Kansas National Democrat.

A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY JOURNAL—DEVOTED TO THE PEACE AND PROSPERITY OF KANSAS, AND THE PERPETUITY OF THE UNION.

BY S. W. DRIGGS. LECOMPTON, DOUGLAS CO., K. T., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1857. VOL. 1.—NO. 21

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For the support of the school

National Democrat.

S. W. DRIGGS, Editor and Publisher

LECOMPTON, K. T.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 17, 1857.

☞ EDITORIAL NOTICES, intended to draw attention to private enterprises or business, improvements desired, and articles for sale, will be charged at the rate of TEN CENTS per line.

☞ Our paper is delayed one day for the purpose of giving the action of the Legislature up to the time of its adjournment.

☞ Up to the hour of going to press we have not received the President's Message. We give from our "Extra" of Wednesday, that portion of it which relates to Kansas affairs, which Gov. STANTON received in a dispatch from the Secretary of State at Washington.

☞ The pressure of other matter excludes our usual quantity of editorial.

PERSONAL.—General DENVER, Commissioner of Indian affairs at Washington, arrived in this City a few days since. It is rumored that he succeeds Hon. F. P. STANTON as Secretary of Kansas Territory.

Col. MARTIN, Special Agent from Washington, arrived in this city, Wednesday night last.

Leavenworth County Members Ousted from their Seats.

In accordance with the statements made by the Republican press of the Territory, ever since the October election, the programme has been carried out to the letter, and the members elect from Leavenworth County have been refused their seats. We have been of those who believed that the Free State party would not be so blind to their own interests, as to legislate for mere spite, keeping up the old spirit of retaliation, but the actions of their members in this Leavenworth case proves how false were our opinions. Here were three Conventions and eight members of the House with certificates of the Secretary of the Territory that they had been duly elected, but unfortunately acknowledging themselves Democrats, the poll lists showing that they had received a majority of all the votes cast, these returns certified to by the clerks of election, passing the ordeal of the county judge, the Supreme Court judge, the Secretary and Governor, and yet their seats are contested by gentlemen, who, for them fortunately, so far as their success was concerned, were anti-Democrats or Republicans. And how was the thing managed? Were the laws applicable to contested seats followed and adhered to? Oh no! The law was declared impracticable, impossible to be carried out and applied. The gentlemen had a convenient and easy method of dealing the laws bogus, impracticable in some instances, and in others they were just the thing. When the two Houses organized, a member arose and said that "the territorial statutes provide that an Engrossing Clerk and Enrolling Clerk may be elected," and moved "that such officers be elected," which was accordingly done. Here, a couple of partisans could be accommodated with good paying offices, and the laws were all right. In the other case, the Democrats from Leavenworth County must be ousted from their seats, and the law is all wrong.—What says the law in reference to contested seats? Sec. 25 of the Election law reads, as follows: "If any candidate of the proper district contests any election of any person proclaimed duly elected to the Council, or House of Representatives, for any cause apparent upon the face of the returns, such person shall give notice thereof in writing to the person whose election he contests, or leave a written notice thereof at the house where such person last resided, within twenty days after the return of the election to the Secretary of the territory. The notice shall specify the grounds upon which the party contests the election. If the election be contested for causes not apparent upon the face of the returns, a like notice shall be given within forty days after the return of the election, which shall specify the causes for the contest, the names of the votes that are contested, the grounds upon which such votes are illegal, and the name of the justice of the peace who will attend to the taking of the depositions, and when and where he will attend to take the same."

Now, could any law be more simple and easier followed than this? Is there anything dark, hidden, or capable of being misunderstood in its provisions? Had the contestants desired to have come forward fairly, honestly and legally, claiming their alleged rights, was not the course to be pursued by them too clear and well defined to be possibly misunderstood? Most certainly! But what did they do? Why, wait until the two Houses convened and there notify the members in their seats that they intended to contest. At once a committee of five was appointed to whom the case was referred. Before this Committee, it was stated, that "the seats were contested for reasons apparent upon the face of the returns." *Ex parte* affidavits were presented to the Committee, all sorts of trumped-up tales were related, and so anxious was the House to rid itself of the "odious Democrats," that its committee with scarcely an hour's deliberation, reported in favor of the contestants, which was adopted. In the Council, a little more time was consumed, though the same farce was enacted. The Committee, after permitting several *ex parte* affidavits to be read, decided it would not be proper to receive such testimony, so they took the official returns, duly authenticated, and struck off just enough votes to defeat the Democrats, and then reported adverse to them, and in favor of admitting the contestants to seats. This report called out Messrs. Barrs and Halderman, who, both with great eloquence, protested against such foul usurpation, denouncing it as illegal, and without a precedent in the annals of any country.

Immediately on being notified of the contest they prepared to their constituents, to convene their constituents and go back to their constituents for a decision. Let the people, who were not seen in such haste, look to the blood of their victims alone avenge their wrongs as they appeared, and so the report of the committee was adopted, with only one dissenting vote, that being given by the Hon. A. J. Mills, Councilman from Riley county, who, in spite of all the members, had the manliness and moral courage to stand up in defence of party machinery and partisan feeling, and declare the proceeding as unwarrantable, as being conducted in unnecessary haste and with great injustice to the parties. But what availed the opinion of one man? Partisan animosity demanded the sacrifice, and the victims must be immolated upon the altar, fanned by hate and prejudice, by such incense alone could their clamor be appeased.

The Late Extra Session of the Legislative Assembly.

The only work actually accomplished by the Legislature, was the passage of two acts; one for the submission of the Lecompton Constitution on the 4th January, next—the other for the punishment of election frauds.

All other bills were vetoed by the Governor; and though they were passed in both Houses by the constitutional majority, they have not been authenticated by the signature of the President of the Council and the Speaker of the House. They are therefore, not laws. The policy recommended by the Acting Governor, has completely triumphed, and no mischief whatever has been done.

LECOMPTON, K. T. Dec. 15, 1857.

I have been instructed by the Secretary of State of the United States, to make known to the people of Kansas, that the following is a correct copy of that part of the President's Message to the present Congress, which relates to the affairs of this Territory.

FRED. P. STANTON
Secretary of K. T.

It is unnecessary to state in detail the alarming condition of the Territory of Kansas at the time of my inauguration. The opposing parties then stood in hostile array against each other and any accident might have relighted the flames of civil war. Besides, at this critical moment, Kansas was left without a Governor by the resignation of Governor Geary.

On the 19th February previous, the Territorial Legislature had passed a law providing for the election of Delegates on the third Monday of June to a Convention to meet on the first Monday of September for the purpose of framing a Constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. This law was in the main, fair and just, and it is to be regretted that all the qualified electors had not registered themselves and voted under its provisions.

At the time of the election for Delegates an extensive organization existed in the Territory whose avowed object it was, if need be, to put down the lawful Government by force, and to establish a Government of their own under the so called Topeka constitution. The persons attached to this revolutionary organization abstained from taking any part in the election.

