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THE LECOMPTON UNION.

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The Lecompton Union.

A. W. JONES, B. H. BENNETT, } EDITORS.

LECOMPTON, K. T., SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1857.

VOLUME 1—NUMBER 39

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CHAPTER I.—An Act to relieve the Commissioner of Pensions from the performance of certain ministerial duties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the Commissioner of Pensions is hereby authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to appoint such persons as may from time to time be thought proper to sign the name of said Commissioner of Pensions to certificates or warrants of bounty land, and to attest the same; and such warrants so signed shall be valid to all intents and purposes as if signed by said commissioner.

Approved, February 20, 1857.

CHAP. IV.—An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the Names of Vessels in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized to permit the owner or owners of any vessel to change the name of the same, when, in his opinion, there shall be sufficient reason for making the same; and he may establish such rules and regulations as he shall deem proper for that purpose.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

CHAP. VIII.—An Act to define the Jurisdiction of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States for the District of East Tennessee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the jurisdiction of the district and circuit courts of the United States for the eastern district of Tennessee be and the same is hereby declared to extend to and include the following counties of said State to wit: Anderson, Blount, Bledsoe, Bradley, Campbell, Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Greene, Hawkins, Hamilton, Hancock, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, McMinn, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Polk, Rhea, Roane, Sevier, Scott, Sullivan, Washington, Union, and Cumberland, and any new county which may hereafter be formed out of the territory of one or more of said counties shall be included in said jurisdiction.

Approved, March 19, 1856.

CHAP. IX.—An Act relating to punishment in the penitentiary.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, where any judicial district has been or can be hereafter established, the circuit and district courts of the United States shall have power to sentence any convicted offender to imprisonment in any penitentiary and hard labor, to the penitentiary within the State, though it be out of the judicial district in which the sentence is given.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the judges in Louisiana, in the district of Orleans, in the northern district of Illinois, be authorized to transfer to the penitentiary of the respective states any prisoner or prisoners who may now be confined to jail in other districts, and who have been by law sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary.

Approved, March 29, 1856.

CHAP. XI.—An Act to continue temporarily the land-offices at Indianola, in the State of Michigan, and at Palmyra, in the State of Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the land-office at Indianola, in the State of Michigan, and the office itself, shall be continued and kept open for the sale of public land, subject to the laws of the land office in Indianola, in the State of Michigan, and the office itself, shall be continued and kept open for the sale of public land, subject to the laws of the land office in Palmyra, in the State of Missouri, and the officers in said offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for the public business, and transact the same, and perform the same duties, as other officers of the United States, in all and all the privileges and facilities allowed by the act of Congress of the second March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places," shall be and are hereby extended to said port. A surveyor of the customs shall be appointed to reside at said port and perform the duties prescribed by law, and shall receive in full compensation for his services a salary of one thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That Peoria, in the State of Illinois, be and is hereby constituted a port of delivery within the collection district of New Orleans, and there shall be appointed a surveyor of the customs for such port, who shall be resident thereat. Said surveyor shall perform the duties and receive the salaries and emoluments prescribed by the act of Congress approved on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places."

Approved, April 5, 1856.

CHAP. XIII.—An Act making appropriations for exploring and making the peaceable disposition of the Indian Tribes on the Pacific, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of three hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, for restoring and maintaining the peaceable disposition of the Indian tribes on the Pacific.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of gunpowder for the Pacific coast.

Approved, April 3, 1856.

Hon. Samuel Prentiss, Judge of the United States District Court, and for many years a leading member of Vermont in the Congressional Halls, died at Montpelier, on the morning of the 2d inst.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Feb. 5, 1857.

HON. O. H. BROWNE:

SIR—At a meeting of the Central Committee of Douglas County, I was desired to request of you, for publication, a copy of your speech delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 2d inst.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. A. MACLEAN,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, K. T.
Feb. 6, 1857.

HON. O. H. BROWNE:

DEAR SIR—The undersigned, believing that the public good will be greatly promoted by the publication of your clear and lucid remarks in the House, on the 2nd inst., the bill repealing the Twelfth Section of "An act to punish offences against slave property" being under consideration, respectfully request that a copy of the same be prepared for publication.

W. H. Jenkins, W. G. Mathias,
W. H. Tebbs, Joseph P. Carr,
R. L. Kirk, D. J. Johnson,
Wm. J. Young, J. W. Martin.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, K. T.
Feb. 25, 1857.

GENTLEMEN:

Your kind and complimentary notes of the 5th and 6th of the present month, asking for a copy of my remarks in the House of Representatives, on the 2nd instant, were duly received. I spoke from an ample abstract, but such a one as no other person than myself could understand. I have therefore been under the necessity of re-writing every sentence. I have delayed complying with your request, not merely from an aversion to the manual labor of writing, but I have delayed the task until the close of the session, that I might perform it in quietude and at my leisure. You are well aware that the tumultuous scenes within the House, the death-rattle and the pall without, have excited quietude and leisure from the capital during many gloomy days and more gloomy nights. Still let us hope; though treason, arson and assassination meet us at every footstep, still let us hope. There is a God, and thanks to his wisdom and power, there is a hell!

In conclusion, gentlemen, accept for yourselves, and those whom you represent and with whom you are associated, assurances of cordial regard and abiding esteem.

Truly your friend,
O. H. BROWNE.

To General L. A. Maclean, Chairman of the Central Democratic Committee of Douglas county; Hon. Wm. G. Mathias, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and other members of the House.

Speech of O. H. Browne, of Douglas County, delivered in the House of Representatives, Feb'y 2d, 1857, the bill repealing the 12th section of "An act to punish offences against Slave property" being under consideration.

MR. SPEAKER:

I do not wish to confine my remarks strictly to the bill under consideration. I propose—with the indulgence of the House—to take a brief, cursory, and general view of Kansas legislation.

The first session of the Legislature was limited to sixty days, by the act of Congress organizing the Territory. It was necessary to commence anew, with the alphabet of legislation. An entire code was to be enacted. Could that be done in the time specified by Congress? We could not codify by steam—we had no legislative telegraph. We could not make water burn or iron swim. We were not convened on the Isle of Patmos; nor was it reasonable to expect a code for Kansas amid the thunders and lightnings of Sinai. We could make no pretensions to inspiration or spiritual philosophy; and we were therefore, compelled to relinquish all claims to the laurels of *fast men*, and settle down into the commonplace character of firm citizens.

The economy of inanimate nature demonstrates that constant agitation, and eternal repose are alike injurious to beneficial progress. The animal kingdom has received more important accessions from the slow and parsimonious gestation of its quadrupeds, than the rapid and prolific fecundity of its vermin. According to mythology, Icarus experienced the sad effects of reckless ambition. The tragic catastrophe of Phaeton conveys, even through the mysticism of fable, a salutary admonition. In modern biography, as well as sacred history, we trace the career of many a Jehu and many a Judas.—While we, therefore, eschewed the distinguished appellation of *fast men*, we bowed in humble reverence to the spirit of rational progress—while we aimed at improvement in moral excellence, we had no desire to eclipse the glory of St. Paul—while we venerated the great and adored its victim, we had no ambition to distance Jesus Christ in our progressive philanthropy;—and while we cherished the aspiring dignity of human nature, we did not attempt to rush into the holy of holies, elbow our way to the throne of Jehovah,

"Snatch from his hand, the balance and the rod,
Re-judge his justice, be the God of God."

Aside from laws of a general nature, consider the amount of special legislation that was pressed upon the attention of the first Legislature—provision for the election of county and township officers—the disposition of county boundaries and county seats—and last but not least, the location of the capital of the Territory.

If the memoir of Gibbon was composed nine times, and then left unfinished; if Newton wrote his favorite work on chronology fifteen times; if Tasso's productions cost him much labor; if it cost Bockland six months' labor to prepare thirty pages of his work on physeology; if Bancroft, the Gibbon of America, has devoted his profound talents to the compilation of the history of his country, at the rate of a volume in about three yea s; if Virgil spent seven years in composing the Æneid; if the translation of the Iliad and Odyssey afforded Cowper ten years of useful and pleasing employment; if Socrates devoted his leisure moments for ten years, to the composition of one discourse; if Rossean's Emilius cost him twenty years study and three years in composition; if the erudite Silliman devoted thirty years to the science of geology, how ungenerous for Congress to expect a mere tyro Legislature to organize a Territory into counties and townships, and enact an entire code of laws in sixty days? Congress expected all this to be done at the first session. All subsequent sessions are limited to forty days, and no extra session can be held except in case of some great public emergency.

The act of Congress organizing the Territory, provides that a chief clerk and one assistant may be chosen for each House; but it expressly declares that no others shall be paid by the United States. Who then is to engross all the bills?—Who is to enroll all the laws that may be enacted with the velocity of lightning—or rather, that may be discovered already enacted like the Mormon Bible? If this economizing act of Congress were literally construed, a chief clerk and one assistant would have to perform the laborious task of at least four men. But such is evidently not the construction intended by the authors of the act. The same Congress subsequently passed an act appropriating twenty thousand dollars for compensation and mileage of members of the Legislative Assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the Assembly.—They also appropriated fifteen hundred dollars for the contingent expenses of the Territory. The first amply provision was made for contingent expenses. It is an ancient and honored maxim in construing statutes, that he who sticks to the letter, sticks in the bark, *qui hœret in litera, hœret in cortice*.

The bill read in the Senate, Feb. 12, 1853, allowed the chief clerk five dollars a day; but the succeeding Congress came very near immortalizing itself by saving to the national treasury, the enormous sum of one dollar a day, in the important item of clerk hire. We have plenty of money to purchase the Messilla Valley; plenty of money to purchase Russian America; plenty of money to buy all the free soil on the American continent; plenty of money to increase the enormous salaries of foreign ministers, and members of the cabinet; but when a buncombe demonstration of economy is to be made, we may safely anticipate a terrific cracking among the dry bones of laborious clerks.

Thus embarrassed by congressional restrictions, and the factious policy of Gov. Reeder, the first Legislature adopted, or rather re-enacted, the principle laws of Missouri. Let Greece enjoy the institutions of Lycurges, Rome of Justinian, England of her Alfred and her Edward, but Kansas will guard and cherish the code of Missouri—the code of virtue and of honor. Among the acts of original legislation, the act supplemental to an act to provide for the collection of the Revenue," has been the subject of much denunciation. Notwithstanding it is limited in its operations to the year 1855, and cannot be construed as having effect in any subsequent year, bitter animadversions of this act have come to us from the North and East. In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, however, taxation is an elementary and fundamental principle in the basis of representation. In Rhode Island they have this identical dollar law—not a mere statute, but a provision in the present Constitution of that State, adopted in 1842.

If the Kansas Legislature in assessing a poll tax of one dollar on each elector, has sold the right of suffrage to white men, then the New York constitutional convention of 1846 sold it to free negroes. If Kansas has sold the elective franchise, then Pennsylvania the home of Governor Reeder and the home of Governor Geary, has done the same thing, at every election for the last eighteen years. No man over twenty-two years of age, can vote in Pennsylvania, without having paid a tax.

In organizing the Territory, Congress provided that every actual resident shall be entitled to vote. The Legislative Assembly did not attempt to modify this act, but left the act of residence precisely where Congress left it. They did not arrogate to themselves wisdom superior to that of Congress. Governor Reeder says that the self-esteem of the first Legislature was omnipotent. But Sir, their esteem for the Organic law of the Territory compelled them to bow with profound reverence to this act of wise legislation, by our congressional superiors. The first Legislature have been severely censured for acts of commission and omission, but this omission to amend an act of Congress, appears to be one of their most odious crimes.

The oath of the elector and the oath of the officer are assigned as reasons why Free-State men cannot vote under the laws of Kansas, assist in their execution, or obey their injunctions. The elector and the officer are required by the Kansas Statutes, to take an oath to support and sustain the Fugitive Slave Laws of 1793 and 1850. The twenty-third section of the act organizing the Territory of Kansas, provides: "That the right of suffrage and of holding office, shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who have declared on oath, their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the provisions of this act."

