Non Lewis Case

Kansas National Democrat.

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

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AN ACT

PROVIDING FOR THE FORMATION OF A CONSTITUTION AND STATE GOVERNMENT FOR THE STATE OF KANSAS.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas,

Section 1. That an election shall be held at the several voting precincts in the Territory of Kansas, on the fourth Monday of March, A. D. 1859, at which all qualified electors of the said Territory shall vote for or against the formation of a Constitution and State Government for the State of Kansas, in the following manner, to wit: All legal voters shall be provided with the Act, whose title is "An Act for the formation of said Constitution and State Government, shall be printed or written or printed half on one side of the ballot, and shall have written or printed on the other side thereof, "For the Constitution," and "Against the Constitution," as aforesaid, who may be in favor of the formation of a Constitution and State Government, shall be entitled to vote a written or printed ballot specified "Against the Constitution."

Sec. 2. That in each county the returns of said election in the manner herein prescribed, it shall be found that a majority of the legal voters of said Territory shall have voted against the formation of a Constitution and State Government, the Governor of the Territory shall issue his proclamation declaring the fact, and then the following provisions of this Act shall be inoperative and void; but if, upon counting the returns of said election, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, it shall be found that a majority of the legal voters of said Territory shall have voted against the formation of a Constitution and State Government, the Governor of the Territory shall issue his proclamation to the legal voters of said Territory, that at the election provided for in this Act, shall be held for the formation of a Constitution and State Government, for the State of Kansas, the following provisions of this Act shall be inoperative and void; but if, upon counting the returns of said election, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, it shall be found that a majority of the legal voters of said Territory shall have voted against the formation of a Constitution and State Government, the Governor of the Territory shall issue his proclamation declaring the fact, and then the following provisions of this Act shall be inoperative and void; but if, upon counting the returns of said election, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, it shall be found that a majority of the legal voters of said Territory shall have voted against the formation of a Constitution and State Government, the Governor of the Territory shall issue his proclamation in accordance with the facts, and that the remaining provisions of this act shall be in full force and effect.

Sec. 3. That an election shall be held on the first Tuesday of June, A. D. 1859, in the several voting precincts of the Territory of Kansas, for delegates to a Convention to frame a Constitution and State Government of the State of Kansas.

Sec. 4. That said Convention shall be composed of fifty-two members, to be apportioned among the several districts of the Territory as follows, to wit: The county of Wyandott shall constitute the first district, and shall elect two delegates; the county of Leavenworth shall constitute the second district, and shall elect seven delegates; the county of Atchison shall constitute the third district, and shall elect three delegates; the county of Doniphan shall constitute the fourth district, and shall elect four delegates; the county of Brown shall constitute the fifth district, and shall elect one delegate; the county of Nemaha shall constitute the sixth district, and shall elect one delegate; the counties of Marshall, Washington and Arrapahoe shall compose the seventh district, and shall elect one delegate; the county of Jefferson shall constitute the eighth district, and shall elect two delegates; the county of Calhoun shall constitute the ninth district, and shall elect one delegate; the county of Riley shall constitute the tenth district, and shall elect one delegate; the county of Pottawatomie shall constitute the eleventh district, and shall elect one delegate; the county of Johnson shall constitute the twelfth district, and shall elect two delegates; the county of Douglas shall constitute the thirteenth district, and shall elect seven delegates; the county of Shawnee shall compose the fourteenth district, and shall elect three delegates; the counties of Richardson, Davis, Dickinson and Clay shall compose the fifteenth district, and shall elect one delegate; the county of Lykins shall constitute the sixteenth district, and shall elect two delegates; the county of Franklin shall constitute the seventeenth district, and elect one delegate; the counties of Breckinridge, Weller and Madison shall compose the eighteenth district, and shall elect two delegates; the counties of Wise and Butler shall compose the nineteenth district, and shall elect one delegate; the county of Linn shall constitute the twentieth district, and shall elect two delegates; the county of Anderson shall constitute the twenty-first district, and shall elect one delegate; the counties of Coffey and Woodson shall compose the twenty-second district, and shall elect two delegates; the counties of Hunter, Greenwood, Godfrey and Wilson shall compose the twenty-third district, and shall elect one delegate; the counties of Bourbon, McGee, and Dorn shall compose the twenty-fourth district, and shall elect two delegates; the county of Allen shall constitute the twenty-fifth district, and shall elect one delegate.

Sec. 5. That the delegates elected under the provisions of this act, shall assemble at Wyandott, on the first Tuesday of July, A. D. 1859, and shall proceed to frame a Constitution, and provide for the organization of a State Government for the State of Kansas.

Sec. 6. That on the first Tuesday of October, A. D. 1859, the Constitution thus framed shall be submitted to a direct vote of the qualified electors of the Territory of Kansas, for their ratification or rejection, in such manner and form as the said Convention may prescribe.

Sec. 7. That in case the Constitution thus framed and submitted shall be ratified by a majority of the electors of said Territory, then an election shall be holden on the first Tuesday of December, A. D. 1859, at which State officers, members of the State Legislature, judges and all other officers provided for by said Constitution, shall be elected.

Sec. 8. Then it shall be the duty of said Convention in case said Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the electors voting at the aforesaid election, to provide for its transmission to the Congress of the United States, asking by memorial or otherwise, for the admission of Kansas into the Union, under said Constitution, as a sovereign and independent State.

Sec. 9. That upon official information having been by him received, of the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, it shall be the duty of the Governor elect, under said Constitution, to proclaim the same, and to convene the first Legislature, composed of the State of Kansas, and do all things else necessary to complete an active organization of the State Government.

Sec. 10. That all the elections provided for by this Act shall be by ballot.

Sec. 11. That all white male citizens of the United States, and all those who have declared on oath their intention to become such, and all male Indians who have been made citizens of the United States, by treaty or otherwise, and who shall be over the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have been bona fide inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas for the period of six months next preceding each of the respective elections provided for by this Act, and who shall have been bona fide inhabitants of the county in which they may offer to vote, for ten days next preceding each of the respective elections aforesaid, and none others, shall be entitled to vote at the several elections hereinbefore provided for: Provided, that no officer, soldier, seaman or marine, or other person in the army or navy of the United States, shall be allowed to vote or to hold office under the provisions of this Act, by reason of being on service in this Territory.

Sec. 12. That any person having the qualifications of an elector as aforesaid shall be eligible to become a delegate to the Convention provided for by this Act.

Sec. 13. That no persons who may be judges of election in the several voting precincts of this Territory, at the time of the respective elections provided for in this Act, shall be the judges of the several respective elections hereinbefore provided for.

Sec. 14. That the said judges of election, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall take an oath faithfully to discharge their duties as such. Said oath shall be administered to them by any person duly qualified by law to administer oaths, and in case no person shall be qualified shall be present at the time of opening said elections, these said judges are hereby authorized and required to administer such oath to each other; they shall appoint two clerks of election, who shall also be sworn by said judges, faithfully to discharge their duties as such.—In the event of any vacancy or vacancies occurring in the board of judges the bystanders shall supply such vacancy or vacancies from their own number.

Sec. 15. That at the several elections provided for in this Act, the polls shall be opened between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, A. M., and shall be kept open until, and closed at, sunset.

Sec. 16. That the tribunals transacting county business of the several counties, shall cause to be furnished to the several boards of judges, in their respective counties, two poll-books for each election hereinbefore provided for, upon which the clerks of election shall inscribe the name of every person who may vote at the said elections.

Sec. 17. That after the closing of the polls at each of the aforesaid elections, the judges of said election shall proceed to count the votes cast, and designate the persons or objects for which they were cast, and shall make two correct tally lists of the same.

Sec. 18. That each of the boards of judges shall hold in safe keeping one poll book and tally list, and the ballots cast at each respective election, and shall, within two days after said election, inclusive, enclose the other poll-book and tally list to be transmitted, by the hands of a sworn officer, to the clerk of the tribunal transacting county business of the county in which said elections were holden, or to which the county may be attached for municipal purposes.

Sec. 19. That the tribunals transacting county business shall assemble at the county seats of their respective counties, the second Tuesday after each said elections, and shall canvass the votes cast at the elections held in the several precincts of their respective counties and of the counties attached for municipal purposes; they shall hold in safe keeping the poll-books and tally lists so delivered, and shall, within ten days thereafter, transmit by the hands of a sworn officer, to the Governor of the Territory, a certified abstract of the votes, showing the number of votes cast for each person or object voted for at each of the several precincts in their respective counties, and at each of the several precincts in the counties attached for municipal purposes separately. Sec. 20. That the Governor of the Territory shall issue his proclamation not less than twenty days next preceding each respective election provided for in this Act; and in his proclamation, shall contain an announcement of the several elections, the qualifications of electors, the manner of conducting said election, and of making the returns thereof, as hereinbefore provided for, and shall publish said proclamation in one newspaper in each of the several counties in this Territory, which a newspaper may be published.

Sec. 21. That the Governor of the Territory shall, on the fourth Tuesday after each of the said elections, issue his proclamation, and cause the same to be published in not less than three of the most prominent newspapers published in Kansas Territory, declaring the result of said elections in the several precincts of the several counties of the Territory, and shall forthwith proceed to issue certificates of election to all persons (if any) thus elected.

Sec. 22. That a tie vote between candidates for any of the offices provided for in this Act, or in case of a vacancy by reason of rejection, or otherwise, the Governor of the Territory shall issue his proclamation for a new election in the district in which such tie or vacancy may occur; said proclamation to be issued not less than ten days next preceding said election.

Sec. 23. That any officer or person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of not less than twenty nor more than five hundred dollars, or shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court; and it shall be the duty of the executive officers of the several counties, to prosecute, in the name and behalf of this Territory, all violations of this Act before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 24. That the members of said Constitutional Convention, and all necessary officers thereof, shall receive for their services, each, the sum of three dollars per day, and shall also receive three dollars for every twenty miles traveled in going to and returning from said Convention, said travel to be estimated by the nearest traveled route.

Sec. 25. That the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much therefore as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Act, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Territorial treasury not otherwise appropriated to defray the necessary expenses incident to the formation of said Constitution and State Government.

Approved, Feb. 7, 1859.

S. MEDARY,
Governor of Kansas Ter.

AN ACT

Establishing and Organizing the Counties of Montana, El Paso, Oro, Broderick and Fremont, and to fix the Seats of Justice thereof.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas:

SECTION 1. That all that territory contained within the following limits, to wit: Commencing on a point on the fortieth (40) parallel of latitude 20 miles east of the 105th longitude, and running from thence west to the western boundary of the Territory of Kansas, thence following the boundary of the Territory of Kansas on the summit of the Rocky Mountains, to a point 20 miles north of the 39th parallel of latitude, thence due east to a point 20 miles east of the 105th longitude, thence due north to the place of beginning, shall constitute the county of Montana.

Sec. 2. That all that territory comprised within the following limits, to wit: Commencing at the south-west corner of Montana county, thence running due east to the 104th longitude, thence due south to a point 20 miles south of the 39th parallel of latitude, thence due west to a point 20 miles east of the 105th longitude, thence due north to the place of beginning, shall constitute the county of Oro.

Sec. 3. That all that territory comprised within the following limits, to wit: Commencing at the south-east corner of Montana county, and running thence due west to the 105th longitude, thence due south to a point 20 miles south of the 39th parallel of latitude, thence due east to a point 20 miles east of the 105th longitude, thence due north to the place of beginning, shall constitute the county of El Paso.