The Act of the Territorial Legislature had omitted to provide for submitting to the people the Constitution which might be framed by the Convention; and in the excited state of public feeling throughout Kansas an apprehension extensively prevailed, that a design existed to force upon them a Constitution in relation to Slavery against their will. In this emergency it became my duty, as it was my unquestionable right, having in view the union of all good citizens in support of the Territorial laws, to express an opinion on the true construction of the provisions concerning slavery contained in the Organic Act of Congress of the 30th May, 1854. Congress declared it to be "the true intent and meaning of this Act not 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."—Under it Kansas "when she shall form a State" was "to be received into the Union, with or without Slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

Did Congress mean by this language that the Delegates elected to frame a Constitution should have authority finally to decide the question of slavery, or did they intend by leaving it to the people, that the people of Kansas themselves should decide this question by a direct vote? On this subject I confess I had never entertained a serious doubt, and therefore in my instructions to Governor Walker of the 29th March, last, I merely said that—"when "a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

In expressing this opinion it was far from my intention to interfere with the decision of the people of Kansas either for or against Slavery. From this I have always carefully abstained. Entrusted with the duty of taking "care that the laws be faithfully executed," my only desire was that the people of Kansas should furnish to Congress the evidence required by the Organic Act, whether for or against slavery; and in this manner smooth their passage into the Union. In emerging from the condition of territorial dependence into that of a sovereign State, I was their duty, in my opinion, to make known their will by the votes of the majority on the direct question whether this important domestic institution should or should not continue to exist. Indeed this was the only possible mode in which their will could be authentically ascertained.

The election of Delegates to a Convention must necessarily take place in separate districts. From this cause it may readily happen, as has often been the case, that a majority of the people of a State or Territory are on one side of a question, while a majority of the Representatives from the several Districts into which it is divided may be upon the other side. This arises from the fact that in some Districts delegates may be elected by small majorities, while in others those of different sentiments may receive majorities sufficiently great not only to overcome the votes given for the former but to leave a large majority of the whole people in direct opposition to a majority of the Delegates. Beside our history proves that influences may be brought to bear on the Representatives sufficiently powerful to induce them to disregard the will of his constituents. The truth is that no other authentic and satisfactory mode exists, of ascertaining the will of a majority of the people of any State or Territory on an important and exciting question like that of slavery in Kansas, except by leaving it to a direct vote. How wise then was it for Congress to pass over all subordinate and intermediate agencies and proceed directly to the source of all legitimate power under our institutions.

How vain would any other principle prove in practice! This may be illustrated by the case of Kansas. Should she be admitted into the Union with a Constitution either maintaining or abolishing slavery, against the sentiment of the people, this could have no other effect than to continue and to exasperate the existing agitation during the brief period required to make the Constitution conform to the irresistible will of the majority.

The friends and supporters of the Nebraska and Kansas Act, when struggling on a recent occasion to sustain its wise provisions before the great tribunal of the American people, never differed about its true meaning on this subject. Every where throughout the Union they publicly pledged their faith and their honor that they would cheerfully submit the question of slavery to the decision of the *bona fide* people of Kansas without any restriction or qualification whatever. All were cordially united upon the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, which is the vital principle of our free institutions. Had it then been insinuated from any quarter, that it would be a sufficient compliance with the requisitions of the Organic law, for the members of a convention thereafter to be elected, to withhold the question of slavery from the people and to substitute their own will for that of a legally ascertained majority of all their constituents, this would have been instantly rejected. Everywhere they remained true to the Resolution adopted on a celebrated occasion recognizing "the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution with or without slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality, with the other States."

The Convention to frame a Constitution for Kansas met on the first Monday of September last. They were called together by virtue of an Act of the Territorial legislature, whose lawful existence had been recognized by Congress in different forms and by different enactments.

A large proportion of the citizens of Kansas did not think proper to register their names and to vote at the election for Delegates, but an opportunity to do this having been fairly afforded, their refusal to avail themselves of their right could in no manner affect the legality of the Convention.

This Convention proceeded to frame a Constitution for Kansas and finally adjourned on the 7th day of November. But little difficulty occurred in the Convention, except on the subject of slavery. The truth is that the general provisions of our recent State Constitutions are so similar and I may add so excellent that the difference between them is not essential. Under the earlier practice of the Government, no Constitution framed by the Convention of a Territory, preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State, had been submitted to the people. I trust, however, the example set by the last Congress requiring that the Constitution of Minnesota "should be subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State," may be followed on future occasions. I took it for granted that the Convention of Kansas would act in accordance with this example, founded as it is on correct principles; and hence my instructions to Governor Walker, in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people, were expressed in general and unqualified terms.

In the Kansas-Nebraska Act, however, this requirement, as applicable to the whole Constitution, had not been inserted and the Convention were not bound by its terms to submit any other portion of it to an election, except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of slavery. This will be rendered clear by a simple reference to its language. It was "not 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." According to the plain construction of the sentence, the words "domestic institutions" have a direct, as they have an appropriate reference to slavery. "Domestic Institutions" are limited to the family. The relation between master and slave and a few others, are "domestic institutions," and are entirely distinct from institutions of a political character. Besides, there was no question then before Congress, nor indeed has there since been any serious question before the people of Kansas or the country, except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of slavery.

The Convention, after an angry and excited debate, finally determined by a majority of only two to submit the question of slavery to the people, though at the last, forty-three of the fifty delegates present affixed their signatures to the Constitution.

A large majority of the Convention were in favor of establishing slavery in Kansas. They accordingly inserted an article in the Constitution for this purpose, similar in form to those which had been adopted by other Territorial Conventions. In the schedule, however, providing for the transition from a Territorial to a State government, the question has been fairly and explicitly referred to the people, whether they will have a constitution "with or without slavery." It declares that before the constitution adopted by the Convention "shall be sent to Congress for admission into the Union as a State," an election shall be held to decide this question, at which all the white male inhabitants of the Territory above the age of 21, are entitled to vote. They are to vote by ballot, and "the ballots cast at said election shall be endorsed, 'Constitution with slavery,' and 'Constitution with no slavery.' If there be a majority in favor of the 'Constitution with slavery', then it is to be transmitted to Congress by the President of the Convention, in its original form. If, on the contrary, there shall be a majority in favor of the 'Constitution with no slavery,' then the article providing for slavery, shall be stricken from the Constitution by the President of this Convention"; and it is expressly declared that "no slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas, except that the right of property in slaves now in the Territory, shall in no manner be interfered with;" and in that event it is made his duty to have the Constitution thus ratified, transmitted to the Congress of the United States for admission into the Union.

At this election every citizen will have an opportunity of expressing his opinion by his vote, "whether Kansas shall be received into the Union with or without slavery," and thus this exciting question may be peacefully settled in the very mode required by the organic law. The election will be held under legitimate authority, and if any portion of the inhabitants shall refuse to vote, a fair opportunity to do so having been presented, this will be their own voluntary act, and they alone will be responsible for the consequences.

Whether Kansas shall be a free or a slave state must eventually, under some authority, be decided by an election; and the question can never be more clearly or distinctly presented to the people than it is at the present moment. Should this opportunity be rejected, she may be involved for years in domestic discord and possibly in civil war, before she can again make up the issue now so fortunately tendered, and again reach the point she has already attained.

