# WEEKLY LECOMPTON UNION.

LECOMPTON, K. T., SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1857. VOL. I.—NO. XLIV.

## THE LECOMPTON UNION

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Longer advertisements in proportion, unless there is a special contract—to be paid quarterly, in advance.

**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 this Territory.
Lecompton, K. T., Oct. 29, 1856.

**DONIPHAN & FRANKLIN,**
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T.
38-tf

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

SUTER, LEA & CO., Bankers, Washington, D. C. | Thos. R. Suter, Luke Lea & Co. Luther R. Smoot.

**SMOOT, RUSSELL & CO.,**
BANKERS,
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T.
DEALERS IN
*EXCHANGE,*
*UNCURRENT BANK NOTES,*
AND
Land Warrants.
no40tf.

B. TURNER, JAS. T. THORNTON. ALEX. MAJORS, J. P. KELLER.

**TURNER, MAJORS, & CO.,**
*Bankers, and Real Estate Agents, Westport, Mo.*
WILL discount commercial paper, buy and sell Land Warrants, and exchange on the principal cities of the United States; Select and Locate Public Lands in this State or Kansas Territory, with warrant or cash. Collections made and promptly remitted, at current rates of exchange.
REFERENCES.—Lucas, & Simmonds, St Louis.
Jon. J. Anderson, & Co., "
Robt. Campbell, "
Robt. Aull, Lexington, Mo.
Corning & Co., New York City.
Siter, Price & Co., Phil'a, Pa.
Curtis & Warren, Louisville, Ky.
Tapley, Shelby, & Co. Lexington, Ky.
L. M. Flournoy, President Commercial Bank, Paducah, Ky. 82-tf

**TO THE PUBLIC.**
THIS is to notify the public, that Mr. Miles M. Tuffy is not my agent, and is not authorized to transact any business with which my name is connected. JOSEPH McCARTY. 33-tf

**DR. W. T. ELLIS,**
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Lecompton and surrounding country, and hopes, from an experience of fifteen years practise, to merit a share of public patronage.
Office one door south of the Lecompton Hotel.
REFERENCES.
Col. Thos. J. B. Cramer, Maj. Sam'l J. Cramer, Maj. Andrew J. McDonald, Dr. B. C. Brooke. n26-6m

**WALKER & CHICK,**
RECEIVING, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Kansas City, Mo.
Refer to R. Campbell, Riley & Curtis, St. Louis, Mo. je 13—tf.

A. J. MAJORS.] [WM. S. ALMOND
[illegible]

*HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION*
**Fire Proof Safes.**
WITH HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS—the same that were awarded separate Medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853; and were the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.
These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered to the public; and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fire, or a burglar picking the lock.
The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks. S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, 135, 137 and 139 Water st.,
n38-tf and 5 Murry st., New York

**GENERAL AGENCY IN KANSAS**
JOHN A. HALDERMAN & CO.,
*ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW,*
**Leavenworth City, K. T.,**
WILL attend to all business entrusted to their care in any of the Courts of the Territory, or before the Executive Departments of the Government, and in the new Court of Claims in Washington City.
Particular attention paid to the prosecution of all PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS, *Contested pre-emption cases and all claims against the general Government.*
**Pay, Bounty Land,** and **Pensions** for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs, procured.
**Land Warrants** located and SAFE INVESTMENTS made. A thorough and intimate knowledge of the country and the LAND SYSTEM insures superior locations and good titles.—Taxes paid upon lands and town property in any part of the Territory. CITY AND TOWN LOTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Commissioners to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, Powers of Attorney &c., for every State in the Union. Persons desiring to make investments through this agency will be furnished with the most satisfactory references.
*Collections* will be made in any part of the Territory and remittances made by exchange on St. Louis, or any of the Eastern cities if desired.
REFER to the Territorial and U. S. Officers of the Territory and clients generally. [ap124—1y

**U. S. MAIL LINE,**
FOUR HORSE COACHES—NEW ARRANGEMENT.—THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT.—Leave Westport, Mo., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrive at Lecompton, via Franklin and Lawrence, same day. Leave Lecompton Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, via Lawrence and Franklin, arriving at Westport same evening.—At Westport, Kimball, Moore & Co.'s stages will connect and take passengers to Kansas City.
Leave Lecompton for Indianola, via Tecumseh and Topeka, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays—returning alternate days.
FRED. EMORY, Proprietor.
je5—1s

**JOHN BLACK & CO.,**
*MANUFACTURERS OF*

| | |
|---|---|
| Wild Cherry Brandy, | Ginger Brandy, |
| Blackberry do., | Raspberry do., |
| Orange do., | Old Julip do., |
| Old Punch do., | Black, Blue and |
| Yeast Powder | Red Ink. |

**Pure Old Ginger Brandy.**
This splendid beverage has been carefully prepared from pure extract of Jamaica Ginger, Old Brandy, &c., and will be found an excellent remedy in severe cases of Cholera, Colic, Flatulency, Cramps or Pains in the Stomach, &c.—Persons traveling will find by adding a small quantity to the water they drink that it will obviate all danger arising from the change of water.

**Aurantii or Wild Cherry Bitters.**
This medical beverage is manufactured from Wild Cherry, Lima and other bark and roots, all of which being found the most valuable remedy for all diseases arising from a debilitated constitution, for Dyspepsia or a weak stomach, Flatulency, &c.
These Bitters have been carefully prepared, and so combined that they form a pleasant and delightful beverage, and can be given to the most delicate persons at all times.

**J. B. BLACK & CO.'S YEAST POWDER.**
For which diplomas were awarded both at the Missouri and Illinois State Fairs, this preparation is warranted perfectly harmless, and to make better, lighter, sweeter, and more nutritious bread than any similar article now in use.
Deschamp's great French remedy for colds, coughs, and Incipient Consumption, and all diseases of the lungs and throat, viz: Influenza, Bronchitis, wooping Cough, pains or weakness of the stomach.
This valuable preparation is composed of vegetable ingredients, and has been used with entire success both in Europe and this country.
We are the only proprietors of the original receipt of Louis Deschamp, membri de la academie medicinal de Paris.
Beware of imposition as none are genuine without our signature.
J. B. BLACK & CO.
W. H. Keller & Co., 76 N. Levee, St. Louis, Mo., Wholesale Agents. Also for sale by all [illegible]
W. H. KELLER & CO.

**OGDEN.**
[illegible]

**R. K. MOSS & CO.,**
[illegible]

A. W. JONES.] R. H. BENNETT
**JONES & BENNETT,**
*ATTORNEYS AT LAW,*
LECOMPTON, K. T.,
OFFICE—On Halderman Street, one door South of the Lecompton House.
We have permanently located ourselves in Lecompton under the above style and firm, and tender our professional services to the public. We will practice before the federal courts of the 1st and 2nd Judicial districts, also the local tribunals of Douglas, Shawnee, Leavenworth, Johnson and Jefferson counties. We will attend to all collections, the selling of Land claims, and all business connected with Land Agencies generally. We will always be found at our office, unless professionally engaged, ready to attend with care and dispatch to all business entrusted to us.
REFERENCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gov. J. W. Geary, | Judge S. G. Cato, 2nd Judidicial District, Shawnee, K. T., |
| Hon. Danl. Woodson, | Gen. H. J. Strickler Shawnee county, |
| Hon. J. W. Whitfield, | Judge W O Yager, do. |
| G. W. Clark, | Judge S. D. Lecompte, 1st Judicial district Leavenworth, K. T., |
| Col. H. T. Titus, | Majors, Russel & Co., Leavenworth, |
| T. J. B. Cramer, | Rev. Thos. Johnson, Johnson Co., K. T., |
| Drs. Brooke & Jaudon, | Dr. Barton, do. |
| Dr. A. Rodrigue, | |
| Saml. J. Jones, Lecompton. | |
| A. G. Boone, Westport, Mo., | |
| S. P. Keller, do., | |
| Finley & Earle, do., | |

oct 18—ts

**DANIEL L. HENRY,**
*Attorney and Councellor 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, and 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 & Fairleigh, St. Joseph, Missouri.
A. Beattie, Banker, " "
Wm. R. Penick, " "
Hon. Sames Craig, " "
Hughes & Woodson, " "
Hon. John Corby, " "
S. C. Davis & Co., St. Louis, Missouri.
E. Livermore & 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. Brindle, Rec'r in Land Office, K. T.
Hon. John W. Geary, Governor K. T.
Gen. Lucien J. Eastin, Editor Kansas Herald.
C. P. Bailey 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! IN THE TOWN OF SMITHLAND, K. T.,**
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 STONE COAL, with the finest of water, there being on the plat several springs, and 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 Southern 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, among which are the roads leading from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Gibson, and one from Fort Scott to Fort Atkison, and on the Great Southern 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 reserve made for church and other purposes.—Liberal offers made to mechanics of all kinds.—There is now a Steam Grist and Saw Mill in opperation in that place. Come one, come all.
TERMS OF SALE.—One third down, and the ballance as soon as warantee deeds can be made. Bond to deed given on the day of sale.
JNO. B. SMITH,
R. G. ROBERTS,
Smithland, K. T., 14th 1856-ts. Trustees.