Sec. 4. That all that territory comprised within the following limits, to wit: Commencing at the north-east corner of Fremont county, and running thence due east to the 104th longitude, thence due south to a point 20 miles south of the 39th parallel of latitude, thence due west to a point 20 miles east of the 105th longitude, thence due north to the place of beginning, shall constitute the county of Broderick.

Sec. 5. That all that territory comprised within the following limits, to wit: Commencing at the south-west corner of Broderick county and running thence due west to the western boundary of the Territory of Kansas, thence north easterly on the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the south-west corner of Montana county, thence due east to a point 20 miles west of the 105th longitude, thence due south to the place of beginning, shall constitute the county of Fremont.

Sec. 6. That all that territory comprised within the following limits, to wit: Commencing at the north-east corner of Fremont county, and running thence due east to the 104th longitude, thence due south to the place of beginning, shall constitute the county of El Paso.

Sec. 7. That all that territory comprised within the following limits, to wit: Commencing at the south-east corner of Montana county, and running thence due west to the 105th longitude, thence due south to the place of beginning, shall constitute the county of Broderick.

Sec. 8. That Simon C. Gephart, W. Walters and Charles Nichols be, and are hereby constituted a Board of Commissioners to select and locate the temporary seat of Justice for the county of Montana; that it shall be in making said location, to fix the same as near the geographical center of said county as they conveniently can, having due regard to the convenience and interest of the present and probable future population of said county.

Sec. 9. That T. C. Dixon, A. G. Patrick and T. L. Whitney be and they are hereby constituted a Board of Commissioners to select and locate the temporary seat of Justice for the county of Fremont, whose duty it shall be in making said location, to fix the same as near the geographical center of said county as they conveniently can, having due regard to the convenience and interest of the present and probable future population of said county.

Sec. 10. That D. Newcomb, William T. King and George McGee be and are hereby constituted a Board of Commissioners to select and locate a temporary seat of Justice for the county of Oro, whose duty it shall be in making said location, to fix the same as near the probable center of said county as they conveniently can, having due regard to the convenience and interest of the present and probable future population of said county.

Sec. 11. Said commissioners shall, after the said county seats are located, and the proper surveys made, advertise a sale of two hundred lots in each of said county seats, in some newspaper in each county, at least one month previous to the day of sale; if no such newspaper exists in the county, then in a paper of an adjoining county, and if no newspapers are convenient, then it shall be lawful for said commissioners to give notice by posting handbills at four of the most public places in each county, one month previous to the sale of lots; the proceeds of said sale of lots shall be applied to liquidating the expense of the commission and location of said county seats. Should an excess occur after the above expenses are cancelled, it is made the duty of said commissioners to pay such balance to the treasury of the county where such balance appears to have accrued.

Sec. 12. Said commissioners shall call an election for all county officers in each county as early a day as they may deem advisable, and when said officers are elected they shall take the most oath of office as administered in this Territory, and shall be commissioned in the usual manner. They may assist in the organization of said counties after being qualified, prior to being commissioned.

Sec. 13. Said commissioners shall receive for their services five dollars per day and expenses; the per diem to be computed from the date they set out for the county where they are to locate the county seats, and continue until the expiration of their respective offices, which shall be in nine months from the date of the passage of this Act.

Sec. 14. Such commissioners shall receive their pay out of the proceeds of the sales of the first lots in each county in accordance with section eleven of this Act.

Sec. 15. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 16. This Act to take effect and be in force from and after the first day of March, 1859.

Approved, Feb. 7, 1859.

S. MEDARY,
Governor of Kansas Ter.

Every Man's Autobiography.

In the Spanish gallery of the Louvre, at Paris, there hangs a celebrated picture by Murillo, founded on the old legend, which represents that a certain monk was taken up to heaven, while engaged in writing his own biography. Grieved at the abrupt termination of his unfinished task, the fiction goes, that he sought and obtained permission to return to the earth to complete his work. Wonderful is the power with which the artist has embodied the conception. There is the monk seated in his cell, intent on his solemn toil. It is not the ghastly face and form of the dead, and who has returned etherialized and vivified throughout and with the life and motives of eternity.

That legendary fiction will have no reality with any. No one who goeth hence returns to finish the work of life. But there is intensity of motive enough in the happy life, when, through the grace of God assisting him, records such lessons of kindness, truth and wisdom, that when he goes it will be held in grateful remembrance; happier still to have one's name written in the Lamb's Book of Life, and when every memorial and monument of this earthly history has perished, to have a place in the Book of God to hope for, the glory, and immortality.

Report of the Codifying Commissioners.

OFFICE CODIFYING COMMISSIONERS,
February 11, 1859.

To the Legislative Assembly:

The labors of the Codifying Commissioners have come to a close. A schedule of the Acts, submitted by them to the Legislature for its action, was transmitted to each House on the 9th inst., which shows that the whole number of Acts submitted is sixty-six. Many of these were very voluminous and required much care and time in their preparation. The time within which the Commissioners were required to finish their labors, was feared by many, to be insufficient, yet the task, has been completed; but whether in a creditable manner, or not, remains to be determined. It is deemed unnecessary to advert to this particular Acts submitted, or to the alterations in those which were revised or amended, and as many amendments have been made in either House after passing out of the hands of the Commissioners, it would be out of their power to note those amendments, if they wished.

The enactments of the Legislature of 1855, known as the "Bogus Statutes," have been supplied, and are ready for repeal—a consummation long looked for, and earnestly desired by a large portion of the people of the Territory. The General Laws of 1857 are ready for the same fate. The laws of 1858, to which we were confined as a basis, have been revised and supplied. The Code of Civil Procedure remains substantially the same.—The Code of Criminal Procedure of 1858 is materially altered, and it is to be hoped materially improved. The laws relating to county organization and county officers, township organization and township officers, the law of adoptistatutes, and the road law, have been carefully revised, but not altered in any of their material features, while in some instances, laws entirely new to the people of the Territory have been introduced, and old ones supplied by those of a more simple character.

It would not be reasonable to expect that the Commissioners could present from time to time, for your action, a system of laws, complete and perfect in every particular, within the short period of thirty days, and they must ask the indulgence of the Legislature and the people for the errors and imperfections which will doubtless be discovered in their work.

In laying down the trust which have been reposed in them, the Commissioners take this occasion to return to each branch of the Legislature their grateful acknowledgment for the confidence and respect, invariably shown them, and the courtesses extended to them, they have been treated by the individual members.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM McKAY,
E. D. CROWMAN,
J. McCAHON.

From the Louisiana Agriculturist.

Hints on Economy at Home.

Nothing that affects our influence is of little importance. Our position in society depends much upon our manners. A lady is known more surely by her manners than by her dress. Habits, tones and laces can be bought with money.—The proprieties of life are learned only by a delicate tact, and an acquaintance with good society.

Home politeness is rarely considered as of so much importance as it really is. We are too often inclined to treat arranged with more respect than those of our own household. Children, especially, are supposed to have no particular claim upon our politeness, and are often treated with as little consideration as the dogs which they pet. If we would have our children civil to ourselves and others, we must be civil to them. A request is often better than a command. A kind "thank you" is a return the smallest favor may claim.—Children and servants are entitled to our politeness as truly as our guests and strangers.

If we would be civil abroad, we must be civil in our own homes. We must cultivate the beautiful in our daily life. We must seek for the perfect in our manners as in our morals; and no where should we seek to shed such a residence as when surrounded by those with whom we live, and who look up to us as patterns of what they should be. Home should be the sanctuary of all that is honest, of all that is attractive and charming. There we should be the most agreeable and lovely, and there we should endeavor to develop our idea of perfection.

If we always practice what we know, we shall ever be learning more. If we allow ourselves to become careless in our manners, and our mode of life, it will soon be obvious that we are tending to barbarism. We can scarcely be too particular in regard to our manners in private. A true lady is a lady everywhere—in her own home, as surely as in the fashionable drawing room.

"The greatest danger in home life," writes Timothy Titcomb, "springs from its familiarity. Kindred loves, gathered as a common family, are far too apt to relax from the proprieties of social life. Careless language and a careless attire are too apt to be indulged in, when the world is shut off, and the car of the world cannot hear." If we suffer ourselves to be careless by this standard, we need not seek to gain any one respect beyond home. We must have a high idea of what we may be, that we may continually strive for advancement. "The higher you aim the higher you will reach," is a proverb of Jonathan Edwards, that fairly imprinted itself on my mind, and it has helped me many times to set my standard where, without its influence, I never could have planted it.

We should not be satisfied with any thing but the best to which we may attain. The means and labors, and weariness of life often tempts us to discouragement, but we must be of good courage.—We must remember that we cannot afford to lose any good we have obtained. We must not suffer our manners to deteriorate, but rather let them improve, that we may be able to elevate others who have possessed fewer advantages than ourselves.

I have no liking for a parlor with closed shutters and doors, reserved for special occasions, and so seldom used that the family hardly know whether they are at home or abroad when in it. A parlor should be a cheerful family room, made as beautiful and attractive as a person's taste and means can make it. I would not willingly resign a house into the hands of an upholsterer. I might avail myself of his experience, but I should be my own taste to provide over it.

It always gives me a pleasure to enter a house unlike others. I have been interested in observing how much I can judge of a family merely by the house they live in. The simplest cottage may be tasteful and attractive. It does not require wealth to give an air of refinement. It requires little more than an innate sense of the beautiful. Some of the log cabins of the West have left an indelible impression on my mind, as among the most picturesque dwellings I have ever seen. One in Northern Ohio, with its overhanging roof, and its graceful drapery of vines, and the dear old grandmother with her neatness and plain cap standing in the door as I passed, has never been supplanted in my memory by any city palace or country villa. Were I an artist, I should transfer this picture to canvas. I would rather live in such a home, surrounded by a fine country, than in any stiff, ugly house, built and furnished without taste.

While a parlor should not be shut up from sunlight and daily life, I would yet have it a room beyond others in dignity. A certain attention to dress should be required of those who enter it. The dress used for labor is scarcely appropriate to the parlor; but then the device of the day are over, I think every family should attend somewhat to their personal appearance, and pass the evening away together, away from the sight of toil which has filled the day with weariness and care.

The parlor if no place for lounging—Always endeavor to sit gracefully. Do not sink down into a chair, with your dress all on one side of it. Do not be in the habit of putting your feet on chairs and sofas. I have seen a young lady enconce herself in a arm chair, with her feet upon the upper rounds of another, when gentlemen and ladies were present, with as much nonchalance as she would have done it in the privacy of her own room. She could not have given a more decisive proof of her ill-breeding than by the independent manner in which she thus exhibited herself.

Do not take possession of the most comfortable seat in a room, unless you are an invalid, or an aged person. Do not appropriate a seat considered as belonging to another; and, especially, do not retain it until that person approaches you, or seats himself elsewhere; and do not lounge in it the moment she has left it. This is exceedingly annoying.

Do not go about humming or singing in another person's house. Strut through the halls quietly. Keep your hands off the bolsters and walls in going up and down stairs, unless you are so feeble that you need support. It is enough to make a nice housekeeper nervous to hear the sound of the hand slipping over the bright varnish.

Let your manners be kind and respectful, but never patronizing. Let your efforts to please be so simple and natural, that they may be agreeable. Be observant and attentive to the little wants of those around you.

