

Affairs in Kansas—The Legislature—The Recent Election for a Congressional Delegate.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times :

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas Ty., Dec. 5, 1854.

There is not much stirring at present in this locality. Since the election we have been very quiet. The Governor, and all the other Territorial officers, left here some two weeks since to take up their Winter quarters at the Methodist Mission, near Westport. Navigation on the Missouri River has closed for the season. The weather is cold, and business at a stand. Thus it will, no doubt, remain until Spring.

The Governor has not yet determined on a place for the Seat of Government. Some two months ago it was thought quite certain that the city of Leavenworth would be selected as the important point; but it may now be stated with *absolute* certainty that Leavenworth will *not* be selected. Pawnee, at the head of Kansas navigation, near Fort Riley, a city recently laid off on a fine site, *may be* the lucky place. The chances at present seem to run in that direction.

There is no certainty as to when the election for members of the Legislature will be ordered. The Governor intimated some weeks since that it would be delayed until Spring; but this is now by no means certain. A strong effort is being made to induce him to order it at once, or some time during the Winter. Whether he will yield or not, cannot of course be determined. My impression is rather that he will not. If the election for members of the Legislature should be held, nothing in the way of legislation can be accomplished by it until a seat of Government has been designated, and buildings erected for their accommodation. There is not a place now in the Territory outside of the two military establishments, capable of accommodating the Legislature. There are in fact but few places where any other than the roughest accommodations can be had by anybody. At this post, tolerable boarding, for a limited number of persons, is procurable at a very exorbitant price; but it is to be had, even on such terms, only as a favor. A spirit of bitter proscription is evinced here to all Anti-Slavery men, which has been steadily on the increase since the election; and it is quite probable that those of us here who go for freedom, will be allowed, ere long, the freedom of the prairie, unless we search out quarters in some other part of the Territory.

In the recent contest for a Delegate to Congress, the candidates were ROBERT P. FLENNEKIN, from Pennsylvania, Gen. WHITFIELD, late Indian Agent, and a Mr. WAKEFIELD, recently of Iowa. Mr. FLENNEKIN and Mr. WAKEFIELD both avowed themselves against the introduction of Slavery. Gen. WHITFIELD was the Pro-Slavery candidate. Mr. FLENNEKIN was supported by the Governor and his friends, and by the discreet Anti-Slavery men all over the Territory, including the prominent men of Lawrence. Mr. WAKEFIELD got the ultra Abolition vote. We have not yet received the official returns from the different election districts, but the entire vote will, in all probability, sum up somewhat in the following proportions. For WAKEFIELD, 175; for FLENNEKIN, 500; for WHITFIELD, 4,000. Nothing can be determined by this voting as to the number of Anti-Slavery men at present in the Territory. The whole country was overrun on the day of election by hordes of ruffians from Missouri, who took entire possession of the polls in almost every district, brow-beat and intimidated the Judges, forced their own votes into the ballot-box for WHITFIELD, and crowded out and drove off all who were suspected of being in favor of any other candidate. We are perfectly satisfied that this is the game the ultra Pro-Slavery men of the South intend to play all through in subjecting Kansas to Slavery. We have heard whisperings, for months past, of an extensive secret organization projected by a number of influential Southern leaders, to throw large bodies of voters into this Territory from Missouri, at all the elections. An immense fund has no doubt been raised by subscription, through all the Southern States, to carry out the scheme, and if some decided and vigorous measures, equally efficacious, are not resorted to by the friends of freedom, they will find themselves overborne and ruthlessly crushed out of Kansas at the very start, by these mercenary propagandists of Slavery. This is a matter which ought to excite prompt action. I do not know how the development of this desperate expedient of

the Pro-Slavery party will affect the honest masses of the American people; but I think it ought to awaken the profoundest indignation throughout the entire country, and call forth the most effectual and conclusive resistance. I am satisfied that no portion of the people of the North can entertain a deeper and more intense hostility to this high handed movement than the Administration Democracy. They concurred in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in order solely to establish, in the Territories, what they regard as a great principle of popular government. They wanted the people of the Territories to govern themselves. The effort of these Southern leaders to force upon the people of this Territory, by fraud and violence, laws and institutions foreign to their wishes, must, therefore, meet with the earnest condemnation of every honest Democrat in the North. Administration Democrats out here—men who have stood by the Kansas-Nebraska bill from the start—do not hesitate to assert their readiness to abandon all the political attachments they have ever cherished, rather than submit to be overslaughed and trodden under foot by these outside barbarians. If the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill cannot be carried out—if in passing from under the authority of Congress, the people of the Territories are to pass under the Government of this or that adjoining State—then we say perish the delusive cry of popular sovereignty, and let Congress resume its reign. Rather than be governed by the slaveholding mobocracy of Missouri, we join the cry for a restoration of the Missouri Compromise.

It is to be hoped that the House of Representatives will not admit WHITFIELD to a seat as a Delegate from Kansas. The manner of his election should be fully looked into. That "election" was one of the most flagrant outrages ever perpetrated on the rights of a free community. The House of Representatives should pay more respect to its own character, and to the integrity of the laws, than to sanction that outrage by admitting him to a seat. Let us have a full investigation, and decisive action.

WYANDOT