What are the provisions of this act?—The twenty-eight section declares that the Fugitive Slave Laws of 1793 and 1850 shall extend to, and be in full force in this Territory. Then is not an oath to support the Organic Act equivalent to an oath to support the Fugitive Slave Laws?

"What mighty difference can there be,
Twixt cursing and damnation?"

It is difficult, if not impossible, to escape the force of the argument in favor of existing "test oaths," as they are called, when applied to foreigners. And shall the Legislative Assembly of Kansas require loyal foreigners to take an oath not required of native traitors? There is probably not a member of this House who would vote for such an unjust distinction. If the laws requiring existing oaths were repealed, and an oath to support the Organic Act substituted, the grave legislative revolution would amount to nothing more than the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee—between a sugar-coated pill and the same pill without the sugar. Will the Free-State men of the Territory thank this Legislature for sugar coating their pills? No, Sir! They will treat your pill boxes as the ladies of Lawrence did the whiskey barrels the other day. They will throw them into the streets, and empty them into the sewers. The grin of contempt—the laughter of hate, and the hisses of scorn will be the reward of your medicinal kindness.

These horrible "test oaths," concerning which the world has heard so much gossip and gas, during the late Presidential campaign, are nothing more after all, than an oath to support the laws of the United States. These Gorgons and chimeras concerning which Governor Geary declaims so pathetically in his message, are nothing more than the same oath in substance, which every President is required to take, before he can assume the functions of Chief Magistrate of the United States. Is it beneath the dignity of a citizen of Kansas, to take an oath substantially identical with that which James Buchanan will take on the 4th of March next? Sublime absurdity!

"An act to prevent trespass on the possessions of settlers on the public lands" has been denounced by Governor Reeder and his followers, as a repeal of the preemption law. It is a matter of serious regret that the obsolete slang of Governor Reeder has been burnished up and incorporated in the first annual message of Governor Geary. This act merely protects the actual settler in the possession of three hundred and twenty acres of the public lands. It does not interfere with the question of title, in any way. It actually disclaims all such interference. It provides in the first section that the plaintiff in any action under it, shall not be required to prove title to the soil. Why not? Because the Legislature knew as well at least as Governor Reeder or Governor Geary, that they had no jurisdiction or right to legislate on that subject. The Legislature of Wisconsin enacted the same law. Iowa re-enacted it. Both acts were submitted to Congress, as required by the Organic laws of those Territories. Congress approved of both, and actually extended this identical law, together with other acts of Wisconsin, over the territory of Minnesota. And yet Governor Reeder and Governor Geary, in the "omnipotence of their self esteem," have denounced this act as a repeal—a violation of the pre-emption law. Bald denunciation, unsupported by fact or plausible fiction, requires no notice.

"An act to grant pre-emption to School lands, in certain cases," has attracted less attention; but there are men in our midst ready to expose their ignorance by denouncing this act of wise and just legislation. As guardians of the school fund, the Legislature assumed the custody, and exercised control over the munificent and magnificent donation of public lands for the use of schools. If they are not the proper guardians of that fund, who are? The county courts are mere creatures of the Legislature, and cannot of course exercise greater powers than their creator.

The act proposed to be repealed, or rather the twelfth section of which, it is proposed to repeal "An act to punish offences against slave property," has been, perhaps, more ferociously assailed than any other act of the Kansas Legislature. And it is the most vulnerable—the most objectionable. The principle of this statute is that he who incites a slave to the commission of crime, shall suffer the penalty of the law, as the chief offender—Who will not cordially endorse this principle? Justice to the slave demands its recognition. True, the twelfth section, which provides that any free person who shall deny the right to hold slaves in this Territory, shall be imprisoned two years, never has been, and probably never will be enforced. To give any individual or party, however, the credit of preventing its execution, is decidedly amusing. It might as well, perhaps, be repealed. But before comparing it with the bloody edicts of Draco, as has been done by pre-eminent friends of the Legislature, let it be remembered that the circumstances under which that law was enacted, demanded the most stringent measures. People at a distance, who are not acquainted with the true condition of society in Kansas, are not competent to judge of the fitness and propriety of any act of the Legislature. Such persons would do themselves great credit by simply attending to their own business. Extremes make their own laws, and they always will, though political defamation and holy slander may be the reward of the public servant. He may be hung and burned in effigy. He may die before his services are appreciated; but the gushing homage of another age will atone for the stupidity and ingratitude of his contemporaries.

As to negroes, whether bond or free, my only wish is now—always has been, and probably always will be, that they were all in Africa. I have never failed to express that wish on all proper occasions, public and private, in the first Legislature, and while a candidate for that position. If every negro on the face of the earth were sent home to the land of his forefathers, I would thank my God devoutly for the moral revolution—a revolution worthy of the energies of Omnipotence. But man, the personification of little, haughty ignorance, might as well attempt to annihilate the Rocky Mountains.

The notorious Twelfth Section came before the House of Representatives in the shape of an amendment, recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom had been referred the original Council bill; and although I was a member of that Committee, I never heard of the existence of such an idea until it was read by the Clerk. Mr. Banks moved that the bill and amendments be printed, in order that each member might have an opportunity of reading and reflecting on so important a proposition before voting on its final passage. I advocated the printing, but the opposition to it was so great that Mr. Banks withdrew his motion, and the bill with this obnoxious amendment became a law so far as the House of Representatives was concerned, within one hour after the amendment was read the first time.

It was my settled intention, previous to the appearance of the President's Message, to introduce a bill repealing this Twelfth Section; but as our distinguished national Executive expresses a hope that Congress will see that no act shall remain on our statute book, violative of the provisions of the Constitution. I thought it really a great pity to deprive our potent Congress of the pleasure of such an act of usurpation. On further reflection, however, I acted on my original intention, and introduced the bill under consideration. President Pierce, like many leading editors in the North and East, appears to be slightly deficient in correct information, as to the history and provisions of the law organizing this Territory. The original bill introduced into the Senate by Judge Douglas, contained the usual provision in organizing territories, that the laws of the territorial legislature should be submitted to Congress for their approval. An opponent of the bill—Mr. Chase of Ohio, I believe—sneered at the idea of popular sovereignty in a territory where the Legislature could not enact a valid law, without the approbation of Congress. On motion of the author of the bill, the obnoxious provision was immediately stricken out. As the law now exists, the Legislature of Kansas is as independent of Congress as any Legislature in the Union.—The combination of the executive, legislative and judicial functions, was Jefferson's definition of despotism. If President Pierce's recommendation should be carried out by Congress, it would be a flagrant usurpation of power—an advance towards despotism—the union of legislative and judicial functions. If any law of Kansas is in violation of the Constitution, or otherwise invalid, the judiciary and her own Legislature are the only powers competent to annul or repeal it.

It is worse than useless—it is unwise and criminal for President Pierce in his last annual message to attempt to escape from the responsibility of his own acts, by charging the difficulties in Kansas to the "unwise legislation" of her own Assembly. The origin of her difficulties bears date anterior to the existence of her Legislature. As the organization of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, the entire South asked for a Southern man as Governor of Kansas, and willingly conceded to the North the Governorship of Nebraska. This policy was dictated by common sense, as well as common justice. And yet President Pierce has adhered to his determination to force Northern men into the Gubernatorial chair of the Southern territory, and Southern men into the executive office of the northern territory. This unnatural policy is the remote but true origin of all our difficulties. And yet President Pierce attempts to daub the Legislature of Kansas with the consequences of his own mal-administration; and records his slander in his last annual message.

Of the military operations in the Territory, under the brilliant auspices of Gov. Geary, it is not necessary to speak. Private soldiers are not admitted to the august councils of war. It is their business to deal in gunpowder, while Governors, Generals and subaltern officers illuminate the world with gas light. So great was the mania for office, that many-persons volunteered on condition of future promotion, and present exemption from the duties of a private. I speak from personal knowledge, but not from disappointment. I was not an aspirant, but impelled by a sense of duty to contribute my feeble efforts in the defence of law and order. I withheld my name from the muster-roll until the offices were all filled, and then volunteered the next day, and served as a private soldier until the company was disbanded by order of the Governor.

Time has already rendered it unnecessary to notice many of the charges against the first Legislature. It was asserted and believed by many, that the Legislature had created offices, and elected men to fill them for the term of six years; whereas four years is the longest term of any elective office created by the Legislature. The Sheriffs, Judges of Probate, County Commissioners, and County Treasurers, elected by the Legislature, hold their offices for two years only, or until the general election in 1857. These offices will then be filled by an election by the people, for the term of two years. It was necessary that these officers should be filled previous to the first election under the organization created by the Legislature. It is the duty of the Sheriff, in person or by deputy, to attend each election, and to try the name of each voter. It is also the duty of the Judge of Probate and County Commissioners, to fix the number of precincts in each county.—The regular term being four years, if the Legislature had fixed the first term at less than two years, it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to have found men who were willing and competent to fill those offices.

Governor Geary places himself on a lone hand and the prospect of making a march. He is a strong advocate of the right of the people to elect their own officers. If he would recommend Congress to make the office of Governor elective, the people would undoubtedly appreciate the favor. According to the present laws of Kansas without any modification or repeal—according to the present laws, the people will elect their own Sheriffs, Judges of Probate, County Commissioners, and County Treasurers in October next. What does the Governor want? Would he have us order a special election to accommodate his peculiar friends? In nine months probation too long for their patience? Is the revolution of the spheres too slow? Would he have us accelerate their velocity? Such a operation might produce discord in their music.

Gov. Geary says in his message, that when he arrived in Kansas, he found the Territorial authority "powerless," utterly unable to vindicate violated law, or to sustain its own dignity. Again, in the same message, he says that he found within four miles of Lawrence, a force of twenty-seven hundred men, "organized as Territorial militia," determined on the destruction of that devoted city, and that they would have accomplished their object, but for his powerful interposition. These statements may possibly be consistent with each other, but it will require some ingenuity to make it apparent.

Gov. Geary asserts, (for he seldom stoops to argue anything) that "the Statutes are defective, as they do not contain the date of approval, nor the proper evidence of that fact, by having the Governor's signature." Does he not know ought he not, at least, I know, that Governor Reeder refused to sign any bill passed by the Legislature? Does he not know, ought he not to know, that every act in the Kansas Statutes, was deposited in the Governor's office, during the time required by the Organic Law, and was then re-passed by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses? Does he not know ought he not to know that those statutes which he condems as defective, are as valid as if they were signed by all the Governors out of purgatory.

In his special message, in the Sherrard case, Gov. Geary treats this House with contempt. A resolution was adopted, asking in the most respectful manner, for information. In his reply he heaps insult upon this body, and slander on the object of his persecution.

His veto message on the Bail Bill, which was read in this House, the first time this morning, is a model of its kind. But it is destitute of all the attributes, of all the qualities of a state paper, except the name. It more resembles the manifesto of an adventurer, or the stump speech of a desperado in politics, than a Governor's message. He charges the Legislature with attempting to corrupt the Judiciary. Has it come this—and shall he, an Executive tyrant, a mere Gubernatorial Quixot, be permitted to slander the representatives of the people? Is it a wonder that the Bail bill was immediately repassed by both Houses, with only one dissenting voice in each, the Governor's veto to the contrary notwithstanding?

The messages of our pusisant Governor afford no clue to the habits of their author. It is said, however, that he employs a literary stage engine of the horse power, and that he runs it during the silent hours of night. This arrangement, certainly, has its advantages. In the absence of correct information, the unimportant operation of suffing the candle affords a temporary relief to the depressing consciousness of mental vacuum; and then the heightening flame of the taper not unfrequently elicits from the dull embers of fancy a sympathetic spark of fortunate conception.

The members of the first Legislature of Kansas bowed with docility to the majesty of the people. *Let the people rule*, was their motto. No matter what their interests might be, they were prepared to sacrifice all on the altar of popular sovereignty. They were prepared to yield implicit obedience to the instructions of their constituents. Whether the people properly understand whether they are competent to attend to their own interests or not; it is their right to rule. If they ruin, it is their own business.