Cant phrases are an abomination, and should rarely if ever be used. I confess I do not feel ashamed of my ignorance, but I cannot understand what they mean. Use the best language in common conversation.

Introduce, under ordinary circumstances, gentlemen to ladies—not ladies to gentlemen. Do not give a double introduction, as "Mrs. Morehead, Mrs. Green; Mrs. Green, Mrs. Morehead"—one name introduced to one person is sufficient. As a general rule, introduce the younger to the older. Age is always entitled to respect. Thus: if Mrs. Morehead were the younger of the two, I would say "Mrs. Morehead, Mrs. Green," emphasizing Mrs. Morehead's name. It is often well to mention the place of residence when introducing strangers, as that will naturally suggest a subject of conversation, without being compelled to resort to the state of the weather. ANNA HOPE.

☞ Julius.—Sam, I feel as if I'd like to hab my name handed down to posterity.

Sam.—Yes be baughtun will hand you down from de gallows into de hands of de dissectionists, if you don't alter your ways, nigger.

Julius.—Oh, no, Sam! I feel I shall die a noble death.

Sam.—What! in de battle field?

Julius.—No! dat's all played out now. Dat's gone by, dey don do bearin, and mix my ashes wid the grass.

☞ The Legislature of New York cuts the State over $2,000 every day.

☞ Ex-President Tyler is in Norfolk county, Va.

The Happy Type.

A cheerful temper is a natural gift, the desirability of which cannot be questioned, but seldom do we meet with a mind so thoroughly saturated with good nature that no disappointment, no poverty, depredation or combination of adverse circumstances can break it down or overcome its geniality.

A few days ago a man made his appearance before Justice Brennan, who seemed to have a perfect fountain of undiluted contentment somewhere in his composition, which no deprivation, loss of care or accident had been able to exhaust or adulterate—a type—a modern edition of Mark Tapley—a human barrel of jollyness without hoops on. He was arrested for being intoxicated. He gave his name as Getephat Take, said he was a potter, and hailed from "The Ocean of Science" office, as a short name of a long task figure, and a face as ruddy as though he slept in a room with red curtains. His answers to the questions of authority showed his contentment under all shades of fortune. The Justice being also in a good humor, was inclined to banter the disciple of Ben Franklin, and accordingly addressed him as follows:

"Well, Mr Take, it seems you have thrown aside the 'composing stick,' and gone to getting drunk for a living. I am afraid you're a bad case, and stand in need of 'correcting.' I think I shall send you to 'quod.'"

These technicalities which were uttered in a kind of jocose tone, seemed to tickle well as you do, sir, seemed to give Mr. Take the assurance which printers seldom lack, but of which the solemnities of a Police Court might temporarily have deprived him, and he answered:

"Well, at any rate, I am glad I was no 'galleys' in this country, or I suppose you would 'empty' me there, and well loaded at that. But bless you, sir, going to jail's nothing; the last time I was there I turned a 'rat' and taught him to chew tobacco, besides inventing three new steps for a hornpipe—its a great deal better than setting 'solid minion,' and getting only a price and a half for it.—Lord bless you; Squire, I'd a great deal rather go to jail for ten days than not.—I've got sick of work just now, and I'll have a chance to get the bile off my stomach."

JUDGE.—"You seem to take it easy; how do you propose to employ your time this trip?"

PRISONER.—"Well, Corporal, I'm undecided whether I'll learn to whistle the opera of the 'Bohemian Girl,' practise standing on my head, or undertake to perform the elegant accomplishment of balancing straws on my nose. If I could get a eel, I'd teach her to play the solo—if I thought the strings would not wound her unpleasantly the maternal discord, after her feline body has been nine times slain."

JUDGE.—"Mr. Take, you seem particularly happy under the circumstances; have you a wife?"

PRISONER.—"Not now, Lieutenant. I had one, but she run off with a bow-legged cellist. I was so glad about it that I sent her dresses and quit claim deed of her person signed in capital letters. She left me one boy, but he was 'final proof' —not a bit like me, sir. I hoped him continue to the type-sticking business; but the first day he quarrelled with the regular 'devil' he dropped the 'galley' and stuck into the 'alligator press,' and in the evening he and another hopeful boy were rehearsing a broadsword combat with a couple of rollers, sir. The foreman 'blattered' him with a 'mallet,' and when he got home he had a 'fancy' head, if ever there was one."

CLERK.—"Where is he now?"

PRISONER.—"He ran away with a circus, and the last I saw of him he was in the middle of a sawdust ring, trying to kick his legs in a shorter knee round his ears. I've been jollier since than ever before."

JUDGE.—"You seem to be always jolly."

PRISONER.—"So I am. I laughed when my father turned me out of doors at eleven years old—laughed when I broke my arm, and made funny faces at the doctor while he was setting it. The hogs that my father spent was one time when I hadn't but one shirt and a pair of pants to put on, and had spent all the money I had, and good hungry forty hours. I laughed when I was actually unhappy but once in my life, and that was when I fell down stairs, fractured my collar bone, and skinned my leg so badly that I couldn't get on my boots to thank God I hadn't broken my neck."

The Judge relented and let Mr. Getephat go, and that unfortunate individual, from trying to whistle and sing at the same time, and also to dance an independent jig with each leg to a different tune.

Minister Forsyth.

The Savannah Republican, the leading opposition paper in Georgia, denounces this certain anonymous slander just out against Minister Forsyth, when, he says, "This tribute from a paper that has always been politically hostile to Mr. Forsyth, is so creditable to the author as it is due to an distinguished gentleman."

The enemies of this gentleman seem determined to find some cause of accusation against him. Since the story about the stolen silver bars found on his premises in Mexico, was satisfactorily contradicted, a Vera Cruz correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat further charges Mr. Forsyth with having accepted a bribe of $4,000 to procure the escape of a criminal, and joined with the deputie and American ruffians party. Nobody who knows Mr. Forsyth will give a particle of credit to the slander.

National Democrat.

S. W. DRIGGS, Editor and Publisher.

LECOMPTON, K. T.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 24, 1859.

How Stands the Record.

After an excited and heated contest, with the clearing away of the smoke and the cessation of the din of strife, men naturally wish to know whether they have made a drawn battle, or proved triumphant. With no feelings of exultation, or overbearing triumph, we desire to review the position which the *Republican* took with regard to the contest in these parts, and know whether we were just subjected to the railing and offensive accusations, and denunciations of the Democratic *Journal* and kindred journals, both in this place and elsewhere in the Territory.

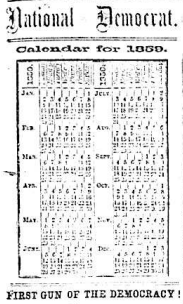
After Denver had visited Southern Kansas, we understood from a hundred different sources that the basis of the controversy and the troubles there was the blotting out of the past, the opening of new books, and a clean page to start anew with.

this statement a great howl was raised by the pro-slavery organs, charging us with being supporters of "jayhawkers," "murderers," "outlaws," and heaven knows what all. Well, we patiently endured abuse, and, though tendered, answered not.

A copy of the treaty was flung in our face, and we were told, lord that, and he shouted! Well, it was a staggering document, and we could only reply, "The people in Linn and Bourbon understood the treaty as we have given it." * * *

National Democrat.

Calendar for 1859.



FIRST GUN OF THE DEMOCRACY!

Wyandott County Redeemed!!

Quindaro placed Right on the Record as a Democratic City.

At the election for county officers, in Wyandott county, held February 22d, the entire Democratic ticket was elected by a triumphant majority.

Enough this election the people have placed the seal of condemnation upon Black Republicanism, negro stealing, jayhawking and filibustering.

Wyandott county sends her greeting to the Democracy of Kansas.

The following is the ticket which was elected by an average majority of **150**:

For Sheriff—S. E. Forsythe, for Clerk—M. A. Gorrett; for Register of Deeds—V. J. Lane; for County Attorney—Wm. L. McMath; for Treasurer—Robt. Ridenilla; for Surveyor—L. Deitzer; for Commissioner—H. Wood; for Superintendent—J. B. Welborn.

This county is composed of portions of Leavenworth and Johnson counties.

Oregon a State.

It will be seen by the following telegraphic dispatch that Oregon was admitted into the Union on the 12th inst.

A serenade, speeches, &c., were the order of the evening, in which the President took part:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

The admission of Oregon into the Union was celebrated last night by a large concourse of citizens, who with a full marine band serenaded the distinguished friends of the measure, including Gen. Lane, Senator Green, and Representatives Nicholas, Scott, Stephens, Letcher, Thayer, Cosins, Stevenson and Orr, nearly all of whom delivered brief speeches, enlivening the political event. The President, in response to repeated calls, appeared at the window of the White House. He presumed, he said, from this handsome demonstration, that the Oregon bill had passed. He sincerely congratulated the people upon the advent of another sovereign State into the glorious confederacy of Republics.

Kansas Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—The Leavenworth bill abolishing and prohibiting slavery in the Territory was passed by the Legislature. Gov. Medary will doubtless veto it.

We find the above among the eastern telegraph items. The Bill died a natural death without the trouble of a veto.

Counties and County Seats.

Many very important changes have been made by the Legislature which has just adjourned, in regard to counties and county seats. Besides the Act establishing the counties of Montana, El Paso, Ora, Broderick and Fremont, which we published last week, a new county was carved out of Wise and Butler, with its northern boundary on the line between townships 17 and 18., and the southern boundary on the line between townships 21 and 22, called Chase. The northern boundary of Wise county has been removed north to the line between townships 18 and 14. The county seat of Wise is established at Council Grove. The county seat of Chase is located at Cottonwood Falls, which, by the way, is six miles out of the point indicated on Halsall's map of Kansas. The county seat of Butler is located at Chelsea; and the county seat of Hunter at El Dorado.

Wyandott county has been carved out of Leavenworth and Johnson counties, the boundary commencing at the State line, nearly opposite Westport, and running thence west on the line between townships 11 and 12 to the point where it strikes the Kansas River; thence up that river to the line between ranges 22 and 23; thence north along that line to the northern boundary of the Delaware Reservation; thence east along the boundary of said Indian lands to the Missouri; thence down that river and up the State line to the place of beginning. The county seat is temporarily located at Wyandott.

The southern boundary of Breckenridge county has been removed three miles south, and the county seat is located at American, which we believe is situated on section 19, in township 18, and range 11.

The county seat of Madison has been located at El Mendaro, formerly known as Eagle City.

The county seat of Allen county is located at Humboldt; that of Jefferson county at Oskaloosa; Shawnee county at Topeka; Davis county at Ashland; Franklin county at ———, and Anderson county at ———.

The name of Calhoun county has been changed to Jackson, and that of Weller to Osage.—*Herald of Freedom.*

Mr. Buchanan on Burns.

At the New York Central celebration of Burns' birth day, the following letter from the President was read:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

DEAR SIR:—I have received your kind invitation on behalf of the Burns Club of the city of New York, to be present at the festival given in honor of the centennial anniversary of the poet's birth; and esteem it a great pleasure, as well as a high privilege to be with you on this occasion, but my public duties here render it impossible.

Poor Burns! I have always deplored his hard fate. He has ever been a favorite of mine. The child of genius and of adversity, he is read everywhere and by all classes throughout the extent of our country, and his natural paths has reached all hearts.

Yours, very respectfully;
JAMES BUCHANAN.