Kansas has for some years occupied too much of the public attention. It is high time this should be directed to far more important objects. When once admitted into the Union, whether with or without slavery, the excitement beyond her own limits will speedily pass away and she will then for the first time be left, as she ought to have been long since, to manage her own affairs in her own way. If her Constitution on the subject of slavery, or any other subject, be displeasing to a majority of the people, no human power can prevent them from changing it within a brief period. Under these circumstances it may well be questioned whether the peace and quiet of the whole country is not of greater importance than the mere temporary triumph of either of the political parties in Kansas.

Should the Constitution without slavery be adopted by the votes of the majority, the rights of property in slaves now in the Territory are reserved. The number of these is very small; but if it were greater, the provision would equally just and reasonable. These slaves were brought into the Territory under the Constitution of the United States, and are now the property of their masters. This point has at length been finally decided by the highest judicial tribunal of the country. And this upon the plain principle that when a Confederacy of sovereign States acquire a new Territory at their common expense, it is but just and fair that the common property of all should have the right to take into it whatever is considered property by the common Constitution. To have unanimously conferred the property in slaves already in the Territory, would have been an act of gross injustice, and contrary to the practice of the older States of the Union which have abolished slavery.

The Illinois Democracy and the Kansas Question.

So far as we have yet noticed, the Democratic press of Illinois is unanimous in condemning, in the most emphatic terms, the action of the Kansas Constitutional Convention. The Chicago *Times*, the home organ of Senator Douglas, denounces it in the most decided language. The Quincy *Herald*, the home organ of the gallant Col. W. A. Richardson, the leading champion of the Nebraska Bill in the House of Representatives, speaks thus:—*Forney's Press.*

"We think it altogether probable that if the Black Republican Congress of last year had so amended the election laws of the land as to require the people of the United States to vote either "*for* Fremont and freedom in Kansas," or "*for* Fremont and slavery in Kansas," Mr. Buchanan would not have been President to-day—And yet, to have required the people of the United States to have thus voted, under the pitiful pretence of permitting them to choose their own President, would not have been a bit more ridiculous than it is to tell the people of Kansas, as the Constitutional Convention has done, that they must and shall vote for the Constitution if they vote at all. If this be permitting the people of Kansas to "form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way," then we must confess we have misinterpreted and misunderstood the spirit and language, the "true intent and meaning" of the Kansas-Nebraska bill; and we did suppose that if there was anything in the world that we did understand, in its spirit and letter, it was the plain, unequivocal language of that great measure. It is nothing more nor less than an exercise of dogmatic, dictorial and autocratic power, unauthorized by the organic act, on the part of the members of the Constitutional Convention.

The plain intent and meaning of the organic act was, that if the people of Kansas were called upon at all to vote upon a Constitution, they should be permitted to vote *either for it or against it*, as they in their 'own good judgement and pleasure should prefer to do. The action of the Convention we regard as nothing less than an insult to the intelligence and an outrage upon the people of Kansas, as well as contemptuous toward the friends and supporters of the Kansas-Nebraska bill throughout the country.

As the white citizens of Kansas slaves, that they must be thus commanded, by men clothed with a little brief authority, who assume to be their masters, to *go* and do an act which possibly may damn them and their inclinations tell them they ought not to do, not want to do, and *will not* do, unless like slaves, *forced* to do it! There may or may not be anything objectionable to the people of Kansas in that Constitution. So far as the argument is concerned it would be all the same if one of the provisions of that Constitution made slaves of them all! It is only vouchsafed to them—their glorious privilege—to vote "*for*" it, in any event.

But in our judgment, as an individual Democrat, who never splits his ticket, and who never yet saw the time that he didn't feel that he could defend his party, its principles and its public men, from attack, the course adopted by the Convention is absolutely indefensible, and cannot and will not be sustained by the Democracy of the country.

To the House of Representatives of the Territory of Kansas:

GENTLEMEN:—

Herewith I return the Bill entitled "An Act to organize and regulate the Militia of the Territory of Kansas," which was presented yesterday for my approval, but from which I am compelled to withhold my sanction.

No necessity seems to me to demand a re-organization of the militia at the present time; and such a measure is not, in my judgment, legitimately connected with the general purpose for which the Legislative Assembly is now convened. Moreover, I am deeply impressed with the importance of avoiding everything which, at this critical juncture of affairs, might serve to irritate the minds of the people and give to apprehensions such as might naturally be engendered by any military measure whatever.

Looking to the provisions of the bill itself, I dissent from that part of it which provides for the election of the general officers by the two Houses of the Legislative Assembly. If any change should be made from the plan of appointment, I am of opinion that the officers in question should be chosen by the people, or by those who are liable to be called into service under the law.

But the most fatal objection to the proposed bill, is that it makes it a duty on the seventh section of the act, to enroll the majority of the male inhabitants of the militia in any county.

By the Organic Act, the Government of the Territory is based on the principle that "all persons shall be entitled to vote at the election aforesaid, who are bona fide inhabitants of said Territory, and who are actual settlers therein, and who are qualified by the laws of said Territory to vote at the election of members to the Council and House of Representatives of said Territory." To make every man in the Territory a soldier, including himself it is true, but in which he might at any time be overruled by the majority.

In my judgment such a law would be in direct conflict with the Organic Act, and would therefore be null and void. If, however, it might be construed legally valid, it would be hostile to the acknowledged principles of civil liberty, which require the subordination of the military to the civil power. To confer upon a majority of the general officers of the militia, the power to judge of the occasion when the military force of the Territory should be called into action, would be to establish a military despotism of the most dangerous and pernicious character.

With these objections I return the Bill in question to the House in which it originated.

FRED. P. STANTON.

LECOMPTON, 15th Dec. 1857.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

LECOMPTON, Thursday, Dec. 10.

COUNCIL.—The committee to whom was referred the Message of Acting-Governor Stanton made their report, which was received and adopted.

A resolution was offered instructing the committee on the Leavenworth contested election to proceed strictly according to law. Mr. Allen moved that Messrs. Holliday and Leonard be added to that committee. Carried.

The President appointed the following Standing Committees, to-wit:

Judiciary—Holliday, Halderman and Patrick.

Ways and Means—Mead, Martin and Nash.

Internal Improvements—Harding, Carr, and Mead.

Agriculture—Standiford, Harding and Patrick.

Militia—Leonard, Nash and Holliday.

Elections—Allen, Davis and Standiford.

Accounts—Standiford, Patrick and Davis.

Unfinished Business—Patrick, Nash and Mead.

Engrossed Bills—Holliday, Harding and Halderman.

Enrolled Bills—Leonard, Carr and Allen.

Credentials—Standiford, Holliday and Patrick.

HOUSE.—The vote being taken upon the adoption of the report of the Committee on the Contested Seats of the 18th Representative District, resulting as follows:

AYES—Appleman, Hack, Barry, Barber, Cooper, DeLong, Graham, Jamison, Jenkins, Lockhart, Owens, Speer, Stratton, Still, Seymour, Wheeler, and *Zinn*—17.

NAYS—Columbia, Curtis, Danford, Morrell and Mitchell—5.

H. Miles Moore and seven others, newly admitted members, took the oath of office. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Dec. 11.

COUNCIL.—The Council met according to adjournment, with the President in the Chair.

The Council decided by their vote that Messrs. John A. Halderman, A. C. Davis, J. W. Martin were not entitled to their seats, and that Messrs. Barrs, Barber, John Wright and Dr. Root were entitled to their seats as members from Leavenworth County.