**HOTELS,**

**SHANNON HOUSE,**
*Corner of Main and Water Streets,*
KANSAS CITY, MO.
HAVING recently re-furnished and refitted our Hotel in the best style, we are now 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.
ma 29—ts

**SMITH'S HOTEL,**
[illegible]

**HARRIS HOUSE,**
[illegible]

**BY AUTHORITY.**

*LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.*

CHAP. XLIII.—An Act granting Public Lands, in alternate Sections, to the State of Wisconsin, to aid in the construction of certain Rail oads, in said State.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there be and is hereby granted to the State of Louisiana, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from Madison, or Columbus, by way of Portage City to the St. Croix River or Lake between townships twenty-five and twirty one, and from thence to the west end of Lake Superior; and to Bayfield, and also from Fon du Lac on Lake Winnebago, northly to the State line, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of each of said road.—But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the line or route of said road is definitely fixed, sold any sections, or any parts thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents to be appointed by the governor of said State, to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tiers of sections above specified, so much land in alternate sections or parts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, or otherwise appropriated, or to which the rights of pre-emption have attached as aforesaid, which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold and to which pre-emption rights have attached as aforesaid, together with the sections and parts of sections designated by odd numbers, as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid,) shall be held by the State of Louisiana for the use and purpose aforesaid: *Provided,* that the land to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the lines of said roads and branch, and selected for and on account of each of said roads and branch: *Provided, further,* That the lands hereby for and account of said roads and branch, severally, shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road or branch for and on account of which such lands are hereby granted, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: *And provided further,* That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be, and the same are hereby reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said railroads or branch through such reserved lands; in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the sections and parts of sections of land which, by such grant, shall remain to the United States within six miles on each side of said roads and branch, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold; nor shall any of said lands become subject to private entry until the same have been first offered for sale at the increased price.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said lands hereby granted to the said State shall be subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof, for the purposes aforesaid, and no other; and the said railroads shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the government of the United States, free from toll or other charge, upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of only in manner following: that is to say, that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections [illegible]

[illegible]

each of said roads. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads are definitely fixed, sold any sections, or any parts thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents, to be appointed by the governor of said State, to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tiers of sections above specified, so much land, in alternate sections, or parts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold or otherwise appropriated, or to which the rights of pre-emption have attached as aforesaid; which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold and [to] which pre-emption rights have attached, as aforesaid, together with the sections and parts of sections, designated by odd numbers as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid) shall be held by the State of Michigan for the use and purpose aforesaid: *Provided,* That the land to be so located shall, in no case, be further than fifteen miles from the lines of said roads, and selected for and on account of each of said roads: *Provided, further,* That the lands hereby granted for and on account of said roads severally shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road for and on account of which such lands are hereby granted, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: *And provided further,* That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States, by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be and the same are hereby reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said railroads through such reserved lands, in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the sections and parts of sections of land which, by such grant, shall remain to the United States within six miles on each side of said roads, shall not be sold for less than double the minium price of the public lands when sold; nor shall any of said lands become subject to private entry until the same have been offered at public sale at the increased price.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said lands hereby granted to the said State shall be subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof, for the purposes aforesaid, and no other; and the said railroads shall be and remain public highways for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in manner following: that is to say, that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads, may be sold; and so, from time to time, until said roads are completed; and if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no further shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the United States mail shall be transported over said roads, under the direction of the Post-Office Department, at such price as Congress may, by law, direct: *Provided,* That until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster-General shall have the power to determine the same.

Approved, August 11, 1856.

CHAP. LXV.—An Act for the construction of a Road from [illegible]

[illegible]

Eucador, Venezuela, Gautemala, Nicarauga, and Mexico, two hundred and sixty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of the secretaries of legation of the United States at Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Switzerland, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Argentine Republic, New Grenada, Bolivia, Eucador, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Mexico, forty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of the commissioner, to the Sandwich Islands, six thousand dollars.

For salary of an interpreter to the mission to China, at the rate of five thousand dollars per annum, five thousand dollars.

For salary of a dragoman to the mission to Turkey, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the missions abroad, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, sixty thousand dollars.

For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers, six thousand dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of the masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing citizens and vessels of the United States from shipwreck, three thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

For the purchase of blank books, stationery, arms of the United States, presses, and flags, and for the payment of postages for the consuls of the United States, fifteen thousand dollars.

For compensation of the commissioner provided in the first article of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, two thousand dollars.

For salaries of consuls and commercial agents of the United States at London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Dundee, Newcastle, Leeds, Belfast, Hong-Hong, Calcutta, Halifax, Melbourne, Nassau, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Aix La Chapelle, Paris, Havre, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Lyons, La Rochelle, Nantes, Cadiz, Malaga, St. Jago de Cuba, Matanzas, (P. R.,) Trinidad de Cuba, Ponce, (P. R.,) Havana, Lisbon, Funchal, Antwerp, St. Petersburg, St. Thomas, Elsineur, Trieste, Vienna, Leipsic, Munich, Bremen, Hamburg, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, including the Grand Duchy of Hesse Dramstadt, the electorate of Hesse Cassel, the Duchy of Nassau, and the Langravate of Hesse Homburg, Stuttgardt, Carlsrue, Basle, Zurich, Geneva, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Palermo, Messina, Constantinople, Smyrna, Beirut, Jerusalem, Alexandria, Tangiers, Tripoli, Tunis, Canton, Shanghai, Amoy, Fouchow, Ningpo, Honolulu, Port au Prince, City of St. Domingo, Vera Cruz, Acapulco, San Juan del Norte, Panama, Aspinwall, Laguayra, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Buenos Ayres, Callao, Valparaiso, Southampton, Bristol, Leith, Dublin, Cork, Galway, Bombay, Singapore, Gibraltar, Island of Malta, Cape Town, Port Louis, St. John's, (N. B.,) Pictu, Demarara, Sidney, Falkland Islands, Hobartown, Bermuda, Turk's Island, Barbadoes, Island of Trinidad, St. Helena, St. Christopher, Antigua, Ceylon, Odessa Galatz, Martinique, Miquelon, Barcelona, Manilla, Macao, Mozambique, Fayal, St. Jago, Cape Verde, Hanover, Schwerin, Oldenburg, Santa Cruz, Gottenburg, Venice, Spezzia, Athens, Candia, Cyprus, Zante, Monrovia, Zanzibar, Bay Islands, Cape Haytien, Aux Cayes, Mexico, Paso del Norte, Tampico, Matamoras, Tabasco, Mazatlan, Tehuantepec, Minatitlan, Omoa and Truxillo, San Jose, Carthagena, Sabanilla, Ciudad Bolivar, Puerto Cabello, Maracaibo, Guyaquil, Maranham Island, Rio Grande, Bahia, Para, Montevideo, Talcahuano, Paita, Tumbez, Lahaina Hilo, Apia, Tahiti, Lauthala, Batavia, Paramaribo, Pandang, St. Martin, and Curacoa, two hundred and seventy-one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the salary of the Consul-General at Simoda, in Japan, five thousand dollars.

[illegible]

and fifty-five, shall be deemed and taken to be the day on which the said sloop-of-war Albany foundered at sea; and that for the like purposes, the twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, shall be deemed and taken to be the day on which the United States brig Porpoise was lost in like manner.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the widow, or child, or children, and in case there be no widow, or child or children, (as aforesaid,) then the parent or parents, and if there are no parents, the brothers and sisters, of the officers, seamen, marines, and others in service, who were lost in said sloop-of-war Albany, and brig Porpoise, including the captain's clerk and assistant draughtsman, shall be entitled to and receive out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to twelve months' pay of their respective deceased relatives as aforesaid, in addition to the pay due to the said deceased at the date of the loss of said vessels respectively.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and hereby are, authorized and directed to settle the accounts of Nixon White, late purser in the navy, who was lost in the sloop-of-war Albany, with all his accounts and vouchers for expenditures and payments made by him, and with all the money, stores, and supplies procured for the use of said vessel, and to allow him a credit for whatever sum appears to be due from him on the books of the department.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the pensions and payments made to the proper representatives (as provided for in this act) of Passed Midshipman William K. Bridge, who was in command as acting lieutenant of the brig Porpoise when she was lost, and of the other midshipmen who were on board the Porpoise when she was lost, under orders from the Navy Department, as acting lieutenants as well as their pay from the time of their joining said vessel, shall be the same as though they were then duly commissioned and actually holding said rank of lieutenant.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of fixing the time to which the pay of Passed Midshipman William C. Smith shall be allowed, the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one shall be deemed and taken to be the day on which the said Smith was lost at sea.