The people are God's own
Nobility; and wear their stars and
Their breasts, but in them.

Well and truly have the members of the calumniated Legislature contended for the rights of the people; and bravely have the people fought for the supremacy of law. The acts of that Legislature are perpetuated in the statute book and journals; and all the scorpions of jealousy and all the fiends of malice cannot tear them out from the archives of earth.

Why has the Kansas Legislature been pursued by the hounds of faction? Why has the blood of its members been required to quench the thirst of bandits and brigands? I shrink from no responsibility; but when I speak in eulogy of the first Legislature of Kansas, I allude to my late colleagues and associates, and not to my own humble position in that body. Then allow me to answer the question by repeating a truism, that has stood the test of six thousand years, that pre-eminence is the usual target for calumny. The literary republic, as well as the political arena, has in every age been the scene of this fearful epidemic.

Let a young man, fortunate, who has nothing to boast of but a noble soul, wealth never boasted and genius, [illegible] to show the world that one [illegible] spains are kindled in the breast of [illegible] jealousy of [illegible] the envy of those [illegible]

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KANSAS STATE
TOPEKA, KANSAS

universal shout, *hoop him down.* But it is consoling to review the array of gallant spirits, who have triumphed over poverty and prejudice and defamation.—The sons of song and the patriarchs of science, the votaries of every muse approach us with the shafts of criticism and calumny quivering in their sides. Homer is dubbed a lifeless author by the modern D'Israeli. Plato and Aristotle are said to have envied the reputation of their predecessors; but Plato was accused of falsehood and theft by cowardly thieves, who vainly strove to conceal their moral turpitude by casting the odium of their own crimes upon Plato; and Aristotle was represented by Cicero and Plutarch as ignorant and ambitious. The critics of Rome showered down upon the orations of Cicero the epithets cold, trifling and tiresome; nor did Plutarch escape the fiery ordeal. Bacon, of a later age, was denounced by Harvey and Coke, as a man of more show than depth of learning; but Harvey experienced the sluggish obscurity of the learned, and Coke was superseded at the Council table, by his immortal rival. Pope and Scott and Smollet were annoyed by envious critics.—Hume, with all his philosophy and indifference, once contemplated changing his name and country, that he might not be compelled to listen to the stupid jargon of envy. Byron died a voluntary exile in Greece. Des Cartes was driven from his native land by the ferocity of the French critics, and died among the wilds of Sweden. The towering genius of Montesquieu fell beneath the ponderous blows of criticism and calumny. Cumyns and Racine are among their numerous victims.

"What is slander?
It is a coward in a coat of mail,
That wages war against the brave and wise,
And like the long, less lizard, that will mar
The lion's sleep, it wounds the noblest breast."

The cuttle fish vainly endeavors to elude pursuit by discoloring the water in which it moves, with its foul secretions; and the slanderer often attempts to divert public censure from himself by imitating the disgusting example of a reptile. Of all the vermin that disgrace the human form, and pollute the earth on which they crawl with the foetid slime of their corrupt natures, the slanderer is the most deserving of scorn and contempt. The demon of slander alias his poisonous fangs at both sexes and all conditions. The affiar and the ermine, decrepid age and blooming youth, are food for his infernal appetite. The clergy, the judge, the statesman, the warrior and the humble citizen, all have suffered the lacerations of slander. The friend of his race looks anxiously around and inquires, what power is there to save us? There is only one power on earth that can save us, and that is the POWER OF PUBLIC OPINION.

Should any one deem these passing remarks deficient in the amenities of literature, or the proprieties of the occasion, he may possibly arrive at the conclusion that their author, at least, entertains a different opinion. The fact that such person does not appreciate their peculiar fitness, is sufficient evidence that they were not intended for him. As it is impossible for another to decipher my intentions, independent of my language, it is useless to conjecture, and equally futile to resort to the criminal process of manufacturing the desired commodity. The least that courtesy requires, therefore, is to withhold expressions prompted by unreflecting impulses, and attributed that to motives of vindictiveness which might otherwise provoke hostility.

In consideration of peculiar circumstances, not necessary to mention, but over which I have had no control, I shall take this opportunity—with the indulgence of the House—of saying some things which I should not otherwise have said. About thirty months ago, I settled in Douglas district, without the influence of family or friends or fortune. After a journey of two thousand miles, I arrived a solitary stranger. Pardon my egotism—pardon my egotism, if, in alluding to my constituents, I speak too freely of myself. They received me, not with unworthy doubts and mean suspicions, engendered in ignorance and nurtured by jealousy, the elements of a patriotism that hems itself in by the ideal boundaries of a state, or the more contracted limits of a county. Their reception was in keeping with their noble natures, and cheering to a stranger's heart. When prostrated by disease, there was no passing by on the other side. When unanimously nominated for the first Legislature, by one of the largest public meetings ever held in the district, I, of course, wished to avoid the discredit of defeat; but I can safely appeal to every citizen of Kansas, and to all men now living, for the truth of the assertion, that the nomination was not solicited by me. No friend of mine traversed the district, begging a place on the ticket for my name. During the campaign, I am public speech, or private, I uttered my place on the ticket. [illegible] man who could unite the party [illegible] offer in conversation, at [illegible] The people declined [illegible] and elected the ticket. [illegible] to make one dem [illegible] impugn the validity of that election.—Take the poll list and ballot box, as the judges appointed by Gov. Reeder left them, and they present a majority of nearly two to one in favor of the squatter's ticket. There was no irregularity in THEIR proceedings. Like their immortal prototype and political progenitor, THEY could not err. Up to the time when two of those judges left the house in which the election was held, no man had voted who was not personally known by the judges to be an actual settler; and the votes of many, actual, *bona fide* and well known settlers had been refused, because they could not take the oath prescribed by the mushroom autocrat of Kansas. Tyranny is the worst of treason. The judge who blemishes his ermine with the stain of faction—the executive officer who neglects or violates his trust, is more a brigand than the robber-chief.

At the second election, it so happened that I was the only member, out of five from Douglas county, who was nominated for re-election. I was therefore alone responsible for the vote of the first Legislature. I had voted for the most stringent measures of that stringent body. During the turmoil of the Presidential campaign, my rifle and horse were stolen, and my house plundered and burned by an abolition banditti. At the time of the election I was a private soldier in the mounted riflemen—a company of volunteers, called out by the proclamation of the Executive of the Territory. And yet disappointed aspirants for the nomination, and free soil malcontents, seized the opportunity afforded by my absence, and brought out an independent, pro-slavery candidate, with the avowed design of defeating my election.

Forged tickets, and falsehoods that would have made a fiend blush, were circulated over the county. The result was, that I was re-elected, over my competitor, by a vote of about *four to one!*

When first elected by a vote of nearly two to one, after throwing away more than two hundred votes said to have been polled by Missourians, I was truly grateful; but when re-elected by a vote of about four to one, despite the futile efforts of domestic factions and the official slanders of a Congressional Committee, I should be compelled to crush all my sympathies did I not approach the altar of our country's hope, and consecrate this occasion, by an offering gushing from the heart. Away with the heated zealousness of steoism! Away with the fanciful heroism that builds itself a throne amid the desolation of friendship. Give me the man of feeling—no matter whether a northern or a southern sun may have shed its genial rays on the pathway of his infancy and youth—no matter if his thoughts break forth in the simple dialect of untutored nature—no matter if he wears the homely garb of poverty, if his heart is where it ought to be, it is enough.

Were I merely to thank the people of Douglas county for all their kindness in sickness and in health, I should do injustice to my own feelings, and their generosity; but had I power to coin the emotions of my soul, then would I pay them in the currency of my gratitude.

As I came to the Territory without ambition, I can live, thank God, without office. At the close of the session, I shall go home and cultivate my farm with my own hands—earn my bread by the sweat of my brow—I will go home, nor will I annoy the people with solicitations for a third nomination.

Death of Wm. T. Sherrard—Public Meeting.

FEB. 26th, 1857.

At a meeting of sundry citizens, held at the store of Col. Jos. McCarty, Kansas City, Mo., Judge G. Toler was called to the Chair, and T. M. Crowder was appointed Secretary.

Maj. R. C. Miller explained the object of the meeting to be a tribute of respect to the memory of Wm. T. Sherrard, formerly of Virginia, and he moved that a committee of four be appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting.

The Chair appointed Messrs. R C Miller, Batt Jones, J C Borom, Jas. McCarty and A. W. Jones.

After retiring a few moments the committee offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st, That in the death of Wm. T. Sherrard, late Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas Territory, that the Territory has lost one of its most valuable citizens and society one of its most brilliant ornaments.

2d, That this meeting join his numerous friends in lamenting the loss of so much virtue, and that while they submit to the stern decree of an all wise Providence, they beg leave to tender their sincere sympathies to his kindred and friends trusting that they may receive consolation from the reflection that he died the death of an honorable man.

Resolved, That a committee of eight be appointed to arrange with the Captain of the steamboat "Star of the West" for conveying the remains of the deceased to St. Louis, and that as a last mark of respect this meeting follow his remains to the boat.

Resolved, That a copy of their proceedings be sent to his kindred in Virginia, and that they be published in the Kansas City Enterprise, the Star of Empire, Lecompton Union, and the Winchester Republican, and Virginian.

The Chair appointed the following committee as provided for in the 3d resolution:

J C Borom,	Joseph McCarty,
R C Miller,	Batt Jones,
A W Jones,	J C Anderson,

G. W. TOLER, President.
T. M. Crowder, Sec'y.

THE LECOMPTON UNION

A. W. JONES, } EDITORS,
B. H. BENNETT, }

LECOMPTON CITY, K. T.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10 1857.

☞ A. B. H. McGee, is our authorized agent for Westport, Mo.

☞ Postmasters, friendly to the cause, will please act as agents in getting up clubs &c.

Carey B. Whitehead, Esq., is our authorized agent for Doniphan county.

Dan'l L. Vandiver, is our authorized travelling and local agent for the State of Missouri to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Jos. A. Hutchinson, Esq., is our authorized Agent for Kansas City, Mo., and adjoining counties, to receive subscriptions, advertisements, &c.

Robert Richland, Esq., is our authorized agent for Lawrenceville, Va., and surrounding counties.

☞ Lee & Carter, Montgomery, Alabama, are requested to act as our agents, to take subscriptions and receive money.

☞ We invite particular attention to the act passed at the session of the Legislature, just closed, for taking a CENSUS and ELECTION for Delegates to Convention, to form a State Constitution.

It provides that the Sheriffs of the several counties of Kansas shall, between the 1st day of March and 1st day of April next, make an enumeration or take the census of all the free male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over twenty one years of age, and all other white persons *actually* residing within their respective counties, which returns are to be deposited with the Probate Judges of each county, and a copy posted by him at three of the principal precincts for public inspection; and the Probate Judges are to remain in session, from the time of receiving said returns until the 1st of May following, and if after hearing the facts, the names of any persons are improperly inserted, he is to strike them out; and if any are improperly omitted, he is to insert them.

The election for delegates takes place on the third Monday of June next. To entitle a person to vote, he must be an *actual* resident of the Territory for three months previous to the election, commencing on the third Monday of this month (March.) The bill is modeled after the Toomb's bill. If gives all parties an equal chance, so that there can be no cause for reasonable grumbling. Still the Abolitionists say that they will not vote, thereby recognizing the law that ordered the election. We should be lulled to inactivity by any such assertions. If they conclude that there is a chance to defeat our candidates, they will do as they have done before, bring out counter candidates. They hold a Convention on the 10th or March, at Topeka, the objects of which are unknown; and perhaps will remain so, outside of their organization. But don't let us stop to debate what they intend to do. Our duty, and the duty of the South is obvious. This election will decide, not only the destiny of Kansas, but the destiny of the South. It will determine whether the broad and enlightened principles of Democracy—equal rights and equal principles—are to rule over this fair land, or whether it is to be given up to the foul embrace of Abolitionism.