The Council passed the bill entitled "An Act to form and regulate the Militia of the Territory of Kansas."

The Council received a message from the House that they had passed the resolution authorizing the President to sign and return enrolled bills, and concurred in the House resolution that a copy of the same should be sent to each member of Congress, and the Governor of the United States. This resolution was referred to a special Committee of three.

Adjourned to meet Monday at 12 M.

HOUSE.—The Council sent in a bill to provide for the taking of a census, and the election of Delegates to a Convention, which was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Resolutions were offered requesting the Secretary to furnish the members of the House and other officers of the Territory with copies of the Territorial Laws, which were referred from the table to the Committee on Printing.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, Dec. 14.

COUNCIL.—The Council met in order at 12 o'clock, President Stratton in the Chair.

A. Hadley, A. C. Davis, and J. W. Martin were sworn in as members from Leavenworth County.

The Council passed the bill entitled "An Act to provide for the taking of a census, and the election of Delegates to a Convention," which was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Resolutions were offered requesting the Secretary to furnish the members of the House and other officers of the Territorial Government with copies of the Territorial Laws, which were referred from the table to the Committee on Printing.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Council sent in a bill to provide for the taking of a census, and the election of Delegates to a Convention, which was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Resolutions were offered requesting the President of the Council to sign the enrolled bills, which were referred from the table to the Committee on Enrolled Bills.

On motion, the Committee on Elections were instructed to report a bill for the election of Delegates to a Convention.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 15.

COUNCIL.—The Council met according to adjournment, with the President in the Chair.

The Council decided by their vote that Messrs. John A. Halderman, A. C. Davis, J. W. Martin were not entitled to their seats, and that Messrs. Barrs, Barber, John Wright and Dr. Root were entitled to their seats as members from Leavenworth County.

The Council passed the bill entitled "An Act to form and regulate the Militia of the Territory of Kansas."

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HOUSE.—The Council sent in a bill to provide for the taking of a census, and the election of Delegates to a Convention, which was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Resolutions were offered requesting the President of the Council to sign the enrolled bills, which were referred from the table to the Committee on Enrolled Bills.

On motion, the Committee on Elections were instructed to report a bill for the election of Delegates to a Convention.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.

COUNCIL.—The Council met in order at 12 o'clock, President Stratton in the Chair.

A. Hadley, A. C. Davis, and J. W. Martin were sworn in as members from Leavenworth County.

The Council passed the following bills, viz: "An Act to provide for the taking of a census, and the election of Delegates to a Convention," "An Act to provide for the taking of a census, and the election of Delegates to a Convention," "An Act to provide for the taking of a census, and the election of Delegates to a Convention,"

[illegible] to the Territory in that on framed [illegible] reported favorably. The [illegible] Council unanimously, [illegible] Governor of Kansas Territory to appoint commissioners in each county, [illegible] to establish voting precincts in their respective counties, and appoint three judges of election in each precinct. If at the hour of opening the polls, the duly appointed judges are not present, or if they shall fail or refuse to act, then the electors assembled shall have power to call judges to fill the vacancies thus occasioned.

[illegible] The committee also reported a bill to provide for the election of delegates to a Convention, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

[illegible] Feb. 19, 1857. Mr. Stewart, of Mich., introduced a bill to provide for the election of delegates to a Convention to form a State Constitution, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

[illegible] Feb. 19, 1857. Mr. Stewart, of Mich., introduced a bill to provide for the election of delegates to a Convention

Money! Money!!

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10 THOUSAND ACRES LAND WARRANTS for sale by MITCHELL & WEER

For Sale.

320 ACRES of prairie cotton land, two miles from Lecompton and Tecumseh, in site to suit purchaser, at $5 per acre, by MITCHELL & WEER

For Sale.

640 ACRES good prairie land in Jefferson county, on the Fort Riley road, 2 miles east of Hickory Point, at $5 per acre, by MITCHELL & WEER

For sale.

160 ACRES, S. W. 20, T. 7, R. 19, 20 acres timber, $800 cash, by MITCHELL & WEER

For Sale.

160 ACRES, N. E. 35, T. 7, R. 15, at $[illegible] per acre, by MITCHELL & WEER

For Sale.

160 ACRES W. 1/2 S. T. 7 S. R. 19, at $10 per acre, by MITCHELL & WEER

For Sale.

TOWNSHIP Plats of any township in Kansas, true copies of the original, for sale at $2 each, by MITCHELL & WEER.

S. N. WOOD,

Attorney at Law, Commissioner Deeds for Ohio, Notary Public, and

GENERAL REAL ESTATE AND MONEY AGENT

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Address, Lawrence, Kansas Oct. 25 n14tf

S. N. WOOD,

JUSTICE of PEACE for Lecompton, Ill be duly qualified. Law Day 3d Monday in each month. Office at my residence one mile south east of Lawrence, in Lecompton Township. P. O., address Lawrence, Kansas Oct. 25n14tf

DOWDALL, MARKHAM & CO.,

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY,

Engine and Machine Shop,

CORNER OF SECOND AND MORGAN STREETS,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM AND Boilers, Saw and Grist Mill Machinery, Hinges and Double Circular Saw Mills, Tobacco Screws, and Presses, Lard Kettles, Lard Screws and Cylinders, Wood Turning Machines, Building Castings, Young's Improved Patent Snout Mills, &c.,

Agents for the State of James S. Smith & Co's Superior Machine Cards. n2-1y

LAW OFFICE.

JOHN M. COE, ATTORNEY AT LAW will practice in all the District Courts and in the Supreme Court of the Territory. He has had a long experience in pre-emption practice in another State, and will give special attention to all cases in the Land Office. *References.*—Any lawyer of standing in Wisconsin. The Professors of the Yale College Law School. Office in the *Herald of Freedom* building, Lawrence, Kansas.

NB N. B.—Mr. C. is Notary Public n2-tf

C. MACLEAN, J. B. MILLER

McCAULEY & MILLER,

(Successors to J. Riddlesbarger & Co)

RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, & Produce,

No 3 LEVEE.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. James & Cole, St. Louis.
Col. Robert Campbell, "
Messrs. Brown, Goodhis & Co., "
" Carter, Quinan & DeForrest, N. Y.
" Kent, Clap & Bailey, "
" Truitt, Brothers & Co., Philad'a.
" Waterman, Osboorn & Co., "
" Fitzgerald, Booth & Co., Baltimore.
Wm. L. Richardson, Esq., "
Cashier Citizens' Bank, "

Our Facilities for Storing

are very great, and shippers can rely upon their Goods being housed with care, and forwarded with due dispatch. n1-tf.

T. H. CLEMO,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

LAWRENCE, K. T.

WOULD beg leave, most respectfully to inform the Citizens of Lecompton and vicinity, that he has just received an entirely new stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c., &c.,

Prices as low as at any other establishment in the Territory.

CUSTOM WORK

Done on short notice, and GOOD FITS warranted, every time.

☞ GIVE HIM A CALL.