Approved, August 1, 1856.

CHAP. LXXXI.—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a Court for the Investigation of Claims against the United States," approved twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That any two of the Judges of the Court of Claims, authorized by the act to which this is an amendment, approved the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, shall constitute a quorum, and may hold a court for the transaction of business, and the court may appoint commissioners to take testimony in the manner prescribed in the said act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That an assistant solicitor shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose duty it shall be to aid the solicitor in the performance of the duties mentioned in the said act, and shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and discharge faithfully the duties of his office, and he shall receive a salary of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ...ing the free S[illegible] frain from voting at th[illegible] gates to a convention [illegible] tion. They declare [illegible] inhabitants of th[illegible] desire to make it a free State; but they must not [illegible], for that would be recognizing the authority of the bogus legislature and the bogus laws. At the same time they give [illegible] the convention will be pro-slavery, the constitution pro-slavery, and the Territory will be admitted into the Union as a slave State. According to their own showing this result will follow the conduct they now advise. If the free State men should vote, the Territory would become a free State; for, as they claim, they have a majority of four fold. The [illegible] statement of the case will convict the authors of such movements of dishonesty. They may pretend to be acting on principle; but the world will ask how it is that men who propose themselves to act without law to accomplish their purposes, refuse to act under a law, bogus or not, when thereby their end may be accomplished, and otherwise it cannot be.

Those who propose to raise men and money to carry, by force their purposes, [illegible] for scruples of conscience in such a case. One of two conclusions the rest of mankind will come to: either the shriekers don't believe they have a majority of the legal voters in the Territory, and are therefore afraid to try their strength or expose their weakness, or they want Kansas to become a slave State to verify their predictions, and make use of it for party purposes. If they [illegible] are out-voted, then it will be said that Kansas was made a slave State by the residents of the Territory, and it cannot be complained of with a good grace. If the free State men—fear to [illegible] they say—refuse to vote, alleging that they were disfranchised, it will be the basis for a good deal of shrieking.

They complain of the disadvantages they labor under, as they have no officers of the election. This may be true. It is [illegible] that a man would be appointed to execute a law who denied its validity and openly outlawed himself. Let them show that they intend to submit to law, before they complain they have no hand in its execution. If they will not vote, [illegible]


THE WEEKLY UNION.

LECOMPTON CITY, K. T.

SATURDAY, :::::::::: MAY 2, 1857



THE LARGEST CIRCULATION! AND THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM OF ANY NEWSPAPER IN KANSAS.

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

J. S. Ford, Esq., St. Louis, Mo., is our authorized Agent to receive advertisements for this paper.

WANTED AT THIS OFFICE.—A boy, between the ages of from 12 to 16, who can both read and write, to learn the printing business. Application must be made soon.


## "Still Harping on my Daughter."

The abolitionists of Kansas, in relation to the policy of voting at the the election for delegates to the convention to frame a State constitution remind us of a nest of bats when a stray beam of sunlight straggles through their den. They are in a terrible commotion. Some of them, who are getting sick of the silly farce of supporting a revolutionary government in Kansas are crawling over to the acknowledgement of the laws. We think it more than probable that the diseased part of the body politic with most them, is the pocket nerve which has been rather sorely touched. When this chord of feeling is touched with the Yankee the influence on his judgment is wonderful. He instantly perceives that he has been seeing through a glass darkly. Well, this nerve has been touched with many, and they are for recognising the laws. They have been burdened with taxes and subscriptions to support their free State government, and have suffered by the difficulties affecting the rise of the price of property. They can now see that the *bogus laws*, as they term them, are, after all, a pretty equitable and good sense code.

But Robinson, Lane, Brown & Co. are still at their dirty old trade. They are making rebellious speeches, and inflammatory harangues all over the country.—Now why is this? Are they a different race from from Yankee No. 1, and have they an utter disregard for pecuniary sacrifices when patriotism (?) calls for their services? It looks so at first blush, indeed, but look at the case narrowly and you cannot fail to see that Yankee No. 2 is precisely the same with Yankee 1, and that in their course, opposite though they be, they are governed by precisely the same motive. Lane, Robinson, Reeder, Brown & Co. have made a good thing of it.—They have had a finger in this "national Kansas executive committee pie. They have pulled out a good many plums, and are saying loudly, "see what a good boy am I." Lane was a poor adventurer when Kansas commenced bleeding. He felt that he could not support his wife, and therefore he applied to the first *bogus legislature* for a divorce. He bled Kansas pretty freely and went back, married his wife, and returned to Kansas with plenty of money to invest.

Robinson has made fifty-six thousand dollars off of his Quindaro bubble. All of them have grown fat on the blood of suffering Kansas. The reason of their course is apparent to every one. They are doing well and glutting their avarice, and mammon is their god. They still harp on and are outraging in their denunciations of the bogus legislature and of Border Ruffianism generally. Their perseverance is amusing, and only equalled by the gullibility of their dupes.

## [illegible] Tribune.

The "Herald of Freedom," the "Leavenworth Times," the "Topeka Tribune," and the whole Republican press, have been harping for weeks past, on the [illegible] of the Territory.

They allege that the Sheriffs have [illegible]

[illegible]

## "Oh Tempora! Oh Mores!!"

We are very forcibly reminded of this [illegible] every day [illegible] the census [illegible] past—they [illegible] complain that their names do not appear on the registered list of voters. The very men too, vanquishingly complain, who refused directly and positively to give in their names to the Sheriffs, and even insulted him in the discharge of his duty.—Is not this political juggling with a vengeance? As many of their names as could be found out were put down, *volens volens*; the officers exerted themselves particularly to register every man who was entitled to a registry. Necessarily, many were omitted who had gone off on business, pro-slavery men as well as free-State men. Pro-slavery men who have been omitted, are coming up and registering with the Probate Judge, as all have a right to do. The Democratic party are charged with fraud in getting up the list, by leaving off Free-State men. This is ridiculous! If it were a party matter, and the pro-slavery men had exercised any control over the officers, why should they have pursued this policy? It is apparent that the Democratic party have the majority at the polls, and it certainly was their policy to swell the lists, so as to have a population to base their demands for admittance into the Union under this Constitution, and not risk being sent back from insufficiency of population, to fight the contest over again.

*These complaints are hypocritical.* The men who make them would not vote if they were registered. *If they so wished to register, why don't they do it?* The opportunity is afforded them. In at least two counties that we know of, the census takers are free-State men, Northern Democrats. These certainly cannot be influenced to curtail the Free-State strength of their party. Yet in those very counties the Abolitionists are complaining of not being registered.

These facts we wish the public to note, and be prepared to listen to the shriekers in their tale of horror. They have cried "WOLF" too long, but it is well enough to let the world know to what extent Kansas is "bleeding."

☞ While the Kansas papers are puffing up different sections of the country, none of them seem to know anything of the best body of lands in the territory that is open to settlement and sale. We refer to the southern portion of the Delaware Trust Lands, which are to be sold in July next. These lands extend from as far as two miles west of Topeka to within five miles of Lecompton.

Between the high prairies and the Kansas river, there is a belt of from four to six miles of magnificent bottom land.—The half-breed Kaw lands take up a mile of this belt, the remainder is included in the Delaware Trust.

The land is as rich as any in the world; it is more generally timbered than the average of Kansas land; in fact it is very well timbered. All the creeks and branches from the country around flow through it on their way to the river. We believe, farther, that the north side of the Kansas river and the valley of that side, will be the site of the first Railroad in Kansas; all these things render this land very valuable.

While on the subject of lands, we will take occasion to give utterance to the universal opinion in reference to the Delaware Reserve Lands. These lands should be procured from the Indians; they are not using or enjoying it. It lies there like a Sahara, surrounded by a densely populated country, and containing in itself no vestige of civilization or improvement, but "one wild plain of far extent; all bounded by a forest black." This land is of the character of the Delaware Trust, and perhaps even better. In point of fertility and beauty, it is anything but a Sahara. In barrenness of improvement and in loneliness, it is but a fertile desert.

## [illegible]

We dislike to take ground against high authority but our sense of duty compels us to disagree with Mr. Shakspeare, who in a work published some years ago [illegible]

[illegible]

## The Dred Scott Case.

[Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.]

NEW YORK, April 9.