Mistake.

It is thought by a good many that the provisions of the 12th section, which was repealed by the last Legislature, are contained in the 11th section. This is a mistake; the 11th section refers only to printed matter; the 12th to both spoken and printed matter. The 11th section was intended to guard the insurrection of slaves, or their abduction from their masters. The 12th section makes it felony to assert or maintain, verbally or otherwise, that persons have not a right to hold slaves in this Territory. The 11th section is still in force, and is a wise and wholesome law; and provisions of a similar nature are incorporated into the statutes of every slaveholding State in the Union.

Premium

A pewter button will be awarded to that paper in the Territory that writes the best *puff* of Gov. Geary. Appearances favor the Herald of Freedom, and Kansas Constitutionalist; it is "nip and tug" between them, but the Herald, having more practice in this line, is a little ahead. A little more steam, Mr. Constitutionalist, and you may gain the prize yet. "The battle is not always to the strong, nor the race to the swift."

It is highly probable that the Kansas Tribune will take a hand ere long, and render the victory still more uncertain.—It is so accustomed to *dealing* in extravagancies of all *colors*, that in a game like this, it may be enabled to hold a *full* hand and rake down the *metal*.

A great many about here would like to bet on you, Mr. Constitutionalist, but are afraid to risk. Can't you give them a specimen in your next of what you can do?

"It has been discovered, with the exception of the law removing the capitol and those passed previous to it, none of the Kansas statutes are legal, they not having been submitted to the Governor for approval or rejection, as the organic law requires."

The above mare's nest was discovered by Gov. Geary, and proclaimed to the world in his message to the Legislature.—It is well known that after the removal of the Legislature from Pawnee to Shawnee Mission, Gov. Reeder refused to acknowledge their acts as valid and legal, and refused either to sign or return any bill presented to him within three days, as the Organic Act provides. Thus they become laws without his signature.—We can produce numerous witnesses if we deemed it necessary, of the most respectable character, and from Reeder's own State, who saw piles of bills lying on his table during the setting of the Legislature.

The Organic Act in relation to this subject, reads thus: "If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days, Sunday excepted, after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the assembly, by adjournment, prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law."

Our system of government is so happily constructed that there is no wrong without ample redress. If as Gov. Geary and the abolitionists say, the provisions of the Organic Act have not been complied with, why do they not test the matter before the proper tribunals—the courts of the country?

Delaware Reserve Lands.

The first inquiry of the emigrant after he reaches the Territory, is where can the best claims be procured? The tide now seems to run southward, under the erroneous impression that the best lands and most timber lay in that direction.

It is rumored that the government is negotiating for the Delaware lands lying across the river, opposite this place, comprising an area twelve miles square. A good many of our citizens have marked out claims. The soil is as rich as any in the world, with the greatest abundance of fine timber and well watered with numerous streams. This land is distant only two or three miles of this place, and twenty or twenty-five of Leavenworth.

We pronounce it emphatically the garden-spot of the Territory. If you wish hemp farms, stock farms, or grain farms, here is the place, and now is the time. There is not a claim in the whole reserve which will not sell for $1000 or $1500 without a lick of improvement.

The Sherrard Case.

The Kansas Constitutionalist, in speaking of the injury which was killed in the death of Sherrard, falls into several errors.

In the first place he says that the meeting was composed of the conservative men of Lecompton, when it is well known that a large portion were abolitionists from Lawrence, who came up in wagons on that day, at the instigation of McAllister—with the consent no doubt of Gov. Geary—for the sole purpose of denouncing one of our best and noblest citizens, and sustaining the tottering fortunes of a rotten Executive. The only conservative citizens from this place, conspicuous in the crowd, was Capt. Hampton and his aristocratic gang of convicted thieves.

In the second place, he says that when the resolutions were read, Sherrard pronounced them false, and a merchant of Lecompton, by the name of Sheppard, made reply, when Sherrard shot him twice. There is a merchant here by the name of Sheppardson, but whether he was present at the meeting or not, we are unable to state. We know this, however, that he took no active part in the proceedings. The man shot by Sherrard is named Sheppard, and lives on a claim within two or three miles of this place. He was captain of a company under Lane last summer.

Again he says: "An inflamatory extra from the Union office, says that J. A. W. Jones, a friend and inmate of the Governor's house, shot Sherrard in the head, and we have conversed with an eye witness who says that it was almost impossible to tell who did shoot him."

The Herald of Freedom gets out something of a similar nature. The object being not so much to shield the miserable wretch from merited punishment, but to break the force of the crushing charge we have made against Gov. Geary.

Immediately after the shooting, Jones said himself that he had shot Sherrard, and would do it again under similar circumstances; and several witnesses stated positively, before the committing court, that they saw him shoot Sherrard.

SHANNON HOTEL.—Our city has suffered more for the want of a good hotel, than any other cause. A charter was granted to some of the business men of this place by the last Legislature. Books have been opened, and nearly all the shares taken up. It is proposed to commence the erection of the Shannon Hotel in a short time, so as to finish it by the middle or latter part of Summer. We know of no better investment than stock in a good hotel at Lecompton, and it is the intention of the stockholders to make the Shannon Hotel, superior to all others in the Territory.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE TAKING OF THE CENSUS.

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

Section 1. That for the purpose of making an enumeration of the inhabitants entitled to vote under the provisions of this act, an apportionment and an election of members of a convention, it shall be the duty of the sheriff of each county in the Kansas Territory, and they are hereby required between the first day of March and the 1st day of April, 1857, to make an enumeration of all the free male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, and all other white persons actually residing within their respective counties, and for this purpose shall have power to appoint one or more deputies to assist in such duties, not to exceed one in each municipal township, each of whom before entering upon his office shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States, and faithfully and impartially discharge the duties imposed on him by this act according to the best of his skill and judgment; which oath or affirmation shall be administered to them severally, and be duly certified by a judge or clerk of the district Court, of the United States, or judge or clerk of the Probate court for the several counties, or by a justice of the peace, and returned and recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Territory.

Sec. 2. In case of any vacancy in the office of sheriff, the duties imposed upon such sheriff by this act, shall devolve upon and be performed by the judge of probate court of the county in which such vacancy may exist, who may appoint deputies not to exceed one in each municipal township; and in case the office of both sheriff and probate judge in any county shall be or become vacant, the Governor shall have power to appoint a person in the county to perform such duty, who shall have the same right to appoint deputies, take and subscribe the same oath, and perform all the requirements of this act as applied to sheriffs.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the sheriff, probate judge, or person appointed by the Governor as herein provided, in each county or election district, on or before the tenth day of April next, to file in the office of the probate judge for such county or election district, a full and complete list of all the qualified voters resident in his said county or election district on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, which list shall exhibit in a fair and legible handwriting the names of all such legal voters.

Sec. 4. It shall be and is hereby made the duty of each probate judge upon such returns being made, without delay, to cause to be posted at three of the most public places in each election precinct in his county or election district, one copy of such list of qualified voters, to the end that every inhabitant may inspect the same and apply to said probate judge to correct any error he may find therein, in the manner hereinafter provided.

Sec. 5. And probate judge shall remain in session each day, Sundays excepted, from the time of receiving said returns, until the first day of May next, at such places as shall be most convenient to the inhabitants of the county or election district, and proceed to the inspection of such lists, and if any be found incorrect, and finally determine according to the facts, without unnecessary delay, all questions concerning the commissions of any person from said returns, or the improper insertion of any name on said returns, and any other question affecting the integrity or fidelity of said returns, and for this purpose shall have power to administer oaths and examine witnesses, and compel their attendance in such manner as said judge shall deem necessary.

Sec 6 That as soon as the said lists of legal voters shall thus have been revised and corrected, it shall be the duty of the several probate judges to make outfull and fair copies thereof, and without delay furnish to the Governor of the Territory one copy, and to the Secretary of the Territory, one copy; and it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause copies thereof, distinguishing the returns from each county or election district to be printed and distributed generally among the inhabitants of the Territory, and one copy shall be deposited with the clerk of each court of record, or Probate Judge within the limits of said Territory, and one copy delivered to each judge of the election, and at least three copies shall be posted up at each place of voting.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the Governor and Secretary of the Territory so soon as the census shall be completed and returns made, proceed to make an apportionment of the members for a convention, among the different counties and election districts in said Territory, in the following manner. The whole number of legal voters shall divided by sixty, and beside the number of such division, rejecting any fraction of a unit, shall be the ratio or rule of apportionment of members among the several counties or election districts, and if any county or election district shall not have a number of legal voters thus ascertained equal to the ratio it shall be attached to some adjoining county or district, and thus form a representative district, the number of said voters in each county or district shall then be divided by the ratio, and the product shall be the number of representatives to be assigned to such county or district; Provided, That the loss in the number of members, caused by the fractions remaining in the several counties in the division of the legal voters thereof, shall be compensated by assigning to as many counties or districts as have the largest fractions, an additional member for its fraction as may be necessary to make the whole number of representatives sixty.

Sec. 8. An election shall be held for members of a convention to form a Constitution for the State of Kansas, according to the apportionment to be made as aforesaid on the third Monday in June next, to be held at the various election precincts established in the Territory, in accordance with the provisions of law on the subject, and at such places as shall hereafter be permitted to vote unless his name shall appear upon said corrected list.

Sec. 9. The board of county commissioners shall appoint the places of voting for their respective counties or election districts. They shall appoint three suitable persons to be judges of the election, at each place of voting. They shall cause a notice of the places of holding elections in their respective counties or districts, to be published and distributed in every election district or precinct, ten days before the day of election. If any judge of election, so appointed, shall fail or refuse to perform the duties of his said office, the legal voters assembled at the place, and on the day appointed for said election, shall have the power to fill such vacancy by election amongst themselves.

Sec. 10. The judges of election shall each before entering on the duties of his duties, make oath or affirmation that he will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of judge of the election according to law; which oath shall be administered by any officer authorized to administer oaths. The clerks of election shall be appointed by the Judges, and shall take the like oath or affirmation, to be administered by the judge of election, or any of the officers aforesaid. Duplicate returns of election shall be made and certified by the Judges and clerks, one of which shall be deposited with the board of county commissioners for the county in which the election shall be held, and the other shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Territory, and the one having the highest number of votes in his county or election district, shall be the representative for such county or district. And in case of a tie or a contest in which it cannot be satisfactorily determined who was duly elected, the convention when assembled shall order a new election as herein provided.

Sec. 11. Every bona fide inhabitant of the Territory of Kansas on the third Monday of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, being a citizen of the United States, over the age of twenty-one years and who shall have resided three months next before said election in the county in which he offers to vote, and not otherwise, whatever, shall be entitled to vote at said election; and any person qualified as a voter may be a delegate to said convention and no others.

Sec. 12. All persons hereby authorized to take oaths or affirmations in the taking thereof, shall have power to administer oaths, and examine persons on oath in all cases where it may be necessary to the full and faithful performance of their duties under this act.

Sec. 12. If any person, by menace, threats, or force, or by any other unlawful means, shall directly or indirectly attempt to influence any qualified voter in giving his vote, or deter him from going to the polls, or disturb or hinder him in the free exercise of his right of suffrage at said election, the person so offending shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by fine not less than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not less than three months nor more than six, or by both.

Sec. 14. That every person not being a qualified voter according to the provisions of this act, who shall vote at any election, within said Territory, knowing that he is not entitled to vote, and every person who at the same election shall vote more than once, whether at the same or a different place, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dolls. nor exceeding two hundred, or by imprisonment not less than three months, nor exceeding six, or both.

Sec. 15. Any person, whatsoever, who may be charged with holding the election herein authorized, who shall wilfully and knowingly commit any fraud or irregularity whatever, with the intent to hinder or prevent, or defeat a fair expression of the popular vote in the said election, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not less than six months, nor more than twelve months, or both.