V. CLEREMEUR, Esq., Cor. Sec'y.

GODEY for March, is upon our table. Our better-half says it excels all previous numbers, and is the best Monthly published. Address L. A. GODEY, Philadelphia. $3 per annum.

Characteristic Letter from Gov. Medary

LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 22, 1859.

To the Editor of the Ohio State Journal:

In your paper of the 7th inst, I find the following paragraph:

"The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Post writes:

"A report has reached here that Gov. Stewart, of Missouri, has made a requisition upon Governor Medary, of Kansas, for the surrender of Captain Montgomery, the leader of one of the contending parties in the south of Kansas, upon a charge of having crossed over into Missouri, and murdering one of the citizens of that State. If this requisition is complied with and an attempt is made to enforce it, civil war will probably be the result, as it is understood that Montgomery, acting in the spirit of revenge, has been putting to the knife the men who have been for several years committing murders and other offences, against the free State people of Kansas. The perpetrators of these high crimes have almost invariably escaped into Missouri, and taken shelter under the Laws and protection of Governor Stewart. This demonstration of Governor Stewart, unbidden by suggestion from our Medary is itself, as clear a letter as known to have expressed feelings of indignation towards Montgomery, before he left here, will be viewed as a glaring inconsistency, and a part of the aggressive policy of Missouri towards the free-State settlers of Kansas."

The re are two or three very important mistakes in the above. The Governor of Missouri has made no requisition, as yet, upon the present Governor of Kansas for "Captain Montgomery," nor for any one else. And so far from my suggesting such a thing to the Governor of Missouri, an interference for the preservation of peace and order upon the border of the State and Territory has been of the very opposite character. I have expressed to "indignant citizens" at any time against "Captain Montgomery," aside from his acts as the reputed leader of a gang of desperate men, countenancing acts in violation of law, and disturbing neighborhoods under pretext of partisan warfare. I have spoken of Montgomery as I have of all others guilty of the same crime.

I have spoken, before my arrival here and since, with "feelings of indignation" towards persons out of the Territory for sinking the memory and *sympathy* that in stigate these men to commit crimes unknown before in the history of the country under the guise of politics.

I have spoken to Eastern papers East, under the character of "respectable," should open their columns to falsehoods the most shameful and disgusting, for the purpose of misleading the public mind, and giving aid to brutal murders and robberies. The people of Kansas desire peace and protection in property and life, and so far as I am concerned, while I hold the position of Executive, they shall have it, without regard to politics or color. The law is plain both as to our duty to one another in the Territory and to our neighbors outside of the Territory. Respectfully,

S. MEDARY.

Proclamation.

To the People of Kansas:

In compliance with the following resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, passed February 11, 1859, to wit:

Resolved, By the Council and House of Representatives of Kansas Territory:

SECTION 1. That the Governor of this Territory be requested to issue his proclamation to the people of this Territory, publishing the Act this day passed to provide for the peace of Kansas

SEC. 2. That his Excellency be requested to cause his proclamation to be published in every county in this Territory.

I, SAMUEL MEDARY Governor of Kansas Territory, do hereby proclaim to the people of the Territory the Act entitled

"AN ACT TO ESTABLISH PEACE IN KANSAS."

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas:

SECTION 1. That no criminal offence hereafter committed in the counties of Lykins, Linn, Bourbon, Allen, Anderson, Franklin, Johnson, or Doniphan, growing out of any political differences of opinion, shall be subject to any prosecution on any complaint, or indictment in any court whatsoever in this Territory.

Sec. 2. That all criminal actions now commenced, growing out of political differences of opinion, shall be dismissed.

Sec. 3. This Act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

A. LARZALERE,
Speaker of the House of Reps.
C. W. BABCOCK,
President of the Council.

Approved, Feb. 11, 1859.

S. MEDARY.

While this is an Act of Amnesty for the past, it is intended to secure the more certain punishment of crime for the future.

Given under my hand this 12th day of February, 1859. S. MEDARY.

Governor Kansas Ter.

Territorial papers please copy.

Medical Organization.

The corporators of the Kansas Medical Society assembled in accordance with the provisions of the charter, granted by the Legislative Assembly at its present session, to elect its first Board of Officers, and to transact all necessary business

Dr Alonzo Fuller was called to the Chair, and Dr. S. C. Harrington was chosen Secretary.

On motion of Dr Harrington, the following by-law was adopted:

"The officers of this society shall consist of a President, six Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and Librarian, to be chosen by ballot, and to hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are elected."

On motion of Dr. Wheeler, the society proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result:

For President, Dr. S B. Prentiss; Vice President, Dr. A. Hunting, J. P. Root, J. W. Robinson, A. J. Riechel, C. F. Kobb, and M. Holliday; for Corresponding Secretary, Dr. A. Newman; for Recording Secretary, Dr. J. B. Woodward; for Treasurer, Dr. A. Fuller; for Librarian, Dr. M. Hartman.

The President took the chair, and on motion of Dr. Fuller, appointed Drs. A. Fuller, M. Hartman, and A. Newman, a committee to draft by laws, and report the same at the next meeting of the society.

On motion, Dr. Wheeler was appointed a committee to prepare and report a code of ethics, and to report at the next meeting.

By vote of the society, the President was authorized to call a meeting as early as advisable, for the purpose of adopting by laws, a code of ethics, and for the purpose of transacting any other business

On motion of Dr. Hartman, the Secretary was requested to furnish a copy of the proceedings of the society for publication in each of the papers in this city.

On motion of Dr. Wheeler, the society adjourned.

J. B. WOODWARD, Sec'y.

Lawrence, Feb. 10, 1859.

Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, 11 P. M., Feb. 14.

The Cunard steamship America arrived this evening from Liverpool, with dates to the 29th ult.—one week later than previous advices. She has been detained by encountering boisterous weather.

The war rumors continue.

Letters from Paris speak of great activity in warlike preparations, and the general opinion is that a tremendous crisis in continental affairs has approached.

The English Government is reported as exerting itself for peace, and the attitude of this Government, it was believed the question of peace or war depended.

France has forbidden the emigrant recruiting on the Eastern coast of African and Madagascar.

The Princess Frederick William of Prussia, daughter of Queen Victoria, has given birth to a son, causing great rejoicings in Prussia, and much satisfaction in England.

The advices by the China mail contain the previously reported short supplies of tea.

Hon. Wm. B. Reed, United States Commissioner to China, sailed on board the frigate Niagara, on route for home via India.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The approaching session of Parliament was looked forward to with unusual interest, hopes being entertained that explanations will be made which will tend to modify the exciting suspense.

The English Government had contracted with three large iron companies to furnish 68 gunboats as fast as they can be cast.

Forged bills of exchange were in circulation in London to a large amount. They purport to be drawn by the Barbadoes Branch of the Colonial Bank on the parent establishment and it is supposed that they were manufactured at New York. It was estimated that £18,500 sterling worth of these drafts had been issued and were in circulation.

The demand on the cavalry was so urgent that the Government had given orders for the immediate purchase of a number of nine year old horses.

Sixty-seven transports will be ready at Toulonne on March 1st.

The supplemental corps of surgeons engaged in the military hospitals at Paris and Marseilles, had been ordered to be ready for active service on notice.

A letter from Grenoble speaks of the continued arrivals of troops and the formation of an army corps on the Alps.

Three French men-of-war had gone to Genoa, it was thought to accompany Prince Napoleon and his bride to France.

Three ships-of-the-line, at Cherbourg, will immediately proceed to the Mediterranean.

A Congress of Foreign Powers, to assemble at London, to arrange the differences at present existing in Europe, was spoken of, and it was stated that the Cabinet at Vienna thought favorably of the plan, though they manifested hostility to it when first broached.

The Paris correspondent of the Times and Herald both say that the sending off of hostilities by means of such a Congress was considered impotency.

The Herald's correspondent adds that the war feeling among the lower classes was growing more intense.

It is reported that Persigny is likely to be Ambassador to England, and his reappointment is regarded as a sign of peace.

At the Paris Bourse, on the 28th, the announcement in Le Nord of a Commander-in-Chief being appointed for the Pontifical army and the bride of a Prince of Savoy, had increased the flatness and the rates receded to 68f.45c.—There was an improvement towards the close of the market and the last quotation was 68f 85c.

ITALY.—The King was at Naples with improving health.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has refused to accede to Austria's request regarding the exchange of Austrian for Tuscan troops.

The Prince of Wales is to visit the King of Sardinia in the Spring.

The British Government had addressed a note to Sardinia in a very friendly but very earnest form, strongly deprecating her warlike policy.

Modena had sent 500 men to watch the Piedmontese frontier.

La Opinione, of Turin, says that the alliance with France was quite distinct from—hence contained—, so in the treaty, shall the marriage of Prince Napoleon. The marriage strengthens the bond of amity.—If France is interested for the independence of Italy it is because her interests induce her to, independent of this alliance.

ALSATIA.—The Emperor of Austria, in an interview with the directors of the National Bank, said the Government could count with certainty, in case of need, on the patriotic support of the pecuniary position of the German States, but assured them of his complete confidence in a speedy and amicable arrangement.

Russia and Austria are reported that Austria and Russia were on better terms. The Emperor Alexander, it was said had written a letter to Emperor Francis Joseph, which the latter considered extremely satisfactory.

A Russian loan of 30 000,000 roubles had been nearly concluded with the Rothschilds.

Considerable agitation existed throughout Austria, Poland and Hungary.

The fermentation at Galliacia was such that 80,000 troops were concentrated along the frontier on provisional assumption of war.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times, says that Austria will never consent to the settlement of the Italian question by a European Congress.

Louis Napoleon and the Italians.

The Paris writer of the Boston Courier, Jan. 8, charges that—

After Orsini's death most positive engagements were entered into by the Emperor Louis Napoleon with the so-called Italian patriots—he solemnly promised that if "time were given him," he would release the Austrians from Italy. Since that moment the attempts at assassination have ceased. M. de Cavour, who is obliged to hold more and closer communication than he cares for with the revolutionists of Italy was of course the natural confidant, and even in some respects the agent of all those negotiations, and all the difficulties of action were immense. On the one hand the "patriots" paint their daggers and pistols, and say: "Delivery, Italy, or beware of us," but on the other, England has hitherto said she would hear of no modification to the map of Europe. Russia will only offer in to an alliance that shall be at all events treaty connected by England, and Prussia will back the English policy in this conjuncture with her fine army, backed by the 300,000 men of the troops of the confederation.

Amalgamation on a Small Scale.

An aged lady giving her name as Mrs Lee, yesterday appeared before Judge Hall, and had a warrant issued for the arrest of a mulatto, William Foley. She stated that Foley had decoyed her happiness by marriying her daughter Fanny Ann, a very pretty white girl, making an oath to the effect that the girl was eighteen years of age, when she was but sixteen—It appears that Foley went to the Probate Office on Saturday to procure a license and made affidavit to the age of his betrothed, the clerk never dreaming that the second party was other than a white girl. Every night Foley went to a Justice and was legally married, the Justice mistaking him for a white man. The old lady, who seems to be a very intelligent person, expressed much distressed by her daughter's conduct and bitterly denounced the sable individual in terms more energetic than polite. The girl, however, appears to be very well satisfied with her doubtful colored husband, and is evidently "in love" with him. Foley is a native of African race.—Foley gave security in the sum of $200 for his appearance before the Justice this morning.—*Ohio Statesman.*

Highly Important from Nicaragua.

Nicaragua Ratifies the Cass - Irisarri Treaty.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

ASPINWALL, N. G., Feb 3, 1859.