Lawrence, K. T., Sept. 23, 1856. n10y1

SHAPLEIGH, DAY & CO.,

Successors to

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS AND MILITARY GOODS,

No. 166 Fourth, between Vine and Locust, St. Louis, Mo. n1-1y

W. T. ELLIS,

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PAINTS,

OILS, DYESTUFFS,

WINDOW GLASS, BRUSHES,

FINE CUTLERY, &c., &c., &c.

The most admired articles of

PERFUMERY AND

SOAPS FOR THE

TOILET, PURE WINES

AND LIQUORS FOR

MEDICAL PURPOSES

The finest brands of MISSOURI and VIRGINIA TOBACCO. The very best quality of

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS and can be obtained

SCHOOL BOOKS,

STATIONERY,

GARDEN SEEDS, &

FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

Store first building south of American Hotel.

Lecompton, Aug. 11, 1857. n8

S. COWAN. GEO. A. REYNOLDS.

LOWMAN & REYNOLDS,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS TERRITORY.

City Lots, Shares in Towns and Claims Bought and Sold. Legal Papers Drawn and Collections Made.

REFERENCES:

Col. W. R. Judson, Elmira, N. York
Hon. S. G. Hathaway, " "
" " Gen. Gray, " "
" John M. Parker, Oregon, New York
Wells, Fargo & Co., New York.
E. D. Howes, Jefferson City Mo.
Hon. Rufus Peckham, Albany.
E. B. Thayer, Buffalo, N. Y.
D. C. Holbrook, Detroit, Mich.
Hon. B. B. Dennis, Coldwater.
Crippen & Fisk, Coldwater, M.
H. C. Lewis & Co., " "
Haskell & Co., Bankers, St. Louis, Mo.

DENTISTRY.

DR. L. KELLOGG,

DEMONSTRATOR OF OPERATIVE

DENTISTRY,

OF TEN YEARS' VARIED AND SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE.

Having settled permanently in Lawrence, may be found over Duncan's Drugs, where he will keep constantly on hand a large supply of Gold Plate and Foil, and the most approved styles of Teeth, from which patrons can select to suit their own taste.

N. B.—All operations warranted. n1-6m

G. H. LAFLIN. L. LAFLIN. J. G. DAY.

G H. & L. LAFLIN,

Wholesale Dealers in

COARSE AND FINE PAPERS

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION.

Proprietors of Royal Mills Writing, Ledger, Flat Cap, & Folio Post Paper

ALSO,

JEUP & LAFLIN'S CELEBRATED LEDGER PAPERS.

Warehouse, 25 South Water st., Chicago.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Bounty Land Warrant for 120 acres of land, issued to Charlotte Hughes, widow of George L. Hughes, having been lost by me, the legal owner of the same. This is to warn all persons from trading for or using the said Warrant, as proper steps have been taken for procuring from the Department a duplicate.

THOMAS C. HUGHES.

Lecompton, K. T., Oct. 7, 1857. [n11w4]

ROBERT CHARLES,

WHOLESALE

GROCER,

HARDWARE AND IRON MERCHANT,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

n2-1y.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL

(BOS. OF RANDOLPH AND WELLS STS.)

CHICAGO, ILL.

GOODMAN & MASON, Proprietors.

n2-1y

A. P. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND GENERAL LAND AGENT.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE UNITED States District Court of Kansas Territory, 2nd Judicial District of Kansas Territory. Special attention given to the adjustment of collected land claims, in the land court at Lecompton, Office opposite the National Hotel, Lecompton, K. T. n8-tf

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Barnes & Co., is thisday dissolved by mutual consent; the business of said co-partnership will be settled by the said Barnes, at his Hotel.

WILLIAM BARNES.
B. W. CONLEY.

Lecompton, Sept. 18, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will continue the business, and would most respectfully solicit the continuance of the patronage of all friends and the traveling public.

n10tf WILLIAM BARNES.

R. H. FARNHAM,

General Land Agent, and Dealer in

Land Warrants and Exchange

Elmore Street, near United States Land Office

Lecompton, K. T.

A LARGE stock of LAND WARRANTS constantly on hand and for sale in Freestone, Bounty Land Warrants, Scrip, Patents, Paper, &c., &c., on the most liberal terms, either for cash, or in the way of "Time Sales."

All land warrants sold at this office are purchased at well known Eastern Prices, by me, and will be fully guaranteed in all respects, and upland limit as to time.

October 1, 1857. n10y

For the Toilet.

BALM of a Thousand Flowers, Woodbine Cream, Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherous, Hair Dye, Shaving Paste, Soap, Hair Oils, &c., to be had at Lecompton at ELLIS' DRUG STORE.

HARDWARE & PROVISION STORE.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE to the citizens of Lecompton, and surrounding country that I am now prepared to furnish them with every thing in the line of Provisions, Hardware, &c., on liberal terms considering in part of

Bacon,
Flour,
Fish,
Sugar and Coffee,
Molasses;
Tea,
Preserved Fruits,
Pickles,
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Powder & Shot,
Tin and
Glassware,
Queensware,

and in fact everything usually kept in an establishment of the kind and would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

JAMES S. RUCKER.

Elmore St., East side, near U. S. Land Office. n2-tf Lecompton, K. T

HAYDEN & WILSON,

Importers and Manufacturers of

Saddlery and Coach Hardware, Carriage Trimmings;

SADDLE TREES, HAMES,

SPRINGS & AXLES,

Patent and Enameled Leathers, Skirting Harness and Heavily Leather.

No. 11, North Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

ARE prepared to offer to their Customers and the trade, an assortment of articles unsurpassed in quality or cheapness by any House in their line, East or West [n7m3m.

A. W. JONES,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND

GENERAL LAND AGENT.

Lecompton, Kansas Territory.

WILL ATTEND TO CASES IN THE District Court of the 2nd Judicial District, and in the Courts of the various Land Offices in the Territory. Business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. n5-tf

BACON, HYDE & Co.,

No. 129 Second Street, St. Louis, Missouri,

Wholesale Dealers in

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY,

Varnishes, &c.

Sell only at Lowest Rates for Cash and short time Bankable paper.

☞ Orders from the country promptly filled, and quality always guaranteed. n8tm

E. S. LOWMAN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, over Woodward & Finley's drug store, Lawrence, K. T. n2-tf

AMERICAN HOTEL,

LECOMPTON, K. T.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED AND POPULAR HOUSE has, during the past few months, been thoroughly repaired and furnished with every convenience necessary to satisfy the traveling community, and is now fully open for the reception of the public.

The unremitting attentions of the Proprietor will be bestowed upon THE TABLE, and everything which the surrounding country can afford, will be furnished.

The Bar will be constantly stocked with the Choicest Varieties of

WINES AND LIQUORS

PRESERVED DELICACIES, &c.

The Choicest Brands of GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS, imported to order, will be kept constantly on hand.

EXTENSIVE STABLING ACCOMMODATIONS, for horses of guests, are attached to this Hotel, and all stock will be diligently attended to.

STAGES FOR ALL PARTS OF THE TERRITORY, leave this House daily, making sure connections with all the principal traveling routes in Kansas.

With the ample experience of the present proprietor, as a public caterer, and with the assurances that the utmost care shall be taken to promote the comfort of the guests, the undersigned solicits a share of public patronage.