The joint committee of our Legislature, to whom was referred the consideration of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, made a long report to-day, the substance of which may be gathered from the resolutions and provisions of a bill with which it is accompanied. The resolutions are as follows:

"Resolved, That this State will not allow slavery within her borders, in any form, or under any pretence, or for any time, however short, let the consequences be what they may.

"Resolved, That the Supreme Court of the United States, by reason of a majority of the Judges thereof having identified it with a sectional and aggressive party, has lost the confidence and respect of the people of this State.

"Resolved, That the Governor of this State be and ue hereby is respectfully requested to transmit a copy of this report, the law above mentioned, and these resolutions to the respective Governors of the States of this Union."

The provisions of the proposed bill are as follows:

"SEC. 1. Neither descent, near or remote, from an African, whether such African is or may have been a slave or not, nor color of skin, shall disqualify any person from being, or prevent any person from becoming, a citizen of this State, nor deprive such person of the rights and privileges of a citizen thereof.

"SEC. 2. Every slave who shall come or be brought, or be in this State with the consent of his or her master or mistress, or who shall come or be brought or be involuntarily in this State, shall be free.

"SEC. 3. Every person who shall hold or attempt to hold, in this State, in slavery, or as a slave, any person mentioned as a slave in the second section of this act, or any free person of color, in any form; or under any pretence, or for any time, however short, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof, shall be confined in the State prison, at hard labor, for a term not less than two nor more than ten years."

This action must surely be rabid enough to suit the most ultra of the Republican party, while to the more moderate it ought to, if it does not, present some very decided objections. The report and resolutions were laid over under the rule, and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A committee of the Ohio Legislature has, I observe, likewise, reported upon the subject in a somewhat similar strain; and last night our Young Men's General Republican Committee relieved their minds by launching forth resolutions pointing in the same direction.

## Horrible Affair—Duel with Bowie Knives.

The Baltimore Argus has received the following from a correspondent. It looks like a hoax, or at least an exaggeration. There is, however, a Mr. Phillip Pandleton, postmaster, residing at Wintston, Md, in Alleghany co.:

WINSTON, Md., Saturday, March 28.

*Messrs. Editors*:—I now hasten to give you an account of quite a tragical affair that happened on the night of the 27th of this month. It seems that the son of Philip Pendleton, of this county, and a young man from Chicago, had some misunderstanding, which resulted in Drain's challenging young Pendleton. He accepted the challenge, and chose for weapons bowie-knives. They nailed themselves down to a two inch oak plank by the pants, and fought until Drain was mortally wounded. Young Pendleton was cut nearly in pieces, and is now lying in a critical condition. Part of Pendleton's knife is still in Drain's head. There is no hope of his recovery. The Doctor thinks both will die. It is a sad lesson for young men of their age to meet with so untimely an end. I have not been able to find out the cause of the quarrel. As the mail is about starting, I have scarcely time to go into particulars. I will write soon and give the particulars of [illegible] Drain was [illegible]

ALLEN G. [illegible]

[illegible]

## [illegible]

From the Richmond Whig.

The trial of the Rev. M. Kalloch, the disgusting details of which weighed down the columns of the Herald for several days, and caused the sale of an immense edition of that paper, is at last finished. It has been heretofore supposed that a minister of the Gospel, in order to be an efficient advocate of the divine precepts, should not only act with uprightness, but also be of "good report." The Boston doctrine, however, would seem to reverse the rule, and make the peculiar qualifications for ministerial office: an ungodly life, and an evil report among men.

We see by the resolutions of the society of Tremont Temple, over which this saintly Joseph resided, that notwithstanding the evidence against him, and the deliberate judgment, upon oath, of four men out of twelve, that he had desecrated his high office by the commission of a most heinous offence against morality, the interesting flock, who desire to feed in heavenly pastures, still wish to follow their former shepherd and bleat forth their "unabated confidence in his integrity as a man and a minister of the Gospel," earnestly requesting him to resume "the public services of the sanctuary" as their pastor and teacher. It is nothing that this Maine law advocate is caught in the clandestine absorption of whiskey slings. It is immaterial that this apostle of virtue is proven to be guilty of that sinful and illegal exercise of his passions, which it is presumed to be his solemn duty to denounce the vengeance of the Almighty against the society of the Tremont Temple do not seem to regard these matters in the light of even a slight peccadillo. A dissolute life in a minister of the Gospel is rather a recommendation to them, it would seem, and entitles the reverend rake to a public announcement of their unabatable confidence.

The pious sinner who has caused all this ecclesiastical stir, was one of the signers of the celebrated petition against the fugitive slave law, which disgraced the Northern pulpit and made all true patriots and christians turn from it in disgust.

Perhaps this act was the charity which in Mr. Kallock, covered a multitude of sins. There was a Temple once, out of which Christ threw the money changers, because of the desecration their presence brought—in the present Boston Temple, however, the money changers have expelled Christ and solicit an adulterer and wine bibber to offer up their prayers, and teach them morality, temperance, and true religion. In such a society, the vilest sinner would never have to return; in order to bring himself within the pale of the Temple of religion and be a consistent member, he would only have to keep on in his course and instead of renouncing "the world, flesh and the devil," to tighten his grasp upon these seducing commodities.

## Resignation of a U. S. Judge.

The Hon. W. W. Drummond, one of justices of the supreme court of Utah Territory, has forwarded his resignation to Washington. He thus sets forth his reasons for resigning:

"In the first place, Brigham Young, the Governor of Utah Territory, is the acknowledged head of the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints," commonly called "Mormons," and as such head the Mormons look to him alone, for the law by which they are to be governed; therefore, no law of Congress is by them considered binding in any manner.

"Secondly. I know that there is a secret oath-bound organization among all the male members of the church, to acknowledge no law save the "holy priesthood, which comes to the people through Brigham Young, direct from God, he, Young, being the vicegerent of God and prophetic successor of Joseph Smith, who was the founder of this blind and treasonable organization.

Thirdly. I am fully aware that there is a set of men set apart by special order of the church to take both the lives and property of persons who may question the authority of the church. (the names of whom I shall promptly make known at a future time.)

Fourthly. That the [illegible]

[illegible]

## [illegible]

Morton, one of the crew, had joined some Esquimaux in a walrus hunt. The party which Morton attended upon the Walrus Hunt, had four sledges. One was to be brought to catch in the neighborhood, and the other two dragged at a quick run towards the open water, about ten miles off to the south-west. They had but nine dogs to these two sledges, one man only riding, the others running by turns. As they neared the new ice, and where the black wastes of mingled cloud and water betokened the open sea, they would from time to time remove their hoods and listen intently for the animal's voice.

"After a while Myouk became convinced from signs or sounds or both, for they were inappreciable by Morton, that the Walrus were waiting for him in a small space of recently opened water that was glazed over by a few days' growth of ice; and moving gently on, they soon heard the characteristic bellow of bull awuk.—The walrus, like some higher order of beings to which he has been compared, is fond of his own music, and will lie for hours listening to himself. His vocalization is something between the moaning of a cow and the deep baying of a mastiff: very round and full, with its backs or detached notes repeated rather quickly, seven or nine times in succession.

"The party now formed in single file, following each other's steps; and guided by an admirable knowledge of ice topography, wound behind hommocks and ridges in a serpentine approach toward a group of pond-like discolorations of recently but surrounded by firmer and older ice.

"When within half a mile of these, the line broke, and each man crawled towards a separate pool; Morton on his hands and knees following Myouk. In a few minutes the walrus were in sight.—They were five in number, rising at intervals, through the ice in a body, and breaking it up with an explosive puff that might have been heard for miles. Two large grim looking males were conspicuous as the leaders of the group.

"Now for the marvel of the craft.—When the walrus is above water, the hunter is flat and motionless; as he begins to sink, alert and ready for a spring. The animal's head is hardly below the water-line before every man is in a rapid run; and again, as if by instinct, before the beast returns, all are motionless behind the protecting knolls of ice. They seem to know before hand not only the time he will be absent, but the very spot at which he will reappear, in this way hiding and advancing by turns. Myouk, with Morton at his heels, has reached a plate of thin ice, hardly strong enough to bear them, at the very brink of the water pool the walrus are curveting in.

Myouk, till now phlegmatic, seems to waken with excitement. His coil of walrus hide, a well trimmed line of many fathoms' length, is lying at his side. He fastens one end of it in an iron barb, and fixes this loosely by a socket upon a shaft of unicorn's horn; the other end is already looped, or as a sailor would say, 'doubled in a bight.' It is the work of a moment. He has grasped the harpoon; the water is in motion. Puffing with pent up respiration, the walrus is within a couple of fathoms close before them.—Myouk rises slowly, his right arm thrown back, the left flat at his side. The walrus looks about him, shaking the water from his crest: Myouk throws up his left arm: and the animal, rising breast high, fixes one look before he plunges. It has cost him all curiosity can cost; the harpoon is buried under his left flipper.