Sec. 16. The delegates thus elected, shall assemble in convention at the capital of said Territory, on the first Monday of September next, and shall proceed to form a constitution and State Government, which shall be Republican in its form, for admission into the Union, on equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, by the name of the State of Kansas.

Sec. 17. Said Convention, when assembled shall elect a presiding officer and all other officers necessary for the transaction of their business. And the members and officers of said convention shall be entitled to receive the same compensation as the members and officers of the Legislative Assembly of Kansas Territory, to be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 18. All sheriffs and other officers, for the discharge of the duties required of them by this act, shall be entitled to receive four dollars for each day they are necessarily employed.

Sec. 19. Doniphan shall constitute the first election district; Brown and Nemaha the Second; Atchison the Third; Leavenworth the Fourth; Jefferson the Fifth; Calhoun the Sixth; Marshall the Seventh; Riley the Eighth; Johnson the Ninth; Douglas the Tenth; Shawnee, Richardson and Davis the Eleventh; Lykins the Twelfth; Franklin the Thirteenth; Weller, Breckinridge, Wise and Madison the Fourteenth; Bourbon and Coffey the Fifteenth; Linn the Sixteenth; Anderson the Seventeenth; Bourbon, McGhee, Dorn and Allen the Eighteenth; Woodson Wilson, Godfrey, Greenwood and Hunter the Nineteenth.

Sec. 20. All votes given at the election herein provided for, shall be viva voce.

Sec. 21. Returns of said enumeration shall be according to the following tabular form:

No.	Names of Heads of Families.	Males.	Females.	Total legal voters.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Late and Important from Nicaragua.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17.

The steamer Texas, from San Juan de Nicaragua on the 10th, has arrived at the Balize. She reports that the Tennessee had arrived out.

Colonels Titus and Lockridge had proceeded up the river and attacked 300 Costa Ricans on Cody's Point, at the mouth of the Peripaqua, whom they defeated with a large loss. The American loss was trifling. The machinery of the trifling steamer then getting out of order; it was obliged to back to Punta Arenas, where the damage was repaired, and had again gone up. There was but little doubt that the Americans would be in full possession of the river in less than a week.

Dates from Walker on the 3d, per the Orizaba, via Panama, state that the enemy under Corvas had appeared, near Rivas and been driven back. On the 28th, Gen. Henningsen, with a force of 400, attacked 1,500 of the enemy at George, driving them from their position, and then returned to Rivas. Walker's whole force was 1,300; it for duty, 1,106. His army was in excellent health and spirits, with provisions and ammunition for three months.

A private despatch from the agent of the associated press at Greytown, dated the 10th, confirms the above intelligence.

THE PLATFORM.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY
CHAMPIONS OF

Squatter Sovereignty and the Constitution!

DOWN WITH ABOLITIONISM!!

UP WITH THE LAW!!

Our "Union"—Their, *Lost and Forever!!!*

WHEREAS: The people of Kansas, by their vote at the last election, in accordance with previous notice, did resolve to have a convention called to prepare a constitution preparatory to asking admission into the Union as a State, it therefore becomes necessary to define our position; and whereas, the National Democratic party is the one on which we alone can reasonably rely, for ensuring to us the justice which the great principles enunciated by the Kansas Bill, and ratified by the Cincinnati Convention, promises to the pioneer in the Territories as well as when he proposes to emerge from the Territorial condition; that principle which ensures to the people of every Territory, the right to mould their organic law as to them may seem best, unrestricted by Congressional interference. Therefore, be it

Resolved, 1st, That henceforth we determine to be known as the National Democracy of Kansas, and we subscribe to, and sustain the great principles of that party, as set forth by their National Conventions.

2. Resolved, That we urge upon all good men from North, South, East and West, who are honestly in favor of those great principles referred to above, to unite with us in carrying them out in good faith in all our future action.

3. Resolved, That it is our duty, claiming as we do to be the Law and Order party, thereby representing the conservative sentiment of the people of Kansas, to conduct our deliberations, and to have our party actions on high, national, conservative and patriotic grounds, acting on the great Democratic principle, asking for nothing but what is clearly right and submitting to no thing that is wrong.

4. Resolved, That we cordially and earnestly invite the citizens of Kansas, without distinction of parties, and without reference to divisions and cliff reviews which have heretofore existed between us, then, by destroying our usefulness to our country and generation, to throw aside partisan animosity, rally in the defence of law and order, remembering that if ever's ever, we have a freeman's remedy,—in Courts of our country and the ballot-box.

5. Resolved, That as we have hitherto looked to and received the ardent support of Northern and Western Democrats, in sustaining our political rights, it should be our express determined laborious effort to counteract political errors which will in any way, hazard or forfeit the confidence and support of that great constitutional party; and resolved further, that the National Democrats and Whigs of the North and West, are entitled to our warmest gratitude for their unfeigned attachment to their country in its hour of peril, and for their fidelity to great constitutional principles.

6. Resolved, That we rejoice with patriots everywhere, to whatever political party they may belong, on the triumph of great constitutional principles over the corrupt combination of fanaticism, ignorance and sectional jealousy, and in the elevation of tried and true patriots in the persons of James Buchanan to the Presidency, and John C. Breckinridge to the Vice Presidency; in their hands we feel an abiding faith in the integrity of the Union, the great shield and safeguard of all our liberties.

7. Resolved, That we hold firmly to the doctrine entertained by the framers of our constitution, that the executive and judicial are separate and distinct branches of our general government in respect to their duties and powers, and that any attempt on the part of either branch to encroach upon the rights and powers of the other is but a subversion of the true aims of our government, and that we most heartily denounce them.

8. Resolved, That we believe our present federal judiciary to be honest and impartial administrators of justice, and that we would hold in contempt, any judicial officer who would be swerved from the strict line of duty by party considerations.

9. Resolved, Whereas it is the sense of this Convention, that the lands known as Indian reservations, are decidedly the most important and valuable portions of the Territory; that their fertility and localities invite a large and useful emigration which to a great extent is lost to the Territory. Therefore,

10. Resolved, That it is one of the cardinal principles of this Convention that the general government should, at its earliest convenience by purchase, arrangement or treaty of some kind redeem these lands and open them to the pre-emption of settlers.

11. Resolved, That order being one of the first principles of all harmonious and well organized bodies, we deem it expedient to form a Central Committee for the Territory at large, and would ask our friends to form the same in each county, and will pledge ourselves to exert every lawful effort to facilitate the order and efficiency of our organization, the promoting of equal rights and equal privileges to all and every citizen of the United States.

12. Resolved, That we have the integrity and talent in the Territory to perform all the duties of the various offices in our midst, with usefulness to the Government, and with honor to ourselves, and we claim that these offices are right owed to the benefit of our citizens.

13. That a committee of three be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the Territory, setting forth the ends and objects of this Convention, and requesting their aid to further the cause.

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
TOPEKA KANSAS

THE LECOMPTON UNION.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1857.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Since the breaking up of winter, eight or ten new houses of a decent and substantial character have been erected, and foundations laid for 15 or twenty more.

Correspondence.—A Russian map made on the Pacific Coast of the United States, and presented to the Emperor of Mr. Buchanan's nomination for Judge Lecompton, and was lost by a storm off the coast.

[illegible] The citizens of Westport Missouri have held a Peace Meeting, and passed resolutions extending to the emigrant from all quarters, without respect to politics, the cordial hand of friendship and the rights of hospitality. With the citizens of Lawrence and Topeka do the same thing and except the peace offering? Aye, "there's the rub!".

The recent census shows that the State of Texas is entitled to eight Representatives in Congress. She now has two.

☞ Since the opening of navigation between 600 and a 1000 emigrants have arrived in the territory. They come as peaceful and permanent settlers—on their own hook—and not as vagrants and vagabonds, under the dictation of aid concerns.

It is estimated that upwards of two hundred thousand will make homes in Kansas this summer.

OUR NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the Supreme Court of the Territory of Kansas, Feb. 11, 1857.

THE Court fixes the times and places of holding the several District Courts in this Territory, and the terms and duration thereof, as follows:

In the First District, at Leavenworth City, in the county of Leavenworth, to commence on the second Monday of April, and the second Monday of September, and each of said terms to continue two weeks if once say.

In the second District, at Lecompton, in the County of Douglas, to commence on the first Monday of May, and the first Monday of October, and each of said terms to continue eight weeks if necessary.

In the Third District, at Fort Scott, in the county of Bourbon, to commence on the first Monday of May, and the third Monday of October, and each of said terms to continue eight weeks if necessary.

It is ordered by the Court that a copy of the record be published in the following newspapers for four successive weeks:

In the Lecompton U. Union, Leavenworth Journal, Leavenworth Herald, and the Herald of Freedom. [A true copy.]

Attest: ANDY RODERIQUE, Clerk.

[Above named papers please copy.] m10-1w

C. R. BOHEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OGDEN, RILEY COUNTY, K. T.

REFERENCES—Col. Eastin, Leavenworth K. T.; Hon. Dan'l Woodson, Lecompton, K. T.; Hon. Rob. Wilson, Fort Riley, K. T. m20-6m

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership existing between Kendall & Riley, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those knowing themselves indebted will please call and settle their accounts. The business hereafter will be conducted by W. T. Ellis.

D. KENDALL,
W. T. ELLIS.

Lecompton, March 5, 1857.—m20-3t

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day appointed R. C. Fisher, of Lawrence my attorney to make all settlements for me, and in my name, under the authority of J. K. Shepherson, Lecompton, K. T.

J. K. SHEPHERSON.

W. St.—All persons having unsettled business with the above firm, will please call and account, or if please call upon some attorney (the bearer) and make payment, as longer delay will cause costly expense.

Lecompton, March 10, 1857.—m10-3t

THE LECOMPTON UNION

BY A. W. JONES & R. B. BENNETT,
Lecompton, Kansas Territory.

WE have recently commenced the publication of this large journal at the city of Lecompton, the capital of Kansas Territory, and from the encouragement with which we have met thus far, we have every reason to believe that it has been established upon a firm basis. We have commenced the publication of the Union, as it were, in the hot bed of Abolitionism, (Douglas county) and it will ever be found battling for the rights of the South and Southern institutions.

Believing themselves and climate of Kansas Territory to be admirably adapted to the institution of Negro Slavery, as it exists in the Southern States, the Union will scarcely advocate and sustain all honorable measures designed to protect and sustain it in the Territory, and ultimately have it recognized permanently in the Constitution of the future State of Kansas.

The Union will discuss all legitimate measures of public policy freely and fearlessly, with all becoming deference to those entertaining opposite views, but it will handle with "gloves off" the unscrupulous Higher-Law faction of the Territory, who arrogantly assume to disregard the regular constituted authorities of the land, believing in leaders and dupes to be the dessiliest foes to the Union of the States, and counsel alike to God and Man.

We appeal to our friends, and all conservative men, North and South, and especially in Southern States, to lend us a helping hand in promoting the circulation of the Union, as we will endeavor so to conduct it as to make it a welcome visitor to the firesides of all conservative and national men.

TERMS:

One copy one year,	$2 00
Five copies one year, to one address,	18 00
Ten " " " "	35 00
Twenty " " " "	60 00

Subscriptions always in advance.

With a little exertion on the part of our friends Union can be widely circulated throughout the Southern States. We hope each one will get up a club and forward to us. Address,

JONES & BENNETT
Lecompton, Kansas Territory.

☞ All pro-slavery papers in which we may find the use of the Union, will please copy the following notice, and place it in a conspicuous place.

NOTICE.

WE will, when we receive the Union, see that our friends are supplied with the paper.

A. W. JONES, R. B. BENNETT.

JONES & BENNETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LECOMPTON, K. T.

OFFICE—On Delaware Street, one door South of the Lecompton House.