S. O. HEMENWAY, Proprietor.

Lecompton, Aug. 1st, 1857.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS IS NOW RECEIVING an immense

SPRING & SUMMER STOCK,

Consisting in part of the largest and most complete assortment of

Dry Goods,
Clothing
Boots & Shoes,
Hats & Caps,
Groceries,
Hardware,
& Cutlery,
Glass and Queensware,
Iron & Nails,

&c., &c., &c.,

Ever brought to Lecompton.

The attention of friends and former patrons is solicited.

n1-1y W. LEAMER.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE will be paid in CASH or the AMERICAN HOTEL in this city for every species of

GARDEN SEEDS,

POTATOES, FRUITS,

POULTRY,

FRESH BUTTER,

EGGS,

PORK,

AND HEMPS

PAID IN FIRST CASH,

will be liberally paid for the same.

S. O. HEMENWAY,

Aug. 4, 1857.—n2-tf Proprietor.

Notice to Citizens.

Whereas, under the provisions of "An act to provide for the auditing of claims," and the act supplemental thereto, both passed and approved February 24d, 1857, the undersigned was been appointed Commissioner to audit and certify all claims of all and every person or persons who may present the same for consideration; viz

1. (*Public*) "Moneys actually and necessarily expended for the purpose of maintaining and carrying into effect the Laws of this Territory, or for the purpose of suppressing any rebellion or insurrection, whether in sustaining the militia or any posse of the Marshal or any Sheriff of any county of the Territory."

2. (*Private*) "Claims of all persons who may have sustained any loss or damage in consequence of, or growing out of the difficulties in this Territory, by way of loss of property or consequent expenses at any time since the passage of the act to organize this Territory, viz: May 31, 1854. The said act provides for the taking of testimony in support of all such claims, authorizes and certification of vouchers, and making a true and correct statement in duplicate of all such accounts,—and to be laid before the next Congress of the United States, and the other before the next Legislative Assembly of this Territory, to the end that proper and united efforts may be made to obtain from Congress, compensation and indemnity for the losses, expenses, and damages incurred by the citizens of this Territory, without distinction of party."

Notice is therefore given that the undersigned will hold Sessions according to the provisions of said Act, as follows:

At Lecompton, Douglas County, Kansas,	1st, 2d and 3rd,
" Fort Scott, Bourbon "	4th, 5th and 6th,
" Paris, Linn "	7th, 8th and 9th,
" Mound City, Linn "	10th and 11th,
" Osawatomie, Lykins "	12th and 13th,
" Mt. Bronson, Franklin "	14th and 15th,
" Prairie City, Franklin "	16th and 17th,
" Dead Spring, Johnson "	18th and 19th,
" Lawrence, Douglas "	20th, 21st and 22d,
" Kickapoo, Leavenworth "	23d, 24th and 25th,
" Delaware, Delaware "	26th and 27th,
" Leavenworth, Leavenworth "	28th, 29th and 30th,
" Atchison, Atchison "	31st and 32d,
" Doniphan, Doniphan "	33d and 34th,
" Hickory Point, "	35th and 36th,
" Lane, Franklin "	37th and 38th,
" Hamilton, Jefferson "	39th and 40th,
" Pleasant Hill, Cass "	41st and 42d,
" Lane, Franklin "	43d and 44th,
" Paola, Lykins "	45th and 46th,
" Indianola, Calhoun "	47th and 48th,
" Fort Riley, Shawnee "	49th and 50th

All persons desiring to present their claims will do so in form of a petition, in writing, setting all the facts and circumstances connected therewith, and bills of items or other vouchers all duly authenticated under oath, officially certified by officers, civil or military, under whose authority the claims originated. All claims or accounts presented must be supported by the fullest proof possible to be obtained. All property claimed for must be described with reasonable certainty, and the value particularized and stated. The testimony of two disinterested witnesses upon a material point will be considered sufficient. As all the proofs and vouchers will have to be thoroughly examined and satisfactorily arranged by the first Monday of January next, or as soon thereafter as possible, it will be necessary for claimants to be in attendance at the times and places above mentioned, with their papers complete, as no testimony otherwise, will be taken before the undersigned, except in extraordinary cases. In order to expedite the business, claimants are requested to have their witnesses in attendance; also, that they may be further examined if deemed necessary. The undersigned would advise claimants to have their papers and proofs prepared with legal accuracy. When sworn to before justices of the peace, the county clerk's certificate and seal should be attached, but it will be more satisfactory to have the proofs all ready and sworn to by the parties and their witnesses in person before the undersigned.

The Act above mentioned is abroad in its provisions, and citizens of all parts and portions of the Territory are requested to come forward and present their just claims, and asserting their efforts in accomplishing its object, by enabling the undersigned to present a complete, fully fair and impartial statement of losses, damages and expenses that have been entailed upon the citizens of Kansas by the politics and social questions developed by Congress upon them for settlement.

H. J. STRICKLER,
Commissioner for Auditing Claims.

Lecompton, K. T., Aug. 28, 1857.

The Commissioner deems it expedient to enter upon the discharge of his duties within the liberty days notice, and will continue to remain him to make his report as provided by law.

NewStore

AND

New Goods.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING

ESTABLISHMENT!

LEAMER & CO.

Are now opening a large and

extensive Assortment of Furnishing Goods,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS,

SHOES,

HATS,

SHIRTS,

HOSIERY,

&C., &C.

The above Stock with a variety of articles not enumerated, on exhibition six days of every week.

☞ GIVE THEM A CALL. n8-1y

A. O. POST. [R. C. THOMPSON.

POST & THOMPSON,

Importers and wholesale Dealers in

BRANDY, WINE, GIN, CHAMPAIGNE, PORTER, ALE Choice Tobacco & Segars,

OF THE MOST APPROVED BRANDS

No. 43 Franklin st., (between Lake and Randolph, Chicago, Ill. n1-1y

Johnson House,

Number 31 and 33, Second Street,

LAWRENCE, K. T.

B. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

OFFICE for Kansas City, Westport and Lexington, Leavenworth City, Lawrence and Lecompton, Lawrence and Lecompton and Topeka Stage Lines. n12tf

REED BENSON. R. J. BENSON.

BENSON & BENSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE, LECOMPTON AND TECUMSEH.

W. T. B. BLACKMAN,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE, CHAIRS,

MATTRASSES, &c., &c.

No. 19 Massachusetts st.,

LAWRENCE, K. T.

Lecompton Tobacco

Fine or Chewing Tobacco, POLICE Cards at ELLIS' Drug and Medicine Store.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Kansas National Democrat.

THE KANSAS NATIONAL DEMOCRAT is published on Thursday of each week, at Lecompton, Douglas county. It will co-operate with the Democratic party, with Governor Walker and with the great *National Democratic Party*, in maintaining the Rights and Union of the States. It will advocate the principles of the organic law of this Territory,—namely, that the people of Kansas shall adopt for themselves their own State Constitution, and decide whether Kansas shall become a Slave or a Free State. By the *People* is meant the *actual bona fide residents of the Territory at the time of the adopting of the Constitution*, or the majority of whose votes these questions must be decided.

We believe the best plan of deciding this question, would be this: That the Convention which assembles in Lecompton should submit the instrument, to be framed by them, to the vote of the People then resident of the Territory, by fair and impartial judges of election; and at the same time they should submit, in a separate clause, for the vote of the People, the *distinct question* whether Kansas should be a Free State or a Slave State.