The United States ship Savannah, Captain Joseph K. Jarvis, arrived here from San Juan del Norte on the 1st inst., having left there on the 28th ultimo. She brings the highly important information of the ratification, by the Nicaraguan Government, on the 16th of January, of the Cass-Yrisarri treaty, as it was originally drawn.

By the treaty, as thus ratified, the Republic of Nicaragua concedes to the United States, and to their citizens and property, the

"Right of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through the territories of that Republic, on any route of communication, natural or artificial, whether by land or water, which may now or hereafter be used or be constructed under the authority of Nicaragua, to be used in the same manner and upon equal terms by both Republics and their respective citizens—the Republic of Nicaragua, however, reserving the right of sovereignty over the same."

The United States agrees to extend their protection to *all such routes*, and to guarantee the neutrality of the route. They also agree to employ their influence with other nations to induce them to guarantee such neutrality and protection.

Nicaragua engages, also, to establish a free port at each extremity of the transit for merchandise and effects *in transitu*.

Troops and munitions of war can be carried by the United States across the transit.

The Postmaster General is authorized to convey the mails across this transit by contract or otherwise.

Nicaragua agrees that in case she should fail to protect persons and property upon this transit, that the United States shall have power to do so, so long as such military protection may be considered necessary.

Any company establishing a transit communication through Nicaragua is only entitled to the protection of the United States so long as it fulfills the purposes and adheres to the spirit and intention of the treaty. If any transit company, or individual, shall exorbitant tolls or otherwise misconducts itself, the protection of the United States can be withdrawn, upon due notice being given to Nicaragua.

The rights and privileges guaranteed by this treaty cannot be infringed by the terms of any transit contract, any charter or grant infringing upon these rights and reserving being essentially null and void; and by the same article the protection of the United States is withheld from any transit contract, charter or grant that shall violate the terms and conditions of this treaty, in effect, a portion of their charter, as full as if it had been embraced in the original grant.

It is further provided, that nothing in this treaty shall be construed either to affirm or deny the validity of any of the said contracts.

Any transit company which may be established is forbidden to pay or declare dividends exceeding fifteen per cent. per annum.

The ensuing articles declares that nothing in the treaty shall affect the rights of Costa Rica to a free passage in the river San Juan.

It was against the articles in reference to the transmission of troops, and to the establishment when necessary of a military protectorate on the Isthmus, that the government of Martinez took exception to the treaty, and so long resisted its ratification. But as corresponding stipulations were adopted into the Gen.-Cass-Yrisarri, it may be presumed the Nicaraguan Government regards the whole provision as valid for generality.—Ed. Times.]

Improved Fire-Arms.

We have just examined a new model "rifled carbine," on Sharp's principle, with "Sharp's Primer" attached, which has been submitted, as we understand, by the Sharp's Rifle Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Conn., to the honorable Secretary of War and the chief of ordnance for examination and approval.

It is very perfect as a small arm, and the mechanical arrangement and workmanship are of a character that reflects great credit on the company and Mr. Lawrence, their master armorer.

It differs from the formed model in several important particulars.

The stock, or breech-pin, is at right angles with the bore of the barrel, and, when closed, is flush with the receiver, and admits of the use of a cartridge with or without cutting off the rear end.

The grooves are constructed deeper, and with a greater lateral surface, and is, of course, stronger and more durable.

It has a new and improved apparatus, for charging the primers, and for shutting them off, so that they lie harmless in the priming magazine—an invention that perfects the system of Sharp.

An entirely new, snug, and simple rear barrel-sight is attached, grading from 100 to 800 yards, and is considered by many infinitely the best thing of the kind yet invented.

The lock is a perfect specimen of its kind, and the *test ensemble* of the whole thing commends itself to the admiration of every scientific artizan.

We understand that it is the intention of the President of the Company to deposit, permanently, in the Military Committee room of the House, where the public in general and connoisseurs in particular can examine it at their leisure.—*Wash. States*

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.

The morning papers contain articles for evading the action of the savings institutions, in regard to the attempt to force them to abandon the savings business. They propose to place their available means in the hands of trustees, who will continue the business as ordinary bankers and receive foreign bank notes as heretofore.

Dates from Jamaica to the 29th ult., have been received at New York.

Kinsquat had reached Kingston on his flight.

Gafford is spoken of as a valiant and humane soldier, and is fast winning all the hearts of the people, over which was ready to tear Sohangue to pieces.

Sohangue's property is estimated at $2,500,000, in European banks.

River rising steadily at the rate of half an inch per hour.

Business on the levee is becoming quite animated.

The Ryland left for the Missouri river this morning.

The Skylark, Sombart, Platte Valley, W. H. Russell, Omaha, and Tutt are advertised for the Missouri river.

New Advertisements.

Administrator's Sale.

TAKE NOTICE, that I will, on Saturday the 12th day of March, A. D. 1859, at the house situate in front of the Land Office, at Lecompton, offer for sale

The Sign of horses, and wagon well rigged.
" Double barrelled Shotgun.
" Set of Single Harness.
" Set of House fogs on the Wakarusa,

and other articles too numerous to mention, as the property of Joseph Holmes, deceased.

TERMS OF SALE:—All amounts under ten dollars cash in hand, and amounts of ten dollars and over, a five months time, secured by note, with two or more sufficient securities.

G. McARTHUR,
Public Adm'r of Douglas Co.

n80w3

Tremendous Excitement.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

Great Reduction of Prices!

IN VIEW OF HARD TIMES AND THE scarcity of Money, I now offer my large stock of Goods at COST

FOR CASH AND ONLY CASH,

from this date until the first day of April. Those in want of Goods will do well to call soon.

I would call particular attention to my large assortment of

Prints and White Goods, De Laine, DRESS GOODS, BLEACHED GOODS,

LINENS, GLOVES,

Hosiery, Boots, Shoes, Hardware,

QUEENSWARE, TIN & WILLOW WARE.

W. LEAMER.

Lecompton, February 4, 1859.n7tf.

JUST received at McKINNEY'S New Cheap Store, a general assortment of groceries.
R. CHARLES, Agent.

THOSE who wish to purchase good Goods at Kansas City prices, freight only added, go to McKINNEY'S New Cheap Store
R. CHARLES, Agent.

THE highest CASH PRICES paid for all kinds of produce, in Goods at McKINNEY'S New Cheap Store.
R. CHARLES, Agent.

Lawrence City Livery, Feed and Sale STABLES.

THESE Stables are just completed, built and furnished in the most first class accommodations for transient Stock. They have constantly on hand, Buggies, Carriages and Saddle Horses, to let by the day, week, or month.

Horses boarded on commission.
SAMUEL FRY, Agent.

Jan. 1, 1859.n77y1.

JUST received at McKINNEY'S New Cheap Store, a fresh supply of extra Flour.
R. CHARLES, Agent.

Hot for the Gold Region!!

Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!

CHEAP AND EXPEDITIOUS

Passage

TO

PIKE'S PEAK!!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM the public that he has completed arrangements by which EDWARD H. WYKOFF, Jerseyville, Jersey co. Illinois, and Geo. Gray, Jerseyville, Jersey co. Illinois, connecting at St. Joseph with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Rail road.

From Hannibal a line of packets leave daily for St. Louis upon the opening of navigation, and boats connect at Quincy with Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for Chicago, and with the Great Western Railroad for Toledo, Cin. Naples. This is in every respect the best route for Eastern or Southern passengers.

Trains leave St. Joseph for the East daily.
JOSIAH HUNT, Sup't.
P. B. GRAY, Gen'l Ticket Agt.
Hannibal, January 21, 1859.n78tf

Seeds, Seeds.

FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

WE ARE now fully supplied with one of the largest and most complete stock of Garden, Flower and Field Seeds ever offered to the Western public. Our stock has been made up with much care from the best seed gardens of America and Europe. A large share are homegrown seeds, being grown under our own inspection, and which we can recommend as true to name and of the best quality.

Amongst our assortment of Seeds may be found over

150 VARIETIES OF FLOWER SEEDS.
200 do do GARDEN SEEDS.
HUNGARIAN GRASS SEED.
CHINESE SUGAR CANE AND IMPHEE SEED, &c. &c.

From a long acquaintance with the trade, we feel confide I no one can offer better inducements to those desiring seeds.

Those who desire to emigrate to Kansas and Pike's Peak, would do well to take with them a box of fresh Garden Seeds.

We also keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES

Suited to the Field, Garden, Orchard and Household.

We are fully prepared to supply the trade on the most liberal terms.

Full Catalogues furnished gratis on application, if by mail inclose a stamp.

Address H. D. EMERY & CO.
204 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
n67tf

Lawrence Meat Market

OLDHAM & TAXON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Beef, Pork, Poultry, &c., &c.,

Lawrence, Kansas.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

FRESH AND PICKLED BEEF

AND PORK, SMOKED HAMS

of the very best quality.

POULTRY

OF ALL KINDS, PORK

Sausages, Lard, &c.

BUTTER, EGGS, LARD, POULTRY, AND DRY HYDES,

For which the

Highest Cash Prices

will be paid. n76y1

New Store! New Man!! AND NEW PRICES IN LECOMPTON!!

JAMES McKINSEY, of Kansas City

HAS OPENED A FAMILY GROCERY AND PROVISION, BOOT, SHOE, AND HARDWARE STORE, WHERE HE WILL SELL AT KANSAS CITY PRICES, ONLY ADDING THE FREIGHT.

LECOMPTON, K. T., DEC. 31, 1858.

☞ HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR WHEAT, CORN, POTATOES, DRY HIDES, TALLOW, &c.

ROBERT CHARLES, Agent.

HO, HO!

FOR CHEAPER GOODS AND PIKE PEAK GOLD MINES!

WE shall be happy to supply parties fitting out for the mines with complete OUTFITS, both for mining and camp life, at as low prices as any establishment west of the Missouri.

ALLEN & GILMORE,
Corner Main and Kansas streets,
LAWRENCE, Sept. 9, 1858. 57

JOHN A. BALDWIN. W. STANLEY.

BALDERMAN & STANLEY,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Leavenworth City, Kansas.

Will practice in the Supreme and Inferior Courts of the Territory. Collections made and promptly remitted. 6tf

REFER TO:
HON. S. C. POMEROY, Leavenworth City.
HON. JOHN A. WAKEFIELD, Lawrence.

KIMBER & NEWSOM,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

OFFICE, LECOMPTON AND LEAVENWORTH.

Hannibal & St. Joseph Rail Road.

NEW ROUTE

Opened for the East and South.

PASSENGERS FOR ST. LOUIS, NORTH-ern Missouri, Iowa, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Mobile and the Southern States will find this the shortest, quickest and most desirable route to the above points.

On the 1st day of February only 15 miles of coaching intervenes between St. Joseph and Hannibal, and on the 1st day of March the road will be completed and open for through travel the entire length.

A daily line of Stages from Lecompton to St. Joseph passes through Oskaloosa, Hickory Point, Winchester, Atchison, Doniphan and Gray City, connecting at St. Joseph with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Rail road.

From Hannibal a line of packets leave daily for St. Louis upon the opening of navigation, and boats connect at Quincy with Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for Chicago, and with the Great Western Railroad for Toledo, Cin. Naples. This is in every respect the best route for Eastern or Southern passengers.

