lower perhaps—in the scale of humanity, are the objectors on political grounds; men whose chief if not only chances of success would be irretrievably ruined by a purifying of our elections. The box-stuffers are only their tools; they are the workmen. Some of them have used all these fraudulent appliances to get into office, others hope yet to use them and to ride into power on such frauds. Have we forgotten the election of 1853? Does not everyone know that it was a vile swindle? Have we forgot similar swindles since? Has there been an honest election for four years? Not one. Have not these professional politicians hired these professional bullies and rogues to beat away from the polls peaceable citizens, to stuff ballot boxes take out the honest votes, and substitute fraudulent ones? They have; aye, and they would do it again. And it is because they fear the loss of their supremacy through the loss of those rascals, their hirelings, that they oppose the committee, just as they oppose the registry law, and just as they ever oppose every attempt at reform.

The fact is, if we would have this city and State a place fit for families to come to dwell in, the bands of rascals who have perverted justice, insulted liberty, violated law, destroyed the free exercise of the right of suffrage, beaten and shot and stabbed voters, taken possession of the polls, broken open the ballot-boxes, who are the brawlers, the bullies, the fighters, the assassins of the city and State, these pests must be curbed, must be sent out of the State, or over to the State Prison, or that man should be sent to the Insane Asylum who would bring his family to this State or city. This city has not been a fit place for a respectable lady to live in. It is not a fit place for children to be bred in. It is not a fit place for men whose duty it is to denounce crime and criminals. The bullies have ruled the city, ruled elections, made officers, and have been rewarded by gold, by position, by profit. They, with their masters, the shameless political mountebanks, have made and kept this city a hell. Who wants to bring his wife here? Who would bring children here? What lady, knowing what the place has been, if it is to be so hereafter, would wish to come? Who that has had a family here has not desired them elsewhere? Have the courts done anything to make society better, to protect life, to encourage virtue, to make crime dangerous, to check evil, to purge society of its pests, to purify the community? If so, when, where, how?

No wonder that they who have lived and fattened upon the results of crime, as buzzards upon carrion, should oppose reform, come in what way soever it might. We could have desired it to come through its legitimate channel, as it should have done long ago, through the legal tribunals. But it has not, and we welcome it from the only source through which there seems any chance of receiving it—the people themselves. We are for law while it is available and beneficial. When it is not, a fig for all quibbles and pretensions, its assumed sanctity, while it endorses crime by protecting the criminal. Give us justice without law, rather than law without justice. We have had the latter until human endurance fails. Disgust has succeeded the respect which education taught us to bear towards legal courts, judges and juries. Now let us try the people and their court.—[San Francisco Chronicle, June 5.]

SCENE IN A WESTERN THEATRE.—Some time since, Miss L.—was playing in the character of Mrs. Haller, in the town of P.—within the vast bosom of the Mississippi some-where. A very athletic lumberman, as straight as one of the pines on his own hills, sat close by the orchestra. The play had progressed to the closing scene, and so intense was the interest this son of nature had felt, that he rose involuntarily from his seat, and leaned with breathless interest over the bass viol, with his face peering in between the footlights. The tears were streaming in torrents down over his rough, strong, weather-beaten but manly countenance. The dialogue had reached the point where the long deserted wife so pathetically asks to be restored to the heart of her husband, and he sternly and energetically refuses.

The refusal was too much for the highly-excited sympathies of our Allegheny river friend. Rolling his huge doubled-up fists over his eyes, the hard horny knuckles wet with great blistering tears he blubbered out:

"I say, sisay, don't have anything more to do with that hard-hearted brute. Come and go—go, go with me—me up the Alleghenier, and I'll keep you with Mar for the balance of your life, D—n me if I don't!" It is useless to say that the house came down more effectually than ever, the skill of the great actress had brought it. She had her own gravity completely overthrown. P.t, boxes and stage, alike roared with mirth; the curtain fell and the play progressed no further that night. —[Ex.]

NATURE AND ART.—Upon examining the edge of a very keen razor with a microscope it will appear as broad as the back of a thick knife; rough, uneven, full of notches and furrows. An exceedingly small needle resembles a rough iron bar. But the sting of a bee, seen through the same instrument, exhibits everywhere a polish most amazingly beautiful, without the least flaw, blemish or inequality, and it ends with a point too fine to be discerned. A small piece of exceedingly fine lawn appears, through a microscope, like a hurdle or lattice, and the threads themselves seem coarser than a yarn with which ropes are made for anchors. But a silk worm's web appears perfectly smooth and shining, and everywhere equal. The smallest dot that can be made with a pen appears, when viewed by the microscope, an irregular spot, rough, jagged and uneven. But the little specks on the wings or bodies of insects are found to be most accurately circular. So great is the contrast between nature and art.—[Ex.]