Under the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, the instructions of President Buchanan, and the Inaugural of Governor Walker, we believe this is the only plan by which this question, so long agitating Kansas, can be decided in a peaceful and Constitutional manner. We go against the so-called Topeka Constitution; 1st, Because it was the work of a party only, and not of the People; 2d, Because it was called in defiance of the laws of Congress; 3d, Because it was repudiated by Congress in their act of March last, continuing the Territorial government until a new Constitution should be adopted by the People; because the whole vote claimed by themselves to have been cast at the so-called Topeka Constitution, was but SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE, whereas the number of voters registered as residents of the Territory on the 15th of March last, reaches nearly TEN THOUSAND; and the number need but, who will be authorized to vote for or against the adoption of the Constitution, will probably reach FORTY THOUSAND! Now it would be a gross violation of the will of the People, that *twelve-sixth* of the voters of the Territory should impose a government upon *nineteenth-twentieths* of them who unvoted, nor have had an opportunity of voting. Whereas the plan proposed by us would enable the whole People, next fall, to decide for themselves their own form of government, and adopt their own social institutions.

Believing that the success of the National Democratic party is essential to the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, and the maintenance of the best interests of our country, we shall denounce Abolitionism, in Northern regions, Disunionism, and all kindred isms, in clear and unmistakable language. Our whole energy will be devoted to the organization of the Democratic party in Kansas Territory,—knowing no North, no South, no East, no West,—and to waging an unceasing warfare against every species of nationism.

We would most respectfully solicit the support of all Union-loving and patriotic citizens of the United States, both in Kansas and out of it. We invite the co operation and support of all the National men of this Territory, who are for the Rights of the States, Slavery, as we hold it defined the just and equal rights of the Southern States, by the Constitution of the United States, and the organic Act of this Territory.

With the utmost confidence in the virtue, intelligence and patriotism of the People, we do not mention more of our intentions must be obvious to those who watch the course of public affairs. As we cannot commence every new feature in our paper, our correspondents can take hold of it with the beginning of the volume. Those who have never subscribed, have never read a paper, when they can trust us that the Best Book, as it grows through the year, shall constantly improve in its political, literary, interesting. As an instance that we give more than we promise, we shall publish, in colors, was not our programme for 1856. Yet we have given three of them this year, and many other peculiar contributions.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year, $5. Five copies one year, $6.

Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making six copies, $15.

Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making nine copies, $15.

Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making twelve copies, $20.

Address, C. A. GODEY,
No. 113 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

POLITICAL NOTICE.

Land Office Notice.—By joint resolution of Congress, approved 3d March, 1857, valid Pre-emption claims, on the 16th and 23d sections, reserved for schools, in the Territories of Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, will be recognized *where the settlement has been made before the surveys.*

Yet, in cases where the approval plat of survey has not yet been returned, the Declaratory Statement must be filed *within three months after the receipt of such approved plat at the District Office.*

24. Where the Plat is now in the Register's office, the Declaration must be filed within three months from the date of this notice.

Failure to comply with this requirement will be deemed a waiver of the claim.

WM. H. DOAK, Register.
HEATH RANSOM, Receiver.

Land Office, Fort Scott, K. T., Sept. 12, 1857.

MODERN LIFE PILLS

AND

Phœnix Bitters

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINES NOW published, are prepared by the sons of Esculapius, and are sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and Europe. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIERS, and in fact, most of the diseases to which the human family are subject, originate in the BLOOD, and are STORED UP IN THE SYSTEM, ready for attack, at any moment. They are the best family medicines ever published, and are recommended by many respectable persons, as the best family medicines they have ever used.

The Subject have been thoroughly tested, and will do all they claim, in all diseases, for which they are recommended.

Prepared by Dr. N. MOFFAT, M. D., No. 335 Pearl st., New York.

For sale by WM. H. HOAG, Lawrence, K. T.

SUPERIOR FRENCH WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD WATCHES, FANCY GOODS, &c.

GREATEST EFFORT.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1857

VOLUME LIV of "Godey's Ladys' Book" will be commenced in January, 1857, and the publisher and proprietor would take this occasion to return his thanks to the ladies of America for their steady patronage of their own book since its first publication in July, 1830, by the publisher, a period of over twenty years, a circumstance unparalleled in the magazine literature of the country. He would be wanting in common gratitude to that great republic of ladies, for whom it is his pride to say he was the first to commence a magazine suited to their wants, and for whom he has entered longer and better than any other man in the Union, if he did not use all the means that long experience and a command of money give him, to make the best and most suitable work for those who have so liberally and so long patronized him; and he feels assured that, as long as he may deserve it, by publishing the best "Lady's Book" in the country, so long will that encouragement be continued. It will be impossible for him to enumerate all that he intends to do the next year, but he will again promise that the "Book" for 1857 shall surpass that for 1856. Let the result speak.

New Features for 1857.

Marion Harland, author of "Alone, and Hidden Path" will contribute during the year.

Mrs. A. B. Neal will commence in the January number, a story of a domestic nature; when completed, there will be a series of twelve beautiful plates. These articles will be similar in their style to "The Tapestry Loom."

Trials of an English Housekeeper will be resumed.

Dorothea Forsyth will have a story in nearly every number.

Mrs. S. J. Hale, Miss Virginia de Forrest, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Mrs. Anne E. Porter, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. A. T. Wilbur, Rev. H. Hastings Weld, and Mr. Professor Simms, Esq., will also contribute.

How to dress with taste.

Children's Clothes—how to cut and contrive them.

Painting on glass.

Patch-work.

The Dress-maker and the Milliner.

Drawing in all its variety, useful for the beginner and the proficient. A portion of this department for beginners will be made more comprehensive by familiar dialogue between a parent and children. Great attention will be paid to this department, and it will contain, before completed, many hundred engravings not attainable elsewhere.

Fashions from the establishment of the celebrated "Brodie" will be in every number.

Every day actualities—as new series of these illustrated articles will be given. This is particular to this magazine, and is given in no other. Every one contains, at least, eight or ten engravings. These articles are very interesting, conveying information in an agreeable form, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, that cannot be obtained elsewhere.

Paris, Brussels, and Venetian lace, of every variety. A specimen of the stitch to be used in each will be given.

Every month a new pattern of an article of ladies' dress, of every new kind of work, and of anything that can interest an American lady, will find an appropriate place in the Book, and sooner than it can be found in any other American publication.

LEDGER PAPERS.

Editors, Scissors, and Compilers.

Our Arm Chair.

Our Table.

Our Parlor.

Our Kitchen.

Our Nursery.

Our Bedroom.

Our Closet.

Our Garden.

Our Work Table.

Our Library.

Our Music.

Our Picture Gallery.

Our Office.

Our Monthly Address.

Our Engravings.

Our Mottoes.

Our Receipts.

Our Puzzle.

Our Fashions.

Our Patterns.

Our Engraved Patterns.

Our Engraved Music.

Our Engraved Frontispiece.

Our Engraved Vignette.

Our Engraved Illustrations.

Our Engraved Diagrams.

Our Engraved Patterns, &c., &c.

The engraving department is given, this year, at a cost of $1,000 per month.