We have permanently located ourselves in Lecompton, and will ever be ready, and firm, and tender our professional services to the public. We will practice before the federal courts of Kansas and Judicial districts, also the local courts of Douglas, Shawnee, Johnson, Leavenworth, Bourbon, Linn, Lykins, Doniphan, Atchison, Calhoun, Riley, Davis, Pottawatomie, Marion, Chase, Lyon, Shawnee, Wabaunsee, Dona Ana, Rio Arriba, Santa Fe, Taos, Mesilla, Navajo, Indian, Kickapoo, Delaware, Shawnee, Wyandot, Pottawatomie, Osage, Sac and Fox, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, Seminole

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
TOPEKA, KANSAS

POMEROY, BENTON & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers in American, English, French and German
DRY GOODS,
No. 144 and 146, Main Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

HAVE on hand an immense quantity and variety of Foreign and Domestic Goods, belonging the entire state of the Western trade; consisting in part of

5,000 PACKAGES,

Prints, Cottonades, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Linseys, Linsey Jeans, Coburgs & Drills, Shirtings, Sheetings, Cotton and Trimmings,
Silk Goods, Ladies dress goods, White Goods, Linen Handkerchiefs, Gloves & Hosiery

which we offer on lower prices than any other House East or West can afford to sell.

CASH AND PROMPT BUYERS are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock, with the assurance they shall be made HAPPY by purchasing goods at

LOW PRICES. [o.36]tf

Notice.

All persons are notified that Lot No. 20, in BLOCK 12, in the town of Lecompton, K. T., belongs to the undersigned, as shown by Deed Book A, page 72, and does not belong to the person who claims to buy and pay taxes on it.

D. A. N. GROVER.

Feb. 12 1856-35-tf.

NEW YORK AND NEW GOODS.

SHEPHERDSON & LEAMER,
Successors to D. A. Shepherdson,
CORNER Halderman street and Woodson Avenue, Lecompton, K. T. Are now receiving a large addition of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Kansas Territory, Lecompton, Jan. 15, 1857.

BEING in the daily receipt of a large number of Incorrect Notices of Intentions from Pre-emptors, without any fees accompanying them, we do hereby give notice that after this date, none will be received, & filed in the office without payment of the legal fee, which is one dollar each, and all persons who have heretofore sent in such notices, or intentions, are hereby notified that the fee must be paid and are requested to forward the amount of same to this office as soon, when certificates will be sent to those paying.

ELY MOORE, Register.

[Jan 15-1857]-33-tf

300 sacks Extra Flour, in Store, and for sale by SHEPHERDSON & LEAMER,
Dec. 3, 1856. 29-tf.

W. H. KELLER,
(LATE OF WESTPORT,)
Wm. Humphreys, Tuft & Terry,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 85 Second Street, St. Louis, Mo.
apl 24—tc

A. M. EISELE,
WHOLESALE and Retail Confectionerie and Ice cream Dealer in Provisions and Groceries, No. 3 Pine Street, Up Stairs, Second door from the Stone Building, Commercial street, Westport, Mo. Je 12—tf

In the Probate Court for the County of Shawnee—Dec. Term, 1856.

ABOUT CUTLER'S
Plaintiff, } Attachment.
vs.
DAVID HOGAN,
Defendant.

IT appears to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of the Territory of Kansas. On motion of the Plaintiff by his Attorney, it is ordered that the Defendant be notified that a civil action has been commenced against him by the Plaintiff, in the sum of $75, on account of a certain promissory note signed by the defendant, at Big Springs, June 13th, 1855, payable to Cutler & Hogan, or order, and that the said Plaintiff, and for other damages within their property has been attached, and unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be begun and held at the town of Tecumseh, within the county of Shawnee, on the first Monday in March next, and on or before the third day thereof, answer to the action of said Plaintiff, will be rendered against them, and their property sold to satisfy the same; and it is further ordered, that a copy hereof be published, according to law, in some new paper printed in this Territory.

A true copy of said order.

WM. O. VAUGHN, Judge of Probate.
Attest: E. HOGLAND Pltfs Atty.
Jan-4-23

In the Probate Court for Shawnee County—Dec. Term 1856.

DAVID COUNSELL,
Plaintiff, } Attachment.
vs.
Barney Lewis,
Defendant.

ON motion of the Plaintiff by his Attorney, it is ordered that the Defendant be notified a civil action has been commenced against him for the sum of two hundred and twenty dollars and seventy-four one hundred dollars, arising upon certain contracts, &c., made and entered into at different times, and that his property has been attached, and unless he appears at the next term of this Court to be begun and held at the Court House in Tecumseh, within and for the county of Shawnee, on the first Monday of March next, and on or before the third day thereof, answer to the action of said plaintiff, judgment will be rendered against him, and his property sold to satisfy the same; and it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law, in some newspaper published in this Territory.

A true copy of said order.

WM. O. VAUGHN, Probate Judge.
Attest: JNO. MARTIN, Pltfs. Attorney.

Order of Publication.

Territory of Kansas, Probate Court, Marshall County, K. T.
FRANCIS J. MARSHALL, & } Attachment.
ALEXANDER WOODWARD,
vs.
ALFRED MCKEAN.

THE plaintiffs having filed out a writ of attachment in the case, according to the statute in such cases made and provided, on a draft of a sentence drawn by Jas. W. Hockaday, in favor of Plaintiffs, for one hundred and fifty dollars, which said sum remains unpaid. Notice is hereby given to William M. F. McKean, to appear at the next term of the Probate Court in Marshall, to be held on the first Monday in March, in the year 1857, at Marysville, the county seat of Marshall county, and plead and defend, if he shall, otherwise judgment will be rendered by default in favor of said plaintiffs.

Francis J. Marshall and Albert G. Woodward, Probate Judge.
Attest: W. H. LEWIS, Plaintiffs Atty.
December 15, 1856. 25-tw

TO PRESENTERS.

ALL Papers and documents connected with the Pre-emption claims of land in the Territory of Kansas, have been turned over to the District Courts in this place, by whom all business of that line will hereafter be transacted.

J. CALHOUN,
Surveyor General.

Adams & Co's Express Line.

THE Express between Leavenworth City, Lecompton, Topeka, Ottawa, Prairie City, and Kansas City, and will be with the Mail Stages, and we will pay all Expenses on the Road.

ADAMS & CO.

PLANTER'S HOTEL,
On Shawnee, between Main and Second Sts.
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T.
C. G. MCCARTY, Proprietor.
June 8 1855—tf

PREMIUM
BOOT & SHOE MAKER.

JACOB ENDRES, (Westport, Mo.) keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, and every other article in this line. He will also supply all orders at the shortest notice. ma 3—tf

FINDLAY & EARLE,
WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware and Groceries, and cut-dicing goods generally, and adapted to sell as low as any other house East of Main and Commercial streets, Westport, Mo. Je 12—tf

U. S. MAIL LINE.
FOUR HORSE COACHES—NEW ARRANGEMENT—THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT.—Leave Westport every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrive at Lecompton, via Franklin and Lawrence, same day. Leave Lecompton Tuesday, Thursdays and Saturdays, via Lawrence and Franklin, arrive at Westport same evening. At Westport, Kimball, Moore & Co.'s stages will connect and take passengers to Kansas City. Leave Lecompton via Tecumseh and Topeka, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays—returning alternate days.

FREE LUGGAGE.
Jy 5—tf PIERCE, Proprietor.

LECOMPTON HOUSE,
CORNER OF HALDEMAN & 2ND STREETS
Lecompton City, K. T.
J. M. JOHNSON, } B. C. BROOKS,
Clerks. [Jan 1—tf] Proprietor.
1856. 1856.

HARRIS HOUSE,
CORNER OF MAIN & COMMERCIAL STS.
Westport, Mo.
JOHN HARRIS,
apl 22—tf Proprietor.

SMITH'S HOTEL,
CORNER OF MAIN AND WALNUT STREETS,
Westport, Mo.

THIS NEW, COMMODIOUS AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOTEL is now open for the reception, **accommodation and comfort of Guests.**

The table is always furnished with the best the markets afford.

Plenty of careful and attentive servants are always ready to attend to the wants of guests; and my patrons will find this to be point of good living and comfort, my house is unsurpassed in upper Missouri.

A new and large stable is connected with the house, where careful and experienced grooms will always be employed.

A regular omnibus runs from this house to connect with boats, both coming up and going down the Missouri river.

P. H. SMITH,
apl 24—tf Proprietor.

HOTELS.

SHANNON HOUSE,
Corner of Main and Water Streets,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

HAVING recently refurbished and refitted our Hotel in the best style, we now are prepared to offer the finest accommodations to our customers. Our TABLE will be supplied with the best the markets afford, and our BAR with the choicest liquors.

We return our thanks to the public, for the many evidences of friendship, with the sincere hope that it will not abate. No effort, on our part shall be neglected to make our customers comfortable.

SHANNON & BRO.
mn 29—tf

FANCY CAKE AND BREAD BAKERY.

(Collis' Row, Kansas City, Missouri.)

THE undersigned has the pleasure to announce to the LADIES of Kansas City and the public generally, that they have just opened an extensive and well selected stock of Confectionery of the choicest quality of American manufacture, consisting of Candies, Sugar Plums, Lozenges, Pastes, Syrups &c., all of which are warranted of the most exquisite quality. We have procured the services of a Fancy Cake Baker, who has for the last twenty years been connected with one of the most fashionable establishments in the country. Our stock consists in part of

Candies,	Kisses,	Lozenges,
Peppermint,	Fancy French,	Winter Green
Lemon	Gilt	Sassafras
Sassafras	Parisian,	Lemon
Rose,	Union,	Rose,
Mint	Dacon,	Cinnamon,
Vanilla	Victoria,	Sarsaparilla
Lemon Cocoa	Lemon,	Hoarhound,
Almond	Rose,	Vanilla,
Fancy Hearts	Banana,	Camphor,
Sugar Almonds	Lemon Balls,	
Jelly	Cayenne,	
Comfits,	Scripts, Preserved Fruits	
Cinnamon,	Sarsaparilla,	Peaches,
Caraway,	Rose,	Blackberry
Fennell,	Ginger,	Cherries,
Dajubs,	Strawberry,	Cranberries
	Pine Apple,	Plums,
	Blackberry,	

CAKES—Pound Cake, Fruit do., Jelly and Jumbles do, Fancy Wedding Cake, etc.

oct 18—tf McCALLY & HUTCHISON.

W. F. ESSLINGER,
Jeweler, Watch Maker, Gold and Silver Smith,

HAVING always on hand a general assortment of Jewelry and Fancy articles which consists of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks Goldrings, Cuff Pins, Breast Pins, Gold and silver Thimbles, Bracelets, Spectacles, Pins, Pencils, Rifles, Guns, &c., &c.

Also a general assortment of Musical Instruments, Call and look for yourselves, on the south side of Commercial street. Je 12—tf

JOEL WALKER. W. H. CHICK.

WALKER & CHICK,
RECEIVING, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Kansas City, Mo.
Refer to R. Campbell, Riley & Curtis, St. Louis, Mo. Je 12—tf.

J. A. INSLEE. J. G. STARR.

INSLEE & STARR,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AUCTIONEERS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Liquors;
KANSAS CITY, MO.
apl 26—ly

ALEXANDER GILHAM. THOMPSON M'DANIEL.

GILHAM & McDANIEL,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, &c. Water street, Kansas City, Mo.
Cash paid for all kinds of produce and stock.

DRUG AND CIGAR STORE
KENDALL & ELLIS,

HAVE just received, and are now opening (one door south of the Lecompton Hotel,) a new stock of fresh

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Stationery, School and Blank Books, and Wall Paper.

Also a fine assortment of Virginia tobacco and cigars, which we have purchased at the lowest cash prices, and they will pay all who favor them with a call.

Lecompton, K. T., Nov. 1856.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
ANDERSON & PRESTON,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS IN
CITY SHARES, LOTS AND LANDS GENERALLY.

HAVING permanently located at Lecompton, we are now prepared to offer to Land Speculators, a large supply and sale of Shares and Lots in that City, and Lands generally in Kansas Territory. Those having property for sale, or desiring to sell, are requested to furnish them business, and those desiring to purchase, to give them a call before buying elsewhere. Particular attention to business sent by mail.