Trains leave St. Joseph for the East daily.
JOSIAH HUNT, Sup't.
P. B. GRAY, Gen'l Ticket Agt.
Hannibal, January 21, 1859.n78tf

Lecompton to Pike's Peak.

THE Stage Proprietors have not recently returned from Pike's Peak on business connected with that District. He has taken notes of all matters of interest or importance to emigrants along the different routes, and is acquainted with the most favorable points for watering, wooding, getting rock, &c. This knowledge is all-important to those journeying thither, and the present need be regarded by all as a most favorable opportunity to procure this otherwise almost impenetrable obscurity.

The Proprietors will start

FROM LECOMPTON, KANSAS,

Between the 1st and 15th of April, 1859.

Persons who may see proper to join the party, will be informed from the date of starting until the expiration of one week after arriving at Denver City, (which is located at the mouth of Cherry Creek, in Arapahoe county,) on the following terms:

One person, with one hundred pounds of baggage, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Extra baggage and a limited amount of freight will be taken at reasonable rates.

It will be required that each person upon entering his name for the expedition pay down $50—the balance to be paid previous to the starting of the train.

☞ NO APPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER MARCH 15, 1859.

As the number will be limited, persons desiring to secure themselves with the expedition must make immediate application (by letter or otherwise) to

R. G. HEMENWAY,
Proprietor Ruxena House,
Lecompton, KANSAS.

REFERENCES.

Gov. Samuel Medary, Lecompton, Kansas.
Gov. Wilson Shannon, " "
Gov. J. W. Denver, Washington City, D. C.
Sec'y Hugh S. Walsh, Lecompton, Kansas.
Gen. Wm. Rossville, " "
Hon. Rush Elmore, " "

ROBERT L. FRAZER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER

DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, FINE JEWELRY, REVOLVERS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

Watches and Jewelry thoroughly and promptly repaired. No. 14 Massachusetts street, (Woodward's Block,) Lawrence, Kansas. n24tf

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM!

THAT superb Engraving, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," and the beautiful Art Journal, which are furnished to subscribers of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, can now be seen at the FIRST OFFICE BUILDING, for a short time only. See advertisement elsewhere headed—New Features.

W. T. R. BLACKMAN,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE, CHAIRS, MATTRASSES, &c., &c.

No 13 Massachusetts street.
Lawrence, K. T.

LOAMI McARTHUR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW;

LECOMPTON, K. T.

☞ Office over the U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Oct. 1, 1857. n19y.

RENICK HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN & SENECA STREETS,

Leavenworth City, Kansas.

RENICK & HINES, Prop'rs

THIS NEW, and the beautiful Art Journal, which are furnished to subscribers of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, can now be seen at the FIRST OFFICE BUILDING, for a short time only. See advertisement elsewhere headed—New Features.

H. & J. McCOLLUM,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent-Cracker & Pic-Nic Machines,

PATENT DOUGH BRIDGES, PATENT HAND BUTTER MACHINES, CHEESE PRESSES,

Improved Oven Mouths, Doors, Dampers, &c.

GEAR CUTTING, MARTING, PULLIES AND HANGERS.

STEAM ENGINES,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF MACHINERY.

Lithograph and Copperplate Presses, Coffee Coolers and Boilers.

SCREW AND POWER PRESSES

No. 49, KEDMIDDIE STREET, NEW YORK.

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 matters in another district, and will give special attention to all cases in the Land Office.

References.—Any lawyer of standing in Wisconsin. Proprietors of the Yale College Law School. Office in the Collamore buildings, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

SUPERBLY BEAUTIFUL!

The Cosmopolitan Art Journal

FOR DECEMBER.

OVER seventy pages—choice articles—elegantly illustrated—Gems of Literature, &c. &c. Price 25 cents. Specimen copy sent, on receipt of 18 cents, in stamps or coin. Address

C. L. DERBY, 548 Broadway, N.Y.
CHAS. A. FARIS,
Hon. Secretary, Lecompton.

LUDINGTON & Co.,

Wholesale Dealers and Jobbers in

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

Fancy Confectionaries, Imported Wines, &c. &c. &c.

Lawrence, K. T.

☞ The best brands of CIGARS, both foreign and domestic, always on hand. Also, the finest quality of NAVY CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO ever brought to this market.

R. M. CURRY. L. D. BRYAN.

CURRY & BRYAN,

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law, and LAND AGENTS,

TECUMSEH, KANSAS.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

☞ Will practice in the different Courts of the Territory, with attend to contested cases before the Registers and Receivers of the different Land Offices in the Territory. n76y1

Shortest, Quickest and Best Route to THE EAST.

Four Horse Coaches.

1858. 1858.

Fare from Lecompton to St. Joseph $6.

Lecompton, Atchison and St. Joseph Stage Line.

PASSING THROUGH GENOA CITY, Doniphan, Atchison, Winchester, Hickory Point and Iowaboma.

Connecting at Lecompton with Lines to Topeka, Grasshopper Falls, Fort Riley, Lawrence, Kansas City, and the Kansas River Valley.

Office—Planters House, St. Joseph, Mo.

B. C. BROOKE, Agent.

American Hotel, Lecompton, Kansas.

Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Open 100 miles West of Hannibal and 52 East of St. Joseph.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29th, Trains will leave Hannibal station for the End of Track at 10 A. M., daily, connecting with the United States Mail Stage Line for St. Joseph, Kansas and Nebraska.

Returning, Trains arrive at Hannibal in season to connect with the Evening Packets for St. Louis.

Passenger Train leaves St. Joseph for End of Track (near Hannibal) at 7 A. M., connecting with Stages for Hannibal.

Passengers leaving St. Joseph (as above) arrive in Hannibal next day at 5:30 P. M. and in St. Louis the following morning.

Tickets for Hannibal ($10) and for St. Louis ($16) can be obtained at the Office on Fourth street, St. Joseph, Mo.

JOSIAH HUNT, Chief Eng'r & Supt.

D. C. SAWIN, Ass't Supt. n7d1y

L. A. SAWYER, Cincinnati, O. | H. CONRAD, Cincinnati, O. | J. P. WOODS, Louisville, Ky.

J. P. NICKLES & Co.,

STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and

General Steamboat & Railroad Agents,

LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.

HAVING completed our large and commodious Stone Warehouse, we are prepared to transact all business connected in our line, with promptness and despatch.

REFERENCES.—J. N. Newhouse, Hampton Vaughan, Leavenworth City; John M. Wood, Lawrence; Jas. G. Haley, Lecompton; L. E. Forsythe & Co., St. Louis; Robt. Forsythe, General Freight Agent, James C. Cook, Superintendent Ill. Central Railroad, Chicago; James Hooker, Gen'l Freight and Ticket Agt. Indianapolis; Walter Oakley, Topeka; Simon Gabbert, Denver, C. W. B. Chenoit, Sup't O. and M. Railr.; P. W. Strader, General Agent do.; T. Molloney, Agent do. and R. R., Cincinnati; Col. S. Medbery, R. R. Champion & Co., Columbus, O. 57tf

WHOLESALE TRADE IN LAWRENCE.

WE have an immense stock of

Stoves and Tinware,

which *we can and are selling* to dealers as low as any establishment is or out of Kansas, west of St. Louis.

We also have a large stock of

Hardware,

bought directly of the manufacturers, at prices that enable us to sell at ST. LOUIS WHOLESALE PRICES, adding transportation.

We call especial attention to our

HARDWARE,

all of which manufacture from the best material, and warrant to be perfect.

OUR STOCK OF STOVES

very variety of "

OFFICE STOVES,

BOX STOVES,

PARLOR STOVES,

COAL STOVES,

LAUNDRY STOVES,

COOK STOVES,

Which we will sell in any quantities as cheap as they can be bought in Kansas City, Wyandott or Leavenworth.

ALLEN & GILMORE.

Lawrence, September 9, 1858. n57y1

John Dodsworth,

BOOK BINDER

AND

Blank Book Manufa'r,

Oh 3d, Corner of Shawnee St.,

LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.

☞ Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any pattern. Bill Heads ruled to any pattern. n74ly

Lost Land Warrant.

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing Land Warrant No. 46,710, for Eighty Acres, issued to Polly Harris, which Warrant has been lost, and was the property, at the time of its loss, of the undersigned.—Application will be made to the Commissioner of Pensions for a Duplicate of said Warrant, and a Caveat filed in the General Land Office against the location of the original Warrant.

JULIAN E. SCOTT.

January 12, 1859. n7w6

D. S. McINTOSH,

Attorney at Law & Land AGENT,

LECOMPTON, KANSAS.

WILL give prompt attention to contested claims before the Registers and Receivers of the several U. S. Land Offices in the *Territory*. Land Warrants for sale or exchange. Land and city property bought and sold on commission. Timber and farming lands selected and located, in any part of Kansas. Collections and remittances made promptly. n27m6d

Lawrence Drug Store!

PRENTISS & GRISWOLD,

HAVE recently opened a DRUG STORE in the ELDRIDGE BLOCK, Lawrence, K.T., where they will sell all articles in their line as cheap as they can be purchased, in any market West of St. Louis.

Physicians & Merchants

may depend upon getting goods from us of the very best quality, and in good order.

Chills & Fever Cured!!

We feel certain that our pill preventive for the Chills and Fever, and having proved it for years, we can recommend it. It is purely vegetable and warranted to cure or refund.

We are confident that from long experience in the Drug business, that we can satisfy our customers, and think that they will find it to their interest to patronize us. Give us a call.

PRENTISS & GRISWOLD.

n60y1 Lawrence, K. T.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL

(cor. of BANDOLPH AND WELLS STS.)

CHICAGO, ILL.

GOODMAN & MASON, Proprietors.

n26-1y

E. S. LOWMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Lawrence, Kansas n9-tf

GREAT WESTERN

Saddle, Harness & Trunk EMPORIUM.

Cincinnati House: Lawrence, K. T.

JAS. G. SANDS.

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, SADDLE-BAGS, CARPET-BAGS, WHIPS, &c., &c.

COLLARS, LASHES, WHIPS, &c., &c.

Also—Buck-skin, Sheep skins, Buffalo robes, Carriage Trimmings, Mens, Wooden Sitcraps, &c.

Of the above I have always on hand a sufficient supply to enable me to Wholesale on the most reasonable terms.

n12tf JAS. G. SANDS

LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

NEW FALL GOODS

NOW RECEIVING BY

WILLIAM LEAMER.

NEW STYLE SHAWLS!

NEW STYLE DRESS GOODS!!

NEW STYLE BONNET RIBBONS!!!

NEW STYLE CLOAKS & MANTILLAS!!!!

NEW STYLE DRESS TRIMMINGS!!!!!

FINE ENGLISH MERINOS!!!!!!

FINE FRENCH MERINOS!!!!!!

300 Pieces Assorted Prints!!!!!!!

The above goods have been selected with care and bought with a view to the wants of this market.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

Cloths & Cassimeres,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS CAPS &c.

Hardware & Queensware of every style and variety.

A general and well selected stock

House Furnishing Goods.

TIN, WOOD & WILLOW WARE.

100 Kegs Assorted Nails,

50 Boxes Glass.

All of the above with 1001 other notions now on exhibition, free of charge, and will be SOLD CHEAP.

n62tf

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

THE undersigned having purchased and put in operation a new safe Ferry Boat at Lecompton, doing away with old things and making old new, have no hesitation in saying that there is no better Ferry on the Kansas river.