It is the best ladies' magazine in the world. Try it for one year.

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One copy, $3. Three copies for one year, $5. Five copies for one year, $7. Eleven copies for one year, $10; sixteen copies for one year, $15.

PREMIUM FOR CLUBS.

One copy, $3, sixteen copies and a copy to the person sending the club, $15. Address, C. A. GODEY, Publisher of the Magazine for 18[illegible]

WAVERLEY HOUSE,

LORENZO HOYT,

AVENUE K. T.

Harper's Magazine.

DURING the last six years there has been issued of Harper's Magazine over eight hundred and fifty thousand numbers. The publishers appeal to this fact as evidence of the unbelieved and constantly increasing success of which their efforts to publish a first-class, attractive, and entertaining monthly have attended. They record the success, in a measure, thanks to the public for their generous patronage and support, and especially the public for the substantial aid it has afforded in enabling their efforts and publication to benefit American people.

It can scarcely be necessary, in this instance, that the plan of conducting the Magazine which has proved so successful will be continued with increased vigor and care. The wants and tastes of the classes of the people will continue to be studied; and no labor or expense will be spared to give them, every month, an amount of the most interesting and valuable matter, original and selected, in the form and at the cheapest price—the increased attention will be given to the engravings, that every month shows the American scenes and historical events prepared by the most celebrated artists, accompanied by engravings by the best artists in the United States. In engravings, the publisher has recently made to increase its ability, in the production of the finest engravings.

Though it has not yet completed the tenth year of its existence, Harper's Magazine has a circulation greater, by many thousands than was ever attained by any similar publication ever issued in any part of the world. It is the determination of the publishers that it shall continue to merit an unparalleled and still increasing success.

Each number of the Magazine contains a complete tale, or novelette, or, every other year; that makes two complete tales in each volume of the Magazine. In addition to the usual number of engravings, illustrations, and portraits of the fashions, a copious chronicle of events of the month, and other important matter, is given in each number. The Editor's Table, Editor's Drawer, and Editor's Easy Chair, are filled at two dollars each, and have their back numbers uniform, and sold at 25 cents each.

Eleven volumes are now ready, and Harper's Story Books, and Harper's Library will be sent to one address for one year, $5.

The publishers will supply specimen numbers gratuitously to agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements for circulating the Magazine. The publishers supply clubs, or ten persons at Five Dollars each, or five persons at Ten Dollars. Postmasters supplied at Two dollars per year. Numbers from the commencement will be supplied.

HARPER & BROS. Publishers

The Knickerbocker Magazine for 1857

IN addition to the varied talent now employed in the Knickerbocker, the author of the "Sparrow Grass" papers will be a regular contributor this year. Illustrations will appear in every other number, and will be accompanied by a series of perfect pictures. Text, "Gadsby's Lady's Book" will possess the interest of a story throughout the year.

We may also mention more of our intentions must be obvious to those who watch the course of public affairs. As we cannot commence every new feature with the beginning of our volume, our correspondents can take hold of it with the commencement of the volume. Those who have never subscribed, have never read a paper, when they can trust us that the Best Book, as it grows through the year, shall constantly improve in its political, literary, interesting. As an instance that we give more than we promise, we shall publish, in colors, was not our programme for 1856. Yet we have given three of them this year, and many other peculiar contributions.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year, $5. Three copies one year, $6.

Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making six copies, $15.

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Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making twelve copies, $20.

Address, C. A. GODEY,
No. 113 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

POLITICAL NOTICE.

Land Office Notice.—By joint resolution of Congress, approved 3d March, 1857, valid Pre-emption claims, on the 16th and 23d sections, reserved for schools, in the Territories of Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, will be recognized *where the settlement has been made before the surveys.*

Yet, in cases where the approval plat of survey has not yet been returned, the Declaratory Statement must be filed *within three months after the receipt of such approved plat at the District Office.*

24. Where the Plat is now in the Register's office, the Declaration must be filed within three months from the date of this notice.

Failure to comply with this requirement will be deemed a waiver of the claim.

WM. H. DOAK, Register.
HEATH RANSOM, Receiver.

Land Office, Fort Scott, K. T., Sept. 12, 1857.

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THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINES NOW published, are prepared by the sons of Esculapius, and are sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and Europe. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIERS, and in fact, most of the diseases to which the human family are subject, originate in the BLOOD, and are STORED UP IN THE SYSTEM, ready for attack, at any moment. They are the best family medicines ever published, and are recommended by many respectable persons, as the best family medicines they have ever used.

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GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1857

VOLUME LIV of "Godey's Ladys' Book" will be commenced in January, 1857, and the publisher and proprietor would take this occasion to return his thanks to the ladies of America for their steady patronage of their own book since its first publication in July, 1830, by the publisher, a period of over twenty years, a circumstance unparalleled in the magazine literature of the country. He would be wanting in common gratitude to that great republic of ladies, for whom it is his pride to say he was the first to commence a magazine suited to their wants, and for whom he has entered longer and better than any other man in the Union, if he did not use all the means that long experience and a command of money give him, to make the best and most suitable work for those who have so liberally and so long patronized him; and he feels assured that, as long as he may deserve it, by publishing the best "Lady's Book" in the country, so long will that encouragement be continued. It will be impossible for him to enumerate all that he intends to do the next year, but he will again promise that the "Book" for 1857 shall surpass that for 1856. Let the result speak.

New Features for 1857.

Marion Harland, author of "Alone, and Hidden Path" will contribute during the year.

Mrs. A. B. Neal will commence in the January number, a story of a domestic nature; when completed, there will be a series of twelve beautiful plates. These articles will be similar in their style to "The Tapestry Loom."

Trials of an English Housekeeper will be resumed.

Dorothea Forsyth will have a story in nearly every number.

Mrs. S. J. Hale, Miss Virginia de Forrest, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Mrs. Anne E. Porter, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. A. T. Wilbur, Rev. H. Hastings Weld, and Mr. Professor Simms, Esq., will also contribute.

How to dress with taste.

Children's Clothes—how to cut and contrive them.

Painting on glass.

Patch-work.

The Dress-maker and the Milliner.

Drawing in all its variety, useful for the beginner and the proficient. A portion of this department for beginners will be made more comprehensive by familiar dialogue between a parent and children. Great attention will be paid to this department, and it will contain, before completed, many hundred engravings not attainable elsewhere.

Fashions from the establishment of the celebrated "Brodie" will be in every number.

Every day actualities—as new series of these illustrated articles will be given. This is particular to this magazine, and is given in no other. Every one contains, at least, eight or ten engravings. These articles are very interesting, conveying information in an agreeable form, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, that cannot be obtained elsewhere.

Paris, Brussels, and Venetian lace, of every variety. A specimen of the stitch to be used in each will be given.

Every month a new pattern of an article of ladies' dress, of every new kind of work, and of anything that can interest an American lady, will find an appropriate place in the Book, and sooner than it can be found in any other American publication.

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Our Garden.

Our Work Table.

Our Library.

Our Music.

Our Picture Gallery.

Our Office.

Our Monthly Address.

Our Engravings.

Our Mottoes.

Our Receipts.

Our Puzzle.

Our Fashions.

Our Patterns.

Our Engraved Patterns.

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Our Engraved Illustrations.

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