"Though awuk is down in a moment, Myouk is running at desperate speed before the scene of his victory, paying off his coil freely, but clutching the end of its loop. He seizes as he runs a small stick of bone, rudely pointed with iron, and by a sudden movement drives it into the ice; to this he secures his line, pressing it down close to the ice surface with his feet. Now comes the struggle. The hole is dashed in mad commotion with the struggles of the wounded beast; the line is drawn tight at one moment, the next relaxed; the hunter has not left his station. There is a crash in the ice; and rearing up through it are two walruses [illegible]

[illegible]

"When not excited, he manages his tusks bravely. They are so strong that he uses them to grapple the rocks with, and climb steps of ice and land, which would be inaccessible to him without their aid. He ascends in this way rocky islands that are sixty and a hundred feet above the level of the sea; and I have myself seen him in these elevated positions, basking with his young in the cool sunshine of August and September.

"He can strike a fearful blow, but prefers charging with his tusks in a soldierly manner. I do not doubt the old stories of the Spitzbergen fisheries and Cherie Island, where the walrus put to flight the crowds of European boats. Awuk is the lion of the Danish Esquimaux, and they always speak of him with respect.—*Kane's Arctic Explorations.*

## The Mythology of the Ancients.

A work entitled "Curiosities of History," recently published in England, has the following extracts, strips of their romance some of the mythological tales of the ancients:

"Sir Thomas Browne shows from Palæphatus's book concerning incredible tales—

That the fable of Orpheus, by his music, making woods and trees to follow him, is founded on a crew of mad women, retired into a mountain, being pacified by his music, and caused to descend with boughs in their hands; whence the magic of Orpheus' harp, and its power to attract the senseless trees about it.

The Medea, the famous sorceress, could renew youth, and make old men young again; being nothing else but that from the knowledge of simples she had a recipe to make white hair black, and reduce old heads into the tincture of youth again.

The fable of Geryon and Cerberus with three heads, was this:

Geryon was of the city of Tricarinia, (Trinacria) that is, of three heads; and Cerberus, of the same place, was one of his dogs, which, running, into a cave in pursuit of his master's oxen, Hercules perforce drew him out of that place, from whence the conceits those days affirmed no less than that Hercules descended into hell, and brought up Cerberus into the habitation of the Living.

Upon the like grounds was raised the figment of Briareus, who, dwelling in a city called Hekatoncheira, the fancies of these times assigned him a hundred hands.

That Niobe weeping over her children was turned into a stone, was nothing else but that during her life she erected over their sepulchres a marble tomb of her own.

When Actæon had undone himself with dogs and the prodigal attendants of hunting, they made a solemn story of how he was devoured by his hounds. And upon the like grounds was raised the anthropophagi of Diomedes and his horses.

Diodorus plainly delivereth that the famous fable of Charon had this nativity; who, being no other but the common ferryman of Egypt that wafted over the dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks to be the ferryman of hell, and solemn stories raised after of him.

The Centaurs were a body of young men from Thessaly, who first trained and mounted horses for repelling a herd of wild bulls belonging to Ixion, King of the Lapithæ. They pursued these wild bulls on horseback, and pierced them with their spears, thus acquiring both the name of prickers, and the imputed attribute of joint body with the horse.

The Dragon whom Cadmus killed at Thebes was in reality Draco, King of Thebes; and the dragon's teeth which he is said to have sown, and from whence sprang a crop of armed men, were in point of fact elephant's teeth which Cadmus, as a rich Phœnician, had brought over with him. The sons of Draco sold these elephant's teeth, and employed the proceeds to levy troops against Cadmus.

Dædalus, instead of flying across the sea on wings, had escaped from Crete in a sailing boat, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE WEEKLY UNION.

SATURDAY, . . . . . . . . . MAY 2, 1857

### Visit of Hon. Fred. P. Stanton to Lawrence—His Reception—Murmurings of "the People"—Lays down his Programme—Afterwards.

Last week Hon. F. P. STANTON, Acting Governor was waited on by Dr. ROBINSON, his lady and others of Lawrence, and received a pressing invitation to visit their city. Accordingly, on Friday the 24th, accompanied by his friend, Gen. L. A. MACLEAN, he rode down by the river road and arrived there about 4 o'clock in the evening. They were very kindly received by the citizens of Lawrence, many of whom called to see the new Governor, and read in his appearance what they could of the fate that was before them this summer, among the number was Dr. Robinson, who very kindly invited them to take tea at his house, where they accompanied him and there met his family and several others of his friends. After partaking of the hospitalities of his board, Acting Governor Stanton was waited on by a deputation from the citizens to favor them with an address, to which he acceded, and all repaired to the Cincinnati House, in front of which was found a crowd of some five or six hundred. Acting Governor Stanton was introduced to the crowd by Dr. Robinson. He addressed "the people" for nearly two hours and laid down the policy of the administration in a clear, concise and manly manner. He spoke of the country, its prospects and advantages. He spoke with regret of the blight the difficulties had cast over the land, and urged them to such an understanding of their duty as would prevent all recurrence of the like in future, but when he came to proclaim the validity of the laws and to speak of the necessity of obedience to them, there arose such a shout of resistance, such cries of "Never, never, we will die first!" &c., as can alone be heard in Lawrence, Topeka or Ossawattomie—here was much tumult, which Dr. Robinson interfered to allay. Mr. Stanton stood calmly, the picture of manly coolness and firmness. He told the crowd that he regretted the interference of Dr. R., that there was no need of a mediator between him and them; that he was gratified at the honest expression of their views, he wished to understand them, at the same time he wished them to understand him; that the laws must be recognized and the taxes paid, yet as he did not desire to discuss these subjects he would postpone the subject until the time to act came. Acting Gov. Stanton spoke on the subject of slavery, alluding to it as of minor importance, but being from the South himself he was in favor of the institution, yet that feeling would never be allowed to interfere with his Executive duties that he was determined to carry out the object of his mission which was that the actual citizens of Kansas should have a fair and full opportunity of deciding that question for themselves free from any interference from the people of Missouri, Massachusetts or any other State. He spoke at much length of the census bill, and registration of voters and was much interrupted by the cries of the crowd and their remarks in derision and disapprobation of it. He told them of his anxiety to have the slavery clause of the constitution referred to a vote of the people that an end might be put to the much vexed question in Kansas, [illegible]

The evening was pleasantly spent, and the toast went round. Mr. Stanton in a few appropriate remarks drank to the health of Hon. R. J. Walker, Governor of Kansas Territory. Judge Smith drank to Kansas as a free State, when, on being called on, Gen. Maclean, after some remarks in defence of his party generally, and on the subject of slavery particularly, proposed a toast to the admission of Kansas as a slave State. This was received quietly if not cordially.

Next day, the 25th, Messrs. Stanton and Maclean walked around town and admired much its well chosen situation—mingled pleasantly with its citizens, by whom they were cordially treated, and at two P. M. left, returning to Lecompton by what is known as the ridge route calling by the way at Judge Spicer's and Wakefield's, much gratified with their visit.

### Correspondence between C. Robinson and Gov. Stanton.

We would invite the attention of our readers to the correspondence published to-day between Gov. Stanton and C. Robinson. It is an interesting corespondence.

Coupled with a specimen of the coolest assurance within the annals of history, will appear no inconconsiderable degree of craft and chicanery. With the utmost appearance of candor, Dr. Robinson suggests, as a means of relieving the Governor from the duty of "executing the laws of a neighboring State," the idea of violating in the grossest sense, the laws of the Territory. It is a direct indignity to the Governor to suggest such a course, and manfully and nobly does he respond. We are pleased with the spirit and tone, as well as with the matter of the Governor's reply. It is with pride and pleasure that we recognize in Gov. Stanton a frank, candid and sincere man. We have been compelled in days gone by to blush for the insincerity and faithlessness of men in the same position. It is always with pleasure that we endorse the course, and conduct of an honest, upright man. This correspondence will, we think, satisfy these abolitionists of the futility of any future attempts to hoodwink the Governor.

LAWRENCE, April 25, 1857.

Hon. F. P. STANTON, *Acting Governor, Kansas Territory*—

DEAR SIR: In your address to the people of Lawrence, last evening, we understood you to say in substance, that you would enforce the laws enacted by a legislature elected by the people of an adjoining State, until they should be repealed; also, if the laws are unjust, or distasteful, our remedy is the ballot box. History has indelibly recorded the fact, which Gen. Maclean admitted in our presence last evening, that the ballot-box was taken from the people of Kansas Territory on the 30th March, 1855, and has not to this day been returned. From that time until the present the people have had no voice whatever in making laws, or in selecting officers to administer them, notwithstanding the world-wide declaration by the administration at Washington and its friends elsewhere, that the people should be perfectly free to regulate their own institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

We are now invited to participate in an election of Delegates to a Constitutional Convention to meet in September next, to frame a Constitution and State government. We are told that the election law is a good one; that the voice of the actual settlers can be heard at the polls, and that justice will be meted out to all parties. We regret that the past conduct of [illegible]

[illegible] creditable reports, that in some districts non-residents to the number of thousands have already been registered, while actual Free State settlers have been refused; and how else can the lists be corrected than by the retaking of the census by some person or persons who have regard for an oath.

Testimony of a negative character can avail nothing, and to obtain positive testimony with reference to the residence of those enlisted from another State, would be impossible in the short time remaining before the election.

That you have the power to take any course you may think proper to secure a fair election, we have no doubt. It is not material that the letter of the law calling the election should be strictly followed; indeed no law at all is requisite so that the will of a majority of the people can be ascertained. Congress can give legality to a constitution formed in accordance with a previous Territorial act, or without one; and we trust your Excellency will restore the ballot-box to the people of Kansas, in all its purity, at any risk of informality on minor and non-essential provisions of the election regulations.

Very respectfully,
Your obd't servants,
C. ROBINSON,
WM. HUTCHINSON,
EDWARD CLARK,
EPHM. NUTE, JR.,
JNO. HUTCHINSON,
G. C. BRACKETT,
E. D. LADD,
C. W. BABCOCK,
G. W. SMITH,
GOE. F. EARLE,
JOSEPH URAKLIN,
G. JENKINS,
G. EMORY,
JOHN A. WAKEFIELD,
J. A. FINLEY.

LECOMPTON, K. T., April 30, 1857.

*Gentlemen*:

Yours of the 25th inst. reached me only by last night's mail. I proceed without delay to reply to the propositions you make in reference to the election, about to be held, for Delegates to a Constitutional Convention.

As I take a different view of the laws of the Territory from that which you express, it will be impossible for me to consent to any new proceeding in opposition to that which has been sanctioned by the Legislative authorities. I did not hear from Gen'l Maclean, any such admission as you represent him to have made. That gentleman spoke only of his individual action in the particular mentioned; and whether that action was right or wrong, or whether it occurred in that individual instance only, or in a thousand others, by men either from Missouri or from Massachusetts, it could not invalidate the laws which now prevail in the Territory. If I believed, as I do not believe, your assertion that the laws of Kansas were "enacted by a Legislature elected by the people of an adjoining State," it would still be impossible for me to set them aside. The attempt to do so would be an act of gross usurpation, not less objectionable in its character and effects, than the fraudulent interference which you attribute to the people of Missouri. I must therefore say to you, in the most explicit language, that I can do nothing which denies the authority and validity of the laws enacted within this Territory. Congress alone has power to abrogate them.

I have no authority over the Probate Judges. It is not my province to advise them in relation to the performance of their judicial functions. Yet it will not be improper for me to say that it would be very judicious and becoming in them [illegible]

[illegible] generous suspicions of the integrity of officers, you might well attribute any errors and omissions of the sheriffs to the existence of this well known and controlling fact. I forbear to say anything of the unreasonableness of your requirement that we shall set aside the law in order to accomplish what you have refused to do in obedience to its provisions. But I will be most happy to learn that you, gentlemen, and your party friends generally, have been at work in earnest with a view to enable the Probate judges to present a true and perfect list of the legal voters of the Territory. You have had power to correct the lists; if you have failed to do it the fault will be your own.

In reference to [illegible] proposition to appoint four judges of election at every place of voting, I have to say that the law very wisely authorizes only three.—The Governor has nothing to do with their appointment. It is not in my power therefore to adopt your suggestions in this particular. If I had any authority in the matter, I would in every instance appoint as judges of election, one Republican of your party, one National Democrat in favor of a free State, and one National Democrat in frvor of a slave State. This would be quite as fair and impartial a mode of proceeding as ever is, or indeed can be adopted by political parties in any country. I most sincerely hope the Probate judges may adopt this suggestion, or any other which may better avail to secure a perfectly fair and independent expression of the popular will.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obd't serv't,
FRED. P. STANTON.

To Dr. C. Robinson, Wm. Hutchinson, Ed. Clark, Eph. Nute, Esqs., and others, Lawrence, K. T.

☞ We also subjoin, in explanation of a portion of Dr. Robinson's letter, the following letter from Gen. L. A. Maclean:

LECOMPTON, K. T., 30, April, 1857.

*Messrs. Editors*:—The admission alleged to have been made by me, is stated in the letter shown to me to-day, and which you design publishing, from Dr. Robinson and others of Lawrence, to Hon. F. P. Stanton, Acting Governor, is perverted from the following statement made by me at the supper table there, while refuting the general charge made by them of the interference of the Missourians with the ballot-box of Kansas. I stated that the most flagrant instance they could find was that of my own case. That for years previous to the organization of Kansas as a Territory, having known the country well, I had determined to reside here whenever opened for settlement. That not being ready to move over at the time, and anxious to have a voice in moulding the institutions under which I designed living, I had come to Kansas and voted, then returned; but considering myself a citizen of Kansas, had not exercised the elective franchise since that time in Missouri, but have resided and voted here for nearly two years past. That I felt that I had neither done them injustice or wrong by that vote or any other cast since—though always on the opposite side.

Respectfully, &c.,
L. A. MACLEAN.

### ADDRESS.
#### To the Democracy of Kansas.

We have to day called a Convention to nominate a Delegate to Congress, on Thursday, the 2nd day of July.

It is, we hope, needless for us to urge upon you the importance of this election. In it you must see that the vital interests of Kansas are involved. In his hands will be placed, in a great degree, the [illegible]

JOHN D. HENDERSON, [illegible]

**FOR SALE.**

A Finely Improved Claim, about two and a half miles from Lecompton, six and a half from Lawrence, and ½ mile from the Kansas River. About 15 acres are in timber, the remainder in rich prairie. It contains about 20 acres under fence in cultivation. On it is a frame house, 46 feet long, with gallery in front 46 feet, hall 10 x 16. Two rooms of 18 feet; two in the rear of 10 x 16; a milk room 12 x 12; store room 6 x 18; kitchen 12 x 16; saddle house, stable, smoke house and other convenient out-buildings. This claim will be sold by the owner, who intends moving to another part of the Territory, at a lower rate than any that has ever been offered before. Terms [illegible] or part in cash, and the remainder in liberal instalments, or notes with good security. Apply to [illegible]KES & BOLING, Att'y's & Land Agents. Lecompton, K. T.
n41-3w

TERRITORY OF KANSAS, DOUGLAS COUNTY.

EMELINE OLIVER, vs. JAMES OLIVER. } Divorce.

In the Second District Court for the Second Judicial District of said Territory, in chancery pending.

Whereas, Emeline Oliver has this day filed in this Court, her petition for divorce from James Oliver, her husband, on the ground of the absence and desertion of her said husband for the space of two years. Now, therefore, this is to command said James Oliver, that he be and appear before the said Second District Court at its September term, on the first Monday in September, then and there to answer the said petition on file or it will be taken as confessed.

CHAS. P. BULLOCK, Clerk.
GEO. A. COLE, Deputy.
n44tf
April 28, 1856.

**E. L. FANT, Jr. & CO.,**
*LAND AGENTS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,*
**Lecompton, Kansas.**

☞ Land Warrants sold either for cash, or on time to pre-emptors.
☞ All Warrants guaranteed as genuine.
☞ Particular attention paid to the locating of Land Warrants.
☞ Drafting done in the neatest style. [n48tf

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
LECOMPTON, K. T., April 22, 1857.

PROPOSALS are invited, until the 25th May next, for completing the walls, roof, and other woodwork of the Capitol building according to the plans and specifications to be seen at this office. In the event of negotiating the bonds, contracts will be made with the lowest responsible bidders.

FRED. P. STANTON,
Secretary, and Acting Governor.

Leavenworth Herald, and Journal copy.
n43 td

R. C. GORDON, GEO. F. ROOTES.

**GORDON & ROOTES,**
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
*No. 83 Commercial Street, Between Locust and Olive,*
**St. Louis, Mo.**

☞ Strict attention given, as heretofore, to sales of Produce, and filling of Orders.
oct. 18—ts

**Lecompton Bridge Company.**

IN pursuance of an act of the Legislature to incorporate the LECOMPTON BRIDGE COMPANY, previous notice of which having been given, the subscribers of stock in said company convened in the city of Lecompton, on the 27th day of April, 1857, and chose by a majority of votes of the said subscribers by ballot, the following named persons as officers of said company, who will hold their several offices one year from this date:

ARISTIDES RODRIGUE, President; DAVID T. MITCHELL, Secretary; ROBT. L. STEVENS, Treasurer; T. B. SIKES, Corresponding Secretary.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

L. S. Boling, W. R. Simmons,
Ely Moore, T. J. B. Cramer,
S. G. Cato, J. S. Rucker.

COMMITTEE TO SOLICIT SUBSCRIPTION.