We are prepared to ferry Foot Passengers, Teams and Droves, across at the following prices:

Four Horse Team,	75	cts
Two " "	50	"
Horse and Buggy,	50	"
Horse & Rider,	25	"
CATTLE.		
Single Head,	10	cts
OX TEAMS.		
Single Yoke & Wagon,	50	cts
Each additional yoke	25	"

JEROME KUNKELL

Lecompton, June 17, 1858 n47-tf

THE LARGEST

Drug Establishment

WEST OF ST. LOUIS.

WOODWARD & FINLEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, & Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, WINDOW GLASS, CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUIDS.

Pure Liquors for Medical Uses,

BABCOCK & TRENAS, THREE-STORY BROWN BRICK BANK BUILDING,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

☞ YOUR ORDERS ARE SOLICITED and will be promptly attended to and carefully filled as heretofore.

n34y1

OCTOBER 12TH, 1858.

BY, EXPRESS!

LARGE IMPORTATION OF

Fall Clothing,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,

HOSIERY, &c.,

RECEIVED BY

W. MORROW.

MY STOCK will be found to embrace every thing in the line of

Gents Furnishing Goods!

Common and Fine Overcoats, from $6 to $25.

COMMON AND FINE DRESS COATS, FROM $4 to $20.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF

Mixed Cassimere Suits,

GLOVES & HOSIERY,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

The largest

AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

White and Colored Shirts & Hats,

EVER BROUGHT TO THE TERRITORY.

All of which I offer

TO CASH,

AND PROMPT DUTIES

AT AS

LOW PRICES

AS ANY

House in the West.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

n26y

W. T. ELLIS,

DEALER IN A

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PAINTS,

OILS, DYESTUFFS,

WINDOW GLASS, BRUSHES,

FINE CUTLERY, &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 in can be obtained.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

STATIONERY,

GARDEN SEEDS,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

Store first building south of American Hotel.

Lecompton, Aug. 11, 1857. n2-tf

Stoves! Stoves!!

A TREMENDOUS STOCK OF

Stoves and Hardware

At No. 9 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

INGLE BARKER.

Every body should look out for his own interest, and save his money by buying

STOVES,

HARDWARE,

WILLOW,

WOODEN

CROCKERY

AND

GLASSWARE

At the MAMMOTH, and get good Goods at Great Bargains. I have in store the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES,

In any quantity to suit purchasers:

Victor, for wood; Charter Oak, for wood and coal; Live Oak, for wood; Pittsburg, Excelsior, Shanghai, Minnesota, Allegheny, Crescent; Oak, and other desirable patterns.

My Hardware Department

consists in part of the following:

A full and complete assortment of Mechanics' Tools, Plows, Nails, Window Glass, Oils and Paints, Locks, Latches, Butts and Screws, Hinges, (English and American,) Log, Trace, Halter and Lock Chains; Hemp, Manila and Tarred Rope; Pitch, Metal, Chisels, Hoes, Pump Chains; Suction, Force and other Pumps; Boring Machines, Scales, Cutlery, Stoves Pipes and Wares; Japanned, Britannia and Bright Tin Ware, &c., &c.

I also call particular attention to my beautiful and choice selection of

Office and Parlor Stoves,

to my great variety of

WOODEN

CROCKERY, and

GLASSWARE.

All of which I can and will sell cheap for Cash, at wholesale or retail. I respectfully solicit the attention of Country Dealers to give my stock a critical examination before purchasing elsewhere. Particular attention paid to Job Work, Tin Roofing, Guttering, Plumbing, Brazing, &c., executed with promptness and despatch.

Look for the Sign of the "Big Tea Kettle."

n27tf INGLE BARKER.

For the Toilet.

BALM of a Thousand Flowers; Woodland Perfume; Lyon's Kathairon; Barry's Tricophorous; Bay Rum; Cologne; Fancy Soaps Hair Oils &c., to be had in Lecompton at

ELLIS' DRUG STORE.

NEW FEATURES—10TH YEAR

of the

Cosmopolitan Art Association.

SUPERB ENGRAVINGS!

BEAUTIFUL ART JOURNAL!

VALUABLE PREMIUMS, &c., &c.

This popular Art Association, now in its fifth year of unparalleled success, having purchased, and engraved on steel, Herring's great painting "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," will now issue copies (to subscribers only) on heavy plate paper, 30 x 38 inches on the following

Terms of Subscription:

Every premium subscriber, after dollar, will receive a copy of the suberb Steel Engraving, after Herring's celebrated painting,

The Village Blacksmith.

Also a copy of the beautiful

Cosmopolitan Art Journal,

An elegantly illustrated quarto Magazine. Also free season tickets of admission to the Eastern (or Dusseldorf.) and Western Galleries of the Association.

There will also be given to the subscribers several hundred valuable works of Art, comprising fine Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Sculptures, &c., &c., from celebrated American and Foreign Artists.

Subscriptions will be received up to Jan. 1, 1859. On the evening of that date the premiums will be awarded to subscribers.

For full particulars, see December Art Journal, price 50 cents. Specimen copies sent to those desiring to subscribe, on the receipt of 18 cents in postage stamps or coin. Address

C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.

Eastern Office, 548 Broadway, N.Y.,

Or, Western Office, 105 Water St.,

Sandusky, Ohio.

CHAS. A. FARIS, Lecompton, Kansas.

Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

Incorporated in 1810.

CASH CAPITAL over all liabilities exceed HALF A MILLION DOLLARS. Charter Perpetual.

☞ Rates as low as quality of risk will admit.

☞ Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

Insurance in this well known and able corporation, which has the advantage of 48 years successful experience, may be effected by applying by letter or otherwise, to

NORMAN ALLEN, Lawrence,

n64tf Agent for Kansas Valley.

SAMUEL BOSTICK,

Fashionable Barber & Hair Dresser,

Opposite the Executive Office, Elmore st., Lecompton, K.T.

PERFUMERY of all kinds for sale.

SECTIONAL Maps of Kansas at $1. Maps of Douglas County at $1, by

MITCHELL & WEED.

Money! Money!

Land & Intelligence Office.

D. T. MITCHELL. WM. WEED.

MITCHELL & WEED,

LAND AGENTS & ATTY'S,

(Opposite the Land Office.)

LECOMPTON, K. T.

WILL buy and sell Land and Town property, pay taxes, procure pensions, prosecute pre-emption claims, furnish Warrants to Pre-emptors for cash or on one or two years time, invest money in Land and guarantee a profit of 25 per cent; invest money on joint account, receiving a portion of the profit for investing; furnish Township Plats for any portion of Kansas; pay taxes, collections made, &c.

For Sale.

640 ACRES good prairie land, in Jefferson county, at the Fort Riley road, 2 miles east of Kickapoo Point, at $10 per acre by

For Sale.

ONE Share in Ogden, at $60, one share in Manhattan at $85, also, Lots No. 85, 138, 140, New York st, Lawrence, at $150, by

MITCHELL & WEED.

For Sale.

160 ACRES of land, 3 miles from Lecompton, near Lawrence road, 60 acres of timber, well watered at $1,600, by

MITCHELL & WEED.

For sale or rent.

ONE, two, three and five acre lots adjoining Lecompton, suitable for building purposes and garden, on reasonable terms, good title—by MITCHELL & WEED.

For Sale.

320 ACRES of prairie bottom land, two never failing springs, six miles from Lecompton and Tecumseh, in size to suit purchasers, at $6 per acre, by

MITCHELL & WEED.

For Sale.

A FRAME HOUSE, 18 by 28 feet, one story high, well finished, three rooms and a cellar 18 by 28 feet, together with 1st on which it stands, being Lot No. 3 in Block 12 in Lecompton, for sale on reasonable terms. Apply soon to MITCHELL & WEED.

For Rent.

HOTEL in Versailles, crossing of "110" creek, with 12 rooms, an excellent place for a public house, by

MITCHELL & WEED.

For Sale.

WEST half Sec. 27, T 7 S., R. 16 E., in Calhoun county, ninty per acre, by

MITCHELL & WEED.

10 THOUSAND ACRES LAND WARRANT for sale by

MITCHELL & WEED.

For Sale.

TOWNSHIP Plats of any township in Kansas, true copies of the original, for sale at $2 by

MITCHELL & WEED.

For Sale.

160 acres of good land, three miles from Lecompton, on road to Lawrence or 40 acres of timber at $1,200 — good title—by

MITCHELL & WEED.

Young Ladies Seminary.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE SECOND ACADEMICAL YEAR will commence on Wednesday, 1st September. This Institution offers advantages equal to those of any Female College in the great West.

Daughters of clergymen actively engaged as missionaries or pastors, receive instruction in the Literary Department free of charge—board, including washing, $12 per month. Catalogues can be obtained on application to the principal.

J. H. LUTHER, A. M.

REFERENCES.

B. Sears, D. D., Tribulanc, R. L., H. B. Hackett, D D., Newton, Mass., W. Criswell, St. Louis, Thomas Curtis, D. D., South Carolina, H. M. Hill, D. D., New York, W. B. Johnson, D. D. South Carolina. n50y6

JOHNSON HOUSE,

Nos. 31 and 33 Vermont Street,

Lawrence, Kansas

HUSON & BLACKLIDGE,

PROPRIETORS

☞ Stages leave this Hotel for all parts of the Territory. A good Livery and Sale Stable attached to this House. n26tf

NOTICE.—*To persons holding Witness and Jury Certificates for attendance at the District Court of the United States in Kansas Territory:*

The undersigned, having business of similar nature to transact, will attend to all such business that may be entrusted to him.

Scrip holders must be satisfied that something is done it will never be paid, and some one must be sufficiently interested before it will justify an effort; which I will make on reasonable terms, if handed in soon.

L. MARTIN.

July 29,58. n1.

JOHN BROWN,

Merchant Tailor.

Has just received a new stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

for men's wear.

He would most respectfully tender his services to the citizens of Lecompton and vicinity, and he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who may patronize him. All jobs entrusted to him he promises to do in the best style, and as cheap as can be done elsewhere in Kansas.

Give him a call at his old stand on Haldeman street, South of the Capital.

Lecompton, April 13, 1858. n28w5

AMERICAN HOTEL,

B. C. BROOKE, PROPRIETOR.

Corner of 2d and Haldeman Sts. Lecompton.

HAVING refitted and completely renovated the above Hotel, it is now one of the most desirable stopping places in Lecompton.

There is commodious stabling and a plentiful supply of hay and grain attached to this Hotel.

STAGES leave this house daily for all parts of the Territory. n54.

DR. J. M. PELOT,

WOULD inform his friends in town and country that he has removed his office to the room adjoining Patty & Owens' building. Having practised nearly three years in Lecompton, he is intimately acquainted with the diseases peculiar to the climate, and the appropriate treatment. n2-1y

W. H. RIGHTER,

Wholesale Dealer in

Bourbon Whisky,

EXCLUSIVELY.

OFFICE, No. 54 SECOND STREET,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Anderson's Tobacco.

FINE cut chewing Tobacco, "SCALAR brand, an article beyond all imitation for sale at ELLIS' Drug and Tobacco Store.

1858. *KANSAS LAND AGENCY.* 1858.

WILSON SHANNON. R. S. STEVENS.

SHANNON & STEVENS,

GENERAL LAND AGENTS,

AND

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Lecompton, K. T.

OFFICE ONE DOOR NORTH OF LAND OFFICE.

Will devote particular attention to business both in the Land and Territorial Courts, and also in the Court of Claims in Washington, to the selecting, locating and entering of lands, filing claims, securing Patents, investing money, purchase and sale of City and Town Property, Land Warrants, and collection of Debts. ☞ All business inquiries per mail, promptly answered, free of charge. n4-tf

For Land Warrants

OF all sizes, at $1.00 per Acre, cash and on time at lowest rates.

SHANNON & STEVENS.

Aug. 3, 1858. n2-tf

For ale or Rent.

A GOOD two story house, lately repaired and in perfect order, situated on Elmore Street. Also several very desirable City Lots.

SHANNON & STEVENS.

Aug. 3, 1858. n2 tf

Will undertake orders for sale the following described lots, in Kansas Territory, in the counties of Lykins, Douglas, Shawnee, and Johnson, Indian Reservations, lying contiguous to the Territory, selected with great care, and some of them the heaviest timbered in Lykins county.

		SEC.	TP.	RAN.			SEC.	TP.	RAN.
N. W.	¼	22	14	21	N. E.	¼	12	17	22
S. W.	¼	22	14	21	S. E.	¼	12	17	22
N. W.	¼	17	14	21	N. W.	¼	10	14	25
S. W.	¼	17	14	21	N. W.	¼	10	14	25
N. W.	¼	22	14	21	N. W.	¼	15	14	23
S. W.	¼	22	14	21	N. W.	¼	15	14	23
N. E.	¼	20	17	22	N. E.	¼	24	17	23
S. E.	¼	20	17	22	N. E.	¼	24	17	23
N. E.	¼	8	18	20	S. E.	¼	9	17	21
S. E.	¼	8	18	20	S. E.	¼	9	17	21
N. W.	¼	9	18	23	S. E.	¼	11	17	24
S. W.	¼	9	18	23	S. E.	¼	11	17	24
N. W.	¼	18	18	21	N. W.	¼	22	11	24
S. W.	¼	18	18	21	N. W.	¼	22	11	24
N. E.	¼	14	18	22	S. E.	¼	6	17	24
S. E.	¼	14	18	22	S. E.	¼	6	17	24
N. W.	¼	24	18	22	N. W.	¼	6	17	24
S. W.	¼	24	18	22	N. W.	¼	6	17	24
N. W.	¼ of		17	21	N. W.	¼	18	14	21
S. W.	¼	22	15	22	N. W.	¼	18	14	23
N. W.	¼	22	15	22	N. W.	¼	18	14	23
S. W.	¼	22	15	22	N. W.	¼	28	14	23
N. E.	¼	10	19	21	S. E.	¼	8	19	13
S. E.	¼	10	19	21	S. E.	¼	8	19	13
N. E.	¼	14	19	22	S. E.	¼	16	19	24
S. E.	¼	14	19	22	S. E.	¼	16	19	24
N. E.	¼	15	19	22	S. E.	¼	17	19	24
S. E.	¼	15	19	22	S. E.	¼	17	19	24
N. E.	¼	17	19	22	S. E.	¼	20	19	24
S. E.	¼	17	19	22	S. E.	¼	20	19	24
N. E.	¼	21	19	22	S. E.	¼	28	19	24
S. E.	¼	21	19	22	S. E.	¼	28	19	24
N. E.	¼	19	17	23	S. E.	¼	11	18	24
S. E.	¼	19	17	23	S. E.	¼	11	18	24
N. E.	¼	19	17	23	S. E.	¼	17	18	24
S. E.	¼	19	17	23	S. E.	¼	17	18	24
N. E.	¼	19	17	23	S. E.	¼	18	18	21
S. E.	¼	19	17	23	S. E.	¼	18	18	21
N. E.	¼	21	17	23	S. E.	¼	3	18	24
S. E.	¼	21	17	23	S. E.	¼	3	18	24
N. E.	¼	21	17	23	S. E.	¼	10	18	24
S. E.	¼	21	17	23	S. E.	¼	10	18	24
N. E.	¼	11	17	22	S. E.	¼	11	18	24
S. E.	¼	11	17	22	S. E.	¼	11	18	24
N. W. ¼ of the N. W.			22	2			19	17	22
E. ½ S. W. ¼			22	2			19	17	22
N. W. ¼ of the S. E.			22	2			19	17	22
N. W. ¼ of the S. E.			22	2			19	17	22
E. ½ and S. W. ¼ of the S. E.			22	2			19	17	22
E. ½ and S. W. ¼ of the S. E.			22	2			19	17	22
W. ½ of Sec. 3,			22	2			19	17	22
W. ½ of Sec. 3,			22	2			19	17	22
N. E. ¼			22	2			19	17	22
N. E. ¼			22	2			19	17	22
N. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼			22	2			19	17	22
N. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼			22	2			19	17	22
S. E. ¼			22	2			19	17	22
S. E. ¼			22	2			19	17	22
S. W. ¼			22	2			19	17	22
S. W. ¼			22	2			19	17	22
N. E. ¼			12	14			22	14	22
N. E. ¼			12	14			22	14	22

SHANNON & STEVENS,

LAND AGENTS,

Lecompton, K. T.

August 5, 1858. n2

Important to Lecompton.

W. T. TAYLOR, would inform the people of Lecompton and its vicinity, that he is running a wagon between Lecompton and Lawrence on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, laden with the very best

BEEF,

PORK,

MUTTON, &c.

He is determined not to be undersold by any one and would solicit their patronage.

n51tf

Notice.

SINCE the dissolution of the Law Co-Partnership of Blackwood & Young, each owe for himself only, have been alone authorized to collect or receive the outstanding of the partnership notes, accounts and effects.

And any sale or transfer of any said one half of said notes, accounts or effects by said Young is null and void. Neither of us have been or are authorized to collect or receive any money on receipt, or otherwise, given by us to others for collection. But those entitled thereto must collect for themselves.

W. R. ALMOND.

November 29th, 1858. n59.

R. H. FARNHAM,

General Land Agent, and Dealer in Land Warrants and Scrip.

Lecompton, K. T.

A LARGE stock of LAND WARRANTS constantly on hand and for sale to Pre-Emptors on the most favorable terms, either for cash, or in the way of "Time Entries."

All Land warrants sold at this office purchased at well known Eastern Banking Houses, and will be fully guaranteed in all respects, and without limit as to time.

October 1 1857. n10y

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LAWRENCE, K. T n39m6

Roofing, Guttering, Spouting

AND all kinds of **JOB WORK**, done promptly and in the most perfect manner.

Lawrence, Sept. 9, 1858. **GILMORE.** n57

H. LOWMAN. 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.

M. G. TAYLOR. R. M. BROWN

FARNHAM & BROWN,

General Land Agents,

AND DEALERS IN

LAND WARRANTS AND EXCHANGE,

Lecompton, Kansas. Office two doors north of United States Land Office. A large stock of Land Warrants constantly on hand, and for sale, or exchange for cash or on time, at current rates. Particular attention paid to all business relating to the adjustment of contested claims, payment of taxes, collections, &c. All land warrants sold at this office fully guaranteed in every particular. 2-tf

M. G. Taylor, Notary Public.

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E. C. K. GARVEY & Topeka City Real Estate Agency, office in Garvey's Block corner of Kansas Avenue and Fifth Street, Topeka, Kansas Territory.

City Lots of every description for sale or exchange.

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Business Lots, improved and unimproved, for sale or rent.

Choice farms near the city, for gardens and residences.

Farms in every stage of improvement.

Business stands, Mills, &c., &c.

City Interests, &c.

Two Stores, well situated, for rent, by

E. C. K. GARVEY

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New Goods, fresh from New York and Boston.

FUR GOODS OF ALL KINDS, BY THE PACKAGE.
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HATS & CAPS, LATE STYLE, do do do
BOOTS & SHOES, SHOPS & BOOTS, do do do
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Ladies Rubber Goods, every Description.

A few more of those beautiful LACE AND WATCH SPRING

HOOP SKIRTS,

THE SUPPLY NOT EQUAL TO THE DEMAND.

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A new and desirable stock of late styles of

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Consisting of

ALL WOOL OVER SHIRTS.
do UNDER do
NEW STYLES do do HEAVY TWEED do
do HEAVY SILK UNDER do
do do DRAWERS do
EXTRA FORTNSOUTH ALL WOOL SHIRTS & DRAWERS.
and a complete assortment of

HOSIERY, &c.

EXTRA DUCK, GLOVES, MITTENS & GAUNTLETS
do BUFFIN do do do
do SEAL SKIN do do do
do ALL Wool do do do

A superior article of

"Guerincau-Aubrya."

WHITE AND COLORED KID GLOVES.

CARDET BAGS, PATENT BOOT SHINS, COLLARS, SPANTS BELTS, do LAMY, do BRACES, Wood BRUSHES, WHITE & CO. CORSETS, BOOT OVERALLS, CARPET BAGS, BRUSHES, JACKETS, LEGGINS, PARCAGES, BALMORALS, TIES, SCARFS, CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, CORSETS AND BRASSES.

For Overcoats, Shoes, Leggins;

DRIVER'S GLOVES, MITTENS,

GAUNTLETS, LINED

KID GLOVES, LINED KID MITTENS,

Lined Ladies Shoes.

PATENT LEATHER BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS, FRENCH CALF BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, PUMPS, &c.

Clothing! Clothing!

BOOTS & SHOES! BOOTS & SHOES!

Hats & Caps! Hats & Caps!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

All of the above goods at PANIC PRICES, to suit the times.

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P. O. BOX No. 1471.

Pawnee Land District.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED, in accordance with the provisions of a law passed by the Territorial Legislature, Recorder for the Pawnee Land District. All instruments, of whatever kind, affecting the Titles of any Real Estate in this Land District, may be recorded in his office and be equally a lien on the Real Estate described therein as if filed in the county in which such Real Estate is situated. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

G. A. REYNOLDS

Lawrence, K. T., F 15, 1858. n26tf.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons having business, will please call and settle with either.

R. S. STEVENS,

WILSON SHANNON.

November 10th, 1858. n60tf

S. C. POST. B. C. THOMPSON.

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Importers and wholesale Dealers in

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Choice Tobacco & Segars,

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Fever and Ague Remedies,

CHALLENGE COMPARISON. Jayne's Fever and Ague Pills. Sappington's Pills. Smith's Tonic Syrup. Osgood's Indian Cholagogue; for sale by Lecompton at

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PATENT WIND-POWER.

This is the only safe WIND-POWER that has ever been invented for heavy work; it is completely housed from all Gales or Storms, and so *Arranged* that the wind can be shut off or let on at pleasure, thus regulating the motion of the wheel to the desired pitch, however long the gale blows. It is also perfectly free from all back wind, consequently working with the wind than anything of the kind ever before the public.

During the short time it has been before the people, it has taken the preference, and will continue to do so as long as the wind is a motive power. The wheel is always in a position to receive the wind from whatever direction it may blow. One is now working a pump on the premises of the Inventor (at Palatine, Cook Co., Illinois,) that is wheel eight feet in diameter, with three feet sheet; it raises water sufficient for the largest Stock Farms, and works in the lightest or heaviest winds with equal success.

I am prepared to sell

Individual and Territorial Rights

for the above named Patent Wind-Power.

S. W. BRIGGS, GENERAL AGENT,

For Kansas Territory

I certify, that I have seen the above described Patent in full operation, I believe it is not only a good, durable and lasting machine, but a real benefit to the public.

R. H. JOHNSON.