JOS. C. ANDERSON
WM. I. PRESTON.

Refer to the Executive, and Secretary of the Territorial Government, Hon. J. W. Whitfield, Hon. B. R. Atchison, Hon. Wm. B. Napton of Western Mo. Gen. R. P. Boyle, Springfield, S. J. Jones, Sheriff of Douglas Co., C. W. Purcell and John Enders, Esqs. of Richmond, Va., Hon. John C. Breckenridge, of Ky., and Col. W. P. Wright, of Georgia. ma 8—tf

JAS. S. RUCKER,
GENERAL REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Lecompton, Kansas Territory.

Will give strict attention to buying, selling and locating LAND WARRANTS and LOTS, in this and other towns in Kansas Territory.

Lecompton, K. T., Oct. 29, 1856.

VIRGINIA SALOON.

THE undersigned respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Lecompton and vicinity, to his varied stock of groceries, etc., which consists of wines, liquors, segars, segarettes, tea, tobacco, segars, oysters, sardines, whiskey, brandies, wines, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see the best liars west of Leavenworth. He also informs the public generally that he is prepared to entertain boarders and travelers with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to contribute to the comfort of *all* who may favor us with a *call*. There is also attached to the house 3 large and commodious stables with plenty of corn and hay.

Come one, come *all* for now is the time to give old "Lock" a *call*.

JOHN M. LOCKNANE.
28-tf

DRS. BROOKE & JAUDON

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully render their services to the citizens of Lecompton and adjacent country.

Office—At Lecompton House.
ma 6—tf

DANIEL L. HENRY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Leavenworth City, K. T.

PROMPT attention will be given to the collection of debts. Will practice in the various Courts of Leavenworth, Doniphan, Calhoun, Jefferson, and Douglas Counties. Contested Pre-Emption Claims in the United States Land Office in Kansas Territory, Land Claims, Land Conveyancing, will receive particular attention. Bounty Land, Pensions and Pay for Soldiers, and Claims against the United States Government, procured in the shortest possible time.

REFERENCES:

Tootle & Carlisle,	St. Louis, Mo.		
A. Beattie, Banker,	"		"
Wm. R. Penick,	"		"
Hon. James Craig,	"		"
Hughes & Watson,	"		"
Hon. John Corby,	"		"
S. C. Davis & Co.,	St. Louis, Missouri.		
E. Stevenson & Co.,	"		"
R. L. McGee & Co.,	"		"
Barnard, Adams & Co.,	"		"
Davis, Moody & Co.,	Chicago, Illinois.		
F. D. Hill & Co.,	Cincinnati, Ohio.		
Dr. R. Vaughan,	Louisville, Ky.		
Gen. Wm. M. Bradley,	Rec'r in Land Office,	K. T.	
Hon. John W. Geary,	Governor K. T.		
Gen. Lucien J. Eastin,	Editor Kansas Herald.		
C. P. Butler Jr. & Co.,	Bkrs. Leavenworth.		
J. M. & E. W. Bailey,	Weston, Mo.		
Tootles & Jackson,	Council Bluffs, Iowa.		

n27-tf

GREAT BARGAINS AND SALES IN TOWN LOTS!
OF THE TOWN OF SMITHLAND, KANSAS.

SMITHLAND is beautifully located on the North bank of the Marmiton river, about the centre of Bourbon county, K. T.; and is surrounded by the best bodies of TIMBER and PRAIRIE land, with the finest of water, there being on the plat several springs, also the best building stone; and being in the centre of the settlements for a large district, must evidently make it the county seat, as well as the great trading depot for one of the best counties in Northern Kansas; with the best of soil, from the richest black to the finest red, and for beauty of scenery it cannot be surpassed in the west. It is situated on several important roads, one which are the roads leading from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Gibson, and one from Fort Scott to Fort Atkinson, and on the line between Kansas and Pacific Rail Road, the charter of which was granted at the late term of the Kansas Legislature. The town is laid out in an exact square with wide streets and liberal reserves made for church and other purposes—liberal offers made to mechanics of all kinds. There is now a Steam Grist and Saw Mill in operation in that place. Come one, come all.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third down, and the balance in one and one-half years, when deeds can be made. Bond to deed given on the day of sale.

JNO. B. SMITH,
JOS. SMITH,
Smithland, K. T., 14th 1856-tf. Trustees.

NOTICE.

STOLEN or burned up at the residence of Col. H. T. Titus, on the 17th of Aug., 1855, the Following Land Warrants among others, of 120 acres each:

No. 65,524, in the name of James Black.
No 41,802, in the name of Isaac St. John;
No 61,467, in the name of Elizabeth Jones.

All of which were assigned in blank, and were the property of

JOS. C. ANDERSON.
Nov 28th, 1856. 28-tf

NOTICE.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of Douglas County, at the office of the clerk of said county, up till Monday, the 1st of December, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the building of a county jail at Lecompton; cost not to exceed $6,000.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

S. J. JONES,
Lecompton, Nov 20, 1856. 28-tf

R. C. GORDON, GEO. F. ROOTS.

GORDON & ROOTES,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 3 Delaware street, (between Vine and Washinton Avenue,) St. Louis, Mo.

Strict attention given, as heretofore, to the sale of Produce, and filling of Orders.
oct. 18—tf

R. E. SOUTH. H. L. SOUTH.
Kansas City, Mo. Liberty, Mo.

BOUTON & ROUT.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL Practice in the counties of Clay and Jackson, Mo., and in the counties of Johnson, Douglas and Leavenworth, in Kansas Territory. 20-tf.

100 Sacks Corn Meal for sale by
SHEPHERDSON & LEAMER.
Dec. 1856. 29-tf.

J. D. BRUCE EVANS,
Surveyor, Civil Engineer and Architect;
Lecompton City, Kansas.

Particular attention given to the location of lands.

NOTICE.

SEALED Proposals for building a Jail for Douglas county, will be received by the Board of County Commissioners, for said county, at the Clerk's office, in Lecompton, on the 1st Monday in March, 1857. The contract to be let to the lowest bidder. By order of the Board.

S. J. JONES, Chairman.
Feb. 2, 1857. 32-tw

THOMAS & FURMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LECOMPTON, K. T.

HAVING been practicing during the last four years in Western Lafayette County, Mo., we believe that I am thoroughly posted in all the details of the LAND SYSTEM, and Land Office business, and will also keep footed a large supply of LAND WARRANTS, and will fully guarantee any one sold by me.

OFFICE—On post office square on "Cantrell Street," Halderman Street, where I can be found at all hours, by day and after the 27th of June, 1856.

Refers to James H. Birch, Register, and H. Whittington, Receiver, Land Office, Plattsburg, Mo., Hon. George W. Dunn, Judge 5th Judicial Circuit of Missouri. ma 8—tw

Honey. Artificial Honey.

I HAVE a valuable receipt for making honey, which I will send to any person upon receipt of 50 cents; any person who will manufacture and sell it can easily make from $3 to $4 per day; any lady can make it in three quarters of an hour. It only requires four articles to make it, and they can be had at any store for 25 cts. All grocers should have the receipt.

Address Dr. J. D. CRANER,
Baltimore City,
Dr. C. is sole Agent for Dr. Wisdens celebrated secret works on Matrimony, "Errors in Conubiality," and "Reproductive Confess, either of which I will send to order, post-paid upon receipt of 25 cents. 27-tf

LOST.

ON the 22d of November last, between Lecompton and Westport, a hand trunk, the name of John McAlpin, Pittsburgh, Pa., distinctly marked on the plate over the lock. A liberal reward will be given for its delivery to any Stage Agent on the line.

E. A. PHILLIPS & CO.
Lawrence, K. T. 22-tf

D. L. HENRY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Leavenworth City, K. T.

Office on Main street, opposite the Leavenworth Hotel, up stairs.

Prompt attention will be given to the collection of debts.

Bounty Land, Pensions and Pay, for soldiers, &c., procured in the shortest possible time.

Contested Pre-Emption Claims, Land Claims, and claims against the United States Government, will receive particular attention.

Will practice in the various Courts in Leavenworth and adjoining counties.

Will be at Lecompton during the Summer, prepared to attend any case in the Land Office, entrusted to his care. Je5—tf

OSAWKEE STEAM SAWMILL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS JUST ERECTED A NAMED **Steam Saw Mill** on Stinking Creek, on the Grasshopper river, twelve miles from Lecompton, and are prepared to furnish lumber at the shortest notice. Will contract to deliver it at Lecompton.

W. F. & G. M. OVER.
[Apr 24—tf]

T. C. PEERS,
Manufacturer of Plows,
Westport, Mo.

I HAVE now on hand about ten hundred steel plows, consisting of **Mold Boards, Shares and Points. Plows: one and two-horse Plows:** of all sizes.

Farmers will find it their advantage to give me a call, as I flatter myself that for durability, convenience, and work cannot be surpassed. [apl 24—tf]

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

W. J. DILLON, begs to inform the public he makes to order all kinds of **Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Saddle-Bags, Bullers,** together with a full assortment of DOUBLE OR SINGLE BUGGY HARNESS. All kinds of MULE HARNESS, put up for the plains.

Grimsley & Reid's Patent Swannon Saddles, made to order. A fine assortment of these Saddles always on hand.

As I employ the best of workmen, all work will be warranted and sold as reasonable as possible. Shop on Street between Baker, Street & Co. and S. P. Keller's stores, Westport, Missouri.
apl 24—tf

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all that we, the undersigned, partners of the city of Lecompton, have mutually agreed to adopt the CASH SYSTEM after the 1st day of August, and reduce prices accordingly; and we invite the public generally to call and examine our stock of goods, and we believe they will be satisfied it will be their interest to give us their trade.

J. N. O. P. WOOD,
J. KIRK WHITHERSON,
BAILEY & BROTHERS.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Aristides Rodrigue, James G. Bailey & Samuel B. Jones, under the name and style of RODRIGUE, BAILEY & JONES, was dissolved on the 15th day of June, 1856, by mutual consent—the said Rodrigue & Jones selling their interest in the mercantile business to James G. Bailey, and James G. Bailey selling his interest in the Capitol Building contract to the said Rodrigue & Jones—James G. Bailey assuming all debts of the mercantile establishment, and Rodrigue & Jones assuming all other liabilities of the said firm.

ARISTIDES RODRIGUE,
JAMES G. BAILEY,
SAMUEL J. JONES.

OUT FITTING DEPOT.
G. D. FOGLESONG,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is receiving and opening, at his outfitting depot, a very large and well selected stock of Goods, purchased expressly for this market, embracing everything suited to the wants of the public, which he is determined to sell at very low prices, for more *Ready* Quick Sales and Small Profits. In my stock will be found the Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, **Hardware, Hollow Ware, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,** Dackets and Sewing Trimmings, fine and very clasp ladies' Dress Goods, of the most beautiful sort, some novel, rare and fancy. I would invite particular attention to my stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which is very large, sufficient to cover the wants of all.

Having bought these goods in the eastern cities under favorable circumstances, I am determined they shall be sold very cheap. No trouble to show goods.

April, 24th 1856.

A CARD.

JNO. S. HAMILTON, respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he has commenced the

Auction and Commission Business,

in this city, and hereby solicits a share of patronage.

Any business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. n27-tf

DR. B. A. JAUDON,
TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Lecompton. He will be found at the Lecompton House. 35-tf.

I. HALL & CO.,
(Successors to Reid & Co.)
WHOLESALE and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots Shoes, Hats, Caps, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, Salt, and all kinds of Wines and Liquors. Corner of Second and Cherokee streets, Leavenworth, K. T. 33-tf

FAMILY GROCERY.

W. B. SIMMONS & IRA C. TOLES, South-German Street, keep constantly on hand a full variety of Groceries usually to be found in a family Grocery. All of which will be sold low for CASH.

Persons would do them also a favor, but a kind, by giving them a call before buying elsewhere. Je 12—tf

STEAMBOAT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

New Arrangement—Mail and Express Route!