Daniel Woodson, Wilson Shannon,
A. McDonald, J. C. Thompson,
S. J. Jones, F. J. Marshall.
R. C. Bishop.

A. RODRIGUE President.
D. T. MITCHELL, Sec. n44-r1

**NOTICE** [No. 578.]

*Of the establishment of three additional Land Offices in the Territory of Kansas.*

IN pursuance of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1857, entitled, "An act to establish three additional Land Districts in the Territory of Kansas," to be called respectively the "Delaware Land District," the "Osage Land District," and the "Western Land District," it is hereby declared and made known that the offices for said districts have been established as follows, viz:

For the "Delaware District" at Doniphan,
For the "Osage District" at Fort Scott,
For the "Western District" at Ogden, in said territory.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of April, A. D. 1857.

By order of the President:
JOS. S. WILSON,
Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.
n44-6t

**NOTICE.** (No. 580)

*Of the establishment of three additional Land Offices in the Territory of Nebraska.*

IN pursuance of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1857, entitled "An act to establish three additional land districts in the Territory [illegible]

**MAMMOTH STORE,**
**AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING**
# Establishment!!
By WM. LEAMER, Lecompton, K. T.

The attention of the public is solicited to the large and beautiful assortment of GOODS [illegible], consisting in part of

MEN AND BOYS' BOOTS & SHOES,
CLOTHING of the latest N. Y. and Philad'a. style;
FUR, WOOL, AND STRAW HATS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
GLOVES, SHIRTS, NECK-TIES,
UNDER CLOTHING, &C., &C.

Together with a complete assortment of Goods usually found in country stores.

☞ The stock is entirely new and carefully selected, and by adhering strictly to the Cash System, I will be enabled to offer very great inducements to all those who may favor me with a call.

Lecompton, April 2, 1857—n41-tf.

THE COMBINATION PATENT
PORTABLE UPRIGHT
**Steam Saw Mill.**

THIS Mill commands the universal admiration of saw-mill men everywhere. As its merits become known the demand for it increases.—Orders are coming from every section of this country, Canada, Cuba, and South America.—It is suited for every section of the world wherever there is timber to be sawed, no matter of what character, how hard, how large, or how small. Two extensive manufacturers are now engaged in building these Mills, yet it is almost impossible to turn them out as fast as they are wanted. They embrace several valuable patents and improvements, and combine all of the following advantages:

SIMPLICITY.—Both the Mill and Power are so simple in their construction, that any one of ordinary mechanical ability can comprehend them, put them up, and run them without danger or difficulty.

PORTABILITY.—The whole establishment can be very quickly taken apart and put together, thus rendering it easily to be moved from place to place, as desired, and saving the necessity of drawing the logs a long distance to the Mill.

DURABILITY.—It is constructed on the most solid and substantial manner, runs perfectly still, is not liable to get out of order, and will last for years without repair.

RAPIDITY.—It will saw faster than any other Mill. The speed of the saw is about 300 strokes per minute, and the feed from one fourth to three quarters of an inch per stroke. Thus, at a medium feed, the saw will cut through a log 24 feet in about three minutes. From this data any one knowing the character of the timber can calculate how much it will do.

EFFICIENCY.—It does its work well, cuts smoother and straighter than the ordinary mills and the arrangement of the saw is such as to render it utterly impossible for it to run out of line.

CHEAPNESS.—The entire cost of the mill with fourteen horse power, and everything all complete and running boxed and delivered for shipment in this city for $1,750.

This Mill requires less power to drive it than any other mill, and the power furnished is sufficient to drive extra machinery with it. One of these mills can be seen any day in operation in St. Louis, by calling at our office, corner of 3d and Market st. A circular will be sent (post paid) to any one desiring it, giving full particulars of the Mill. All orders should be addressed to BRAGG, BURROWES & Co. Cor. Third and Market St., St. Louis, Mo., Proprietors for the Western and Southern States. n41y

**NOTICE**

LECOMPTON, April, 23, 1857.

Is hereby given that this Office is now open for the purpose of proving pre-emptions in the following Townships, lying in the Pawnee Land District, Kansas Territory, and all persons residing on the same, can now appear at this office prove up and pay for their land, in any of the following Townships:

| Township | Range |
|---|---|
| " frac'l 16 | 13 |
| " " 17 | do |
| " " 18 | do |
| " " 19 | do |
| " 20 | do |
| " 21 | do |
| " 22 | do |
| " frac'l 19 | 14 |
| " 20 | do |
| " 21 | do |
| " 22 | do |
| " frac'l 19 | 15 |
| " 20 | do |
| " 21 | do |
| " 22 | do |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| " 22 | [illegible] |
| " 19 | 17 |
| " 20 | do |
| " 21 | do |
| " 22 | do |
| " fr'c'l 15 | 18 |
| " " 16 | do |
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| " 21 | do |
| " 22 | do |
| " fr'c'l 16 | 19 |
| " " 17 | [illegible] |
| " 18 | [illegible] |
| " 19 | [illegible] |

[illegible]

**NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.**

BAILEY & BROTHERS have just received from the Eastern cities, and are now offering for sale in their New Store Room on Haldeman Street, above Third, just opposite the Capitol Square, A LARGE and WELL SELECTED *STOCK OF GOODS*, Consisting in part of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, TIN-WARE*, and a large assortment of *READY-MADE CLOTHING*, of the latest style, together with numerous other articles usually kept in country stores—all of which they offer to the citizens of Lecompton and vicinity on most reasonable terms. Having purchased our entire stock of Goods in Philadelphia and New York, we feel confident that we can accommodate our customers on most reasonable terms, and will sell as low as the lowest. We invite all to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

ly 10—ts JAMES G. BAILEY & BROS.

**Land Agency and Law Office.**

*Edward Hoogland, Attorney and Counselor at law and U. S. Commissioner, Tecumseh, K. T.*

PRE-EMPTION business and contested claims attended to. Money loaned to pre-emptors. Land Warrants located; claims, town shares and lots in all parts of the Territory bought and sold. Investments made for capitalists, and 20 per cent satisfactorily guaranteed.

REFERENCES:

Gov. John W. Geary, Lecompton, K. T.
Hon. John McKeon, U. S. Dist. Atty, N Y city
Hon. W. A. M. Vaughan and Thos. N. [illegible] Esq., Tecumseh, K. T.

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

REFERENCES.—Col. [illegible], Leavenworth, K. T.; Hon. Dan'l Woodson, Lecompton, K. T.; Hon. Robt. Wilson, Fort Riley, K. T.

**DRUG AND TOBACCO STORE.**

DR. W. T. ELLIS

HAVE just received, and is 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—An assortment of Virginia tobacco and cigars of the very best brands, [illegible] wines, together with a variety of [illegible] all of which will be sold low for cash [illegible] wholesale or retail.

Lecompton, Nov. 12, 1856.

**THE WORLD DEFIED!!**

[illegible]

THE GREATEST SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE OF THE AGE.

THE proprietor of Hurley's [illegible] during the past season, received [illegible] testimonials from all parts of the Union [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ing some day would take me away." Get tired making 'night hideous with my yells' —thought of the "girl I left behind me," and if I should have to die in my mud puddle prison house, how she would feel when she heard of my latter narrative.

In my mind's eye I saw my obituary in the morning papers—"Man found in ditch, supposed to be from his locality a frog eater in quest of harmless animals." Poor consolation—saw death staring me in the face—exasperated, put my hand in my pocket to obtain bowie knife and end my sufferings—knife gone—drew out a smoked herring—cut my throat with it two or three times, but did'nt die—gave up the ghost and patiently awaited "what a day might bring forth." Morning and happiness came—found had only fallen into a spring three feet square—got out—went to place where they deal out d———n at five cents a drink—found my friend with flannel shirt—asked me what I was doing with mouse on my eye—told him I fell out of bed—offered me some western sympathy, (Turpentine Gin) which I had partook of,—we parted to meet again. Went to tavern—put on shirt and a half with balance of fine clothes—told Landlord I wanted breakfast—eat with no great relish, and concluded west was poor country after all—get sick if I should stay—wrote home to that effect—didn't say anything about black eye—told folks at home as I tell you that I will write again soon.

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OLD JOHN BROWN.—Everybody has heard of old "John Brown," of Kansas notoriety, the robber, murderer, and horse-thief, the man whom Capt. H. Clay Pate "went to take and old Brown took him!" Well, Brown has again turned up before the public in the capacity not of a mighty chieftain, but an humble beggar. He has published a card in the *Long Island Star*, in which he begs the "friends of freedom" throughout the United States, to hold up his hands by contributions of pecuniary aid. He makes a very "poor mouth," says that his means were exceedingly limited when he first engaged in the struggle in Kansas, and that he is now still more destitute, but intimates an intention to "pitch into" Kansas struggles again, if he can only raise the wind. Wonder what has become of the large amount of property that was stolen by Brown when in Kansas? He must be an extravagant old rascal to have expended it so soon! If old Brown ever puts his foot on Kansas soil again, the officers of the law ought to "hold up his hands" and his body too, with a hempen cord, and let him dance on—nothing.—[*Leavenworth Journal.*

[From the New Hampshire Patriot.]

[illegible]

ple. It is the proper business and duty of the convention to do that. The legislature has no power to do it—no power to dictate to a convention representing the whole people. If they could dictate to the convention in one thing, they could in everything; if they could order the convention to do one act after it was organized, they could dictate its whole proceedings, and in fact form a constitution for its adoption. This is the view taken by those who passed the law, as explained by the Attorney General of the Territory. They enacted stringent provisions for the protection of voters, to punish fraudulent voting, to prevent fraud in the management of the elections, and took every possible precaution to ensure to all the free expression of their views through the ballot box. Having done this they thought it proper to let the convention control its own proceedings. But there is no doubt, says Mr. Isaacs, that the constitution will be submitted to the people.

But if there is any danger that it will not be submitted to the people, that fact is the strongest possible argument against the course of the free state men. If it is to be submitted, their refusal to vote for Delegates would be less criminal, if they designed to vote upon the adoption of the constitution when submitted. But if it is *not* to be submitted, then this refusal to vote for Delegates directly aids in imposing a pro-slavery constitution upon Kansas, without any further chance to prevent it; while if they were honest and sincere in their professions, they would turn out every free state man to the polls in order to obtain control of the convention, and thereby ensure at once the adoption of a free constitution and its due submission to the people.

3. Another objection is, that the law requires three months' residence in the Territory to entitle a person to vote.

A great ado, says the Journal of Commerce, "is made about this provision, because it is said the three months commenced before it was possible for the eastern spring emigration to arrive. As the election is to be held on the 15th of June, the three months commenced on the 15th of March. All who were then residents of the Territory, and who have continued, and shall continue until the election, to reside in the county in which they offer to vote, and no other person whatever, shall be entitled to vote at said election.' Now, it seems to us that this provision is more equitable in itself, and more favorable to the free state party, than if only a month's or a week's residence 'next before the election' had been required; for in the latter case the Missourians could have rushed in by thousands, and remained for short a period, just for the privilege of voting. But they cannot afford to stay three months for such a purpose. The time between the passage of the convention-law and the 14th of March, (about 25 days,) was not sufficient to enable the Emigrant Aid Societies to forward their emigrants to Kansas just for the sake of voting; for the same reason it was not sufficient to enable the southern and southwestern States to press in their emigrants. Some few Missourians and Iowans doubtless got in, but it is probable that the voting will be confined almost wholly to persons resident in the Territory when the convention act was passed. If the law had made the three months [illegible]

[illegible]

enacted by the first Kansas Legislature. This is the most groundless of all their excuses, *for* no "*test oaths*" *exist*. The laws under which those oaths were applied, *have been repealed*. This is known to the black leaders and organs here but they *carefully conceal the fact from their followers.* To place the fact of the repeal of those laws beyond dispute, we here annex the repealing acts in full, signed by the presiding officers of both branches of the Legislature, and certified by the Clerk of the Council. The "Act to punish offences against slave property," is the law which the black organs have so frequently paraded in their columns, dressed in mourning:

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

Section 1. That so much of the eleventh section of an act, entitled an act to regulate elections, as provides that any person challenged as a voter may be required to take an oath or affirmation that he will sustain the provisions of the several acts of Congress in that section specified be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Section. 2. All officers hereafter elected or appointed to any office of honor, trust or profit, under the laws of this Territory, shall, before entering upon the duties of such office, take and subscribe an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the provisions of an act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and faithfully to demean himself in office, and no other.

Sec. 3. All Attorneys-at-law, obtaining a license in this Territory, shall take and subscribe an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the provisions of an act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and faithfully and honestly to demean himself in his practice.

Sec. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

THOS. JOHNSON,
President of the Council.
WM. G. MATTHIAS,
Speaker of the House.

I hereby certify that the within is a true and correct copy of the enrolled bill.

THOMAS C. HUGHES,
Chief Clerk Council.

Lecompton, K. T., Feb. 14, 1857.

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

That the twelfth section of an act, entitled "An act to punish offences against slave property," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

THOS. JOHNSON,
President of the Council.
WM. G. MATTHIAS,
Speaker of the House.

I hereby certify that the within is a true and correct copy of the enrolled bill.

THOMAS C. HUGHES.
Chief Clerk Council.

Lecompton, K. T., Feb. 14, 1857.

It will be seen that the first section of the above act repeals the "*test oaths*" entirely. But this repealing act was not necessary, for the law providing for the constitutdional convention effectually abolishes those oathes. That law defines the qualifications of voters, and repeals all laws inconsistent with its provisions—thereby practically repealing all the previous enactments on that subject. This is stated to be the view of the administration, and that Gov. Walker so understands and will so interpret the law. So that there is not the least shadow of foundation for this excuse.

The truth is, the black republican lead- [illegible]

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## THE LECOMPTON UNION,

*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 the soil 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 zealously 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 its leaders and dupes to be the deadliest foes to the Union of the States, and enemies 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 visiter to the firesides of all conservative and national men.

**TERMS:**

| | |
|---|---|
| One copy one year, | $2 00 |
| Ten copies one year, to one address, | 18 00 |
| Fifteen " " " " | 25 00 |
| Twenty " " " " | 30 00 |

Subscriptions always in advance.

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

EDITORS LECOMPTON UNION,
je 26—tf *Lecompton, Kansas Territory.*

☞ All pro-slavery papers to which we send this No. of the UNION, will greatly oblige us by giving this several insertions, and calling attention to the same.

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## SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

W. J. DILLON, keeps on hand and makes to order all kinds of **Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Saddle-Bags, Halters,** together with every description of DOUBLE OR SINGLE BUGGY HARNESS. All kinds of MULE HARNESS, got up for the plains.

Grimsley & Beard's **Patent Dragoon Saddles**, made to order. A fine assortment of INDIAN WORK always on hand.

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

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## DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Aristides Rodrigue, James G. Bailey & Samuel J. 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 the liabilities of the mercantile establishment, and Rodrigue & Jones assuming all other liabilities of the said firm.

ARISTIDES RODRIGUE,
JAMES G. BAILEY,
ly 16—tf SAMUEL J. JONES.

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## 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, his motto being "Quick Sales and Small Profits." In my stock will be found both Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, **Hardware, Hollow Ware, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,** Bonnets and Bonnet [illegible]

[illegible]

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## T. S. ARTHUR'S
## Home Magazine.

$2 A YEAR—FOUR COPIES FOR $5.

Original tales, Poetry, Sketches, History, Biography, Travel, Art, Science, Music, Home stories for old and young, Hints for housekeepers, Choice selections from American and foreign periodicals, Fashions, etc., etc.

The eight volume of the Home Magazine, an elegant, illustrated monthly periodical, is published in 1857. The design of the editor is to furnish at a cheap rate a work that may be safely introduced into every household in the land—a work that in the lighter garb of attractive fiction, as well as in the graver narrative of fact—in sober essay and scientific elucidation—shal present truth to the mind in the most winning manner.

Seven volumes of the work are already before the public, and if the united voice of the press from one end of the country to the other and the testimony of thousands of families in which the Home Magazine has circulated, are significant facts, then it is a periodical that just meets the wants of the people.

In a literary point of view it is claimed for the Home Magazine that it is equal to any of its contemporaries; and it differs from most of them regarding the moral purpose of an article, as its highest merit. It does not eschew the light, the graceful and the elegant in literature—only the vulgar and the frivolous.

During the present year the editor will be assisted by many favorite writers. A new story by

MRS. ALICE B. NEAL,

will be introduced into the present volume.

A new story by

T. S. ARTHUR,

will succeed this, to be followed by a new story

BY MRS. MARY A. DENISON.

Besides these there will be a series of attractive original tales, poetry and other articles from the pens of Miss Virginia F. Townsend, W. H. Carpenter, Jenny Deans, Miss Caroline Orne, 'A Lady of Baltimore,' and many others.

HOME SCENES AND LIFE SKETCHES