IMPORTANT TO PASSENGERS FOR ST. LOUIS AND PRESTON.

THE Following favorite Passenger Steamers have been engaged for the season, to run regularly between Jefferson City and Weston, in connection with the Pacific Rail, Road from Jefferson City, affording to the travelling public a reliable and speedy route from all points on Missouri river to St. Louis and the East. Will leave as follows:

OATARACT, BART. ABEL, Master, Leave Weston every Friday, at 2 p. m. Passing Fort Leavenworth every Friday at 2 p. m. Leavenworth City at 3 p. m.; Delaware at 3 p. m.; Prairie City, Kansas, at 4 p. m.; Arriving at Independence same night.

Leaves Independence every Saturday 6 a. m. Passing Liberty everyone hour after, 9 a. m.; Richfield, at 8 a. m.; Sibley, at 9 a. m.; Camden, at 11 a. m.; Wellington, at 12 M.; Lexington, at 1 p. m.; Berlin, at 2 p. m.; Waverly, at 3 p. m.; Hills Landing, at 5 p. m.; Miami, at 6 p. m.; Arriving at Brunswick same night.

Leaves Brunswick, every Sunday, at 6 a. m. Passing Glasgow, every Sunday, at 7 a. m.; Arrow Rock, at 9 a. m.; Boonville, at 10 a. m.; Rocheport, at 11 a. m.; Providence, at 12 M.; Arriving at Jefferson City in time for next morning's Train of Pacific Railroad, reaching St. Louis, at 2 p. m.

AUSTRALIA, L. A. WELTON, Master, Leaves Weston every Sunday, at 2 p. m. Passing Fort Leavenworth, every Sunday, at 3 p. m.; Leavenworth City, at 3 p. m.; Delaware, at 3 p. m.; Prairie City, Kansas, at 5 p. m.; arriving at Independence same night.

Leaving Independence every Monday at 5 a. m. Passing Liberty, at 7 a. m.; Richfield, at 8 a. m.; Sibley, at 9 a. m.; Camden, at 11 a. m.; Wellington, at 12 M.; Lexington, at 1 p. m.; Berlin, at 2 p. m.; Waverly, at 3 p. m.; Arriving at Independence same night.

Leaves Independence every Wednesday at 5 a. m.; Prairie City, at 7 a. m.; Richfield, at 8 a. m.; Sibley, at 9 a. m.; Camden, at 11 a. m.; Providence, at 12 M.; Arriving at Jefferson City in time for next morning's Train of Pacific Rail Road, reaching St. Louis, at 2 p. m., same day.

F. X. AUBRY, Benj. V. Cline, Master, Leaves Weston every Tuesday, at 2 p. m.; Passing Fort Leavenworth, every Tuesday, at 3 p. m.; Leavenworth City, at 3 p. m.; Delaware, at 3 p. m.; Prairie City, Kansas, at 4 p. m.; Arriving at Independence same night.

Leaves Independence every Wednesday at 5 a. m.; Prairie City, at 7 a. m.; Richfield, at 8 a. m.; Sibley, at 9 a. m.; Camden, at 11 a. m.; Wellington, at 12 M.; Lexington, at 1 p. m.; Berlin, at 2 p. m.; Waverly, at 3 p. m.; Hills Landing, at 5 p. m.; Miami, at 6 p. m.; Arriving at Brunswick same night.

Leaves Brunswick every Thursday at 6 a. m.; Passing Glasgow, at 7 a. m.; Arrow Rock, at 9 a. m.; Boonville, at 10 a. m.; Rocheport, at 11 a. m.; Providence, at 12 M.; Arriving at Jefferson City in time for next morning's Train of Pacific Rail Road, reaching St. Louis, at 2 p. m., same day.

Through Tickets can also be procured on the Steamer Cataract, from Jefferson City, by way of either of the Rail Roads running from St. Louis, and also, by Louisville Packets. This line especially recommends itself to the travelling public, as the most speedy, and its sure connection with the various other lines of travel.

RIDDLESBARGER & CO.,
WARNER & CHICK,
AGENTS, Kansas City, Mo.

1856. "MORNING STAR." 1856.

REGULAR MONDAY PACKET.

St. Louis and St. Joseph Packet line for Boonville, Glasgow, Brunswick, Miami, Hills Landing, Waverly, Dover, Berlin, Lexington, Wellington, Camden, Sibley, Richfield, St. Bernard, New Independence, Liberty, Prairie City, Kansas, Parkeville, Leavenworth, Weston, Kickapoo, Iatan, Atchison, Doniphan and St. Joseph.

The splendid new and fast passenger steamer MAYSVILLE, Capt. J. W. Kincaid, Pilot, will leave for the above and intermediate points every alternate Monday, during the season, at 4 o'clock P. M., as follows:

Monday, March 3, 17, and 31; April 14 and 28; May 12 and 26; June 9 and 23; July 7 and 21; August 4 and 18; September 1, 15 and 29; October 13 and 27; November 10 and 24; December 8 and 22, leaving on the third City at St. Joseph regular packet, Omaha, Sunday, on immediate and through connection to Council Bluffs.

Returning, will leave St. Joseph every alternate Sunday, at 10 o'clock A. M., as follows:

Sunday, March 16 and 30; April 13 and 28; May 4 and 18; June 1, 15 and 29; July 13 and 27; August 10 and 24; September 7, 11 and 22; October 5 and 19; November 2, 16 and 30.

Departing from St. Joseph, Sunday, at 10 o'clock A. M., Omaha at 7 o'clock, Atchison at 2 p. m., Iatan at 3 p. m., Kickapoo at 4 p. m.

Weston—Monday at 7 o'clock A. M., Leavenworth, Parkeville, Kansas, Prairie City, Liberty at 2 p. m., Independence at 3 p. m., Richfield at 4 p. m., Sibley at 5 p. m., Camden at 6 p. m., Wellington at 6 p. m.

Lexington—Tuesday at 7 o'clock, Berlin at 8 A. M., Waverly at 9 A. M., Hills Landing at 11 A. M., Miami at 1 p. m., Brunswick at 2 p. m., Glasgow at 4 p. m., Arrow Rock at 5 p. m., Boonville at 6 p. m.

Arriving at St. Louis Wednesday evening in time for the eastern and Cincinnati packets, and for evening trains of the Alton and Chicago and Ohio and Mississippi railroads.

The Morning Star has been built expressly for a Missouri river packet.

She is the most splendid passenger steamer ever built for the Missouri, combining all the modern improvements, with speed, safety and comfort.

Her accommodation for the convenience of passengers, is unsurpassed.

Shipping parties may rely on her permanency, punctuality and dispatch.

Thankful to our former friends and patrons of Kansas River Star and Clara, we solicit a continuance of their favors to the Morning Star.

T. H. BRIERLY,
J. B. WEAVER.

I. HALL & CO.,
RECEIVING, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Corner of Second and Cherokee streets, Leavenworth, K. T. 33-tf

LIME FOR SALE.

LIME of a superior quality, kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Two hundred bushels per month, meet that understand the business. Liberal wages will be paid.
n24-tf A. J. RODRIGUE.

THOMAS M. CROWDER,
NOTARY PUBLIC, in and for Douglas county, will attend strictly to all notarial business entrusted to his charge.
Seat Office—In Lecompton, K. T.
ma 22—ly

JNO. W. WHITFIELD. [THOS. R. WYKE,
Late of Aberdeen, Miss.
WHITFIELD & SYKES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
And General Land Agents,
Leavenworth City, K. T.
Jy 5—tf

Land Agency and Land Office.

Edward Hoagland, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Land Agent, Tecumseh, K. T.

PRE-EMPTIONS prepared and contested claims attended to. Claims based on preemptions and lots in all parts of the Territory, bought and sold. Investments made for capitalists, and 20 per cent guaranteed.

REFERENCES:

Gov. John W. Geary, Lecompton, K. T.
Hon. John M. Coon, U. S. Dist. Atty., N Y city
Hon. Thos. J. Marshall, Vanpan and Thos. N. Stinson Esq., Tecumseh, K T. 33-tf

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or trading for two promissory notes, the same being on about the 8th May, 1856, drawn by R. H. Pattie, in favor of the undersigned for sixty-two dollars and fifty cents, each, and payable in three and six months, respectively, as the same have been lost and stolen paid.

R. L. KIRK.
February 4, 1857. 33-tf.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there were two Land Warrants issued to the undersigned of Lecompton, K. T., in the latter part of December, A. D. 1856, owners having failed to come after them, the undersigned hereby give notice, that the 25th day of February next, to pay the expenses that accrued, unless the owner or owners come and pay expenses, and take them away.

JOHN M. LOCKNANE.
Lecompton, K. T., Jan. 31, 1857. 34-tf.

DR. WM. T. BARRON,

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Lecompton and vicinity. He may be found at the Lecompton House, unless professionally engaged. 29-tf

Robert L. Pretzer,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler, dealer in Watches and Jewelry, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry thoroughly and promptly repaired.

No 14, Main street, Woodward's Block, Lawrence, K. T. 31-2m.

FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS.

HENRY SAGER, wholesale and retail dealer in furniture of all kinds. Hide-covered Chairs, Chairs, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bed stands; Bureaus, Secretaries, Ottomans, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Book cases, Tables, Sofas; Wash-stands, Lands, Looking Glasses, and all other articles suitable for the parlor, sitting room, and room and kitchen, all of which he will sell on terms as low as they can be had in the west.

Westport, Missouri. Je 12—tf

SAMUEL B. HAYS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LECOMPTON, K. T.

ESTRAY.

TAKEN up by the undersigned, about the first of October, 1856, ONE SORREL HORSE, white hind feet, about 25 years of age, low in order, and supposed by good judges to be worth about $25.

nov 6—tf* WILLIAM BARTER.

1856. SPRING TRADE. 1856.
BAKER, STREET & CO.,
Westport, Mo.
(8 Doors West of Main street.)

WOULD respectfully call the attention of wholesale and retail merchants of Kansas territory to their Large and Complete Assortment of Goods, Expressly for the Frontier Trade, consisting of *DRY GOODS, READY CLOTHING, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, NAILS, IRON, STEEL, BLACKSMITH TOOLS, &c. &c.*

Our stock will always be found complete, and cash purchasers will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will sell from 5 to 20 per cent, less than such according to the value of articles.

BAKER, STREET & CO.
[apl 24—tf]

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Hon. County Commissioners of Douglas County will receive sealed proposals for the construction of a county jail, till the third Monday of the present month. The plan of construction for building, can at all times be seen, by applying at the clerk's office. By order of the County Commissioners of Douglas County.

Lecompton, Douglas Co. K. T. Feb. 28, 1857. 35-tf.

Frontier House,
Kansas City, Mo.

50 Barrels Ginger Brandy.
10 bls Wild Cherry Brandy;
For sale at St. Louis cost to close consignment
CEO. W. SEE.
21-3m

ANDREW J. ISAACS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL practice in all the District Courts, and the Supreme Court of the Territory.

Strict attention will be given to contested Pre-emption claims before the Register and Recorder of the Land office.

Office—at Leavenworth City and Lecompton, K. T. oct 25—3m*

NOTICE

ALL persons are hereby notified that the following share and lot have been transferred by me to John A. Halderman, who having wholly failed to comply with his part of the contract, the title will not be perfected by me. Share 200 and lot 246, Illinois street, drawn at the drawing of Jan. 16 last, in the town of Lawrence, K. T., according to the survey of A. D. Searle, 1854.

J. N. O. P. WOOD.
Herald of Freedom insert three times.
Feb. 5, 1857. 35-3t.

WILSON SHANNON. ANDREW J. FRANCIS
Lecompton, K. T. Osawkee, K. T.

SHANNON & FRANCIS,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Will attend to all business entrusted to their care in the first judicial district. 35-tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS who have taken or borrowed or taken without permission, shovels, picks, axes, bars, sledges, wheel-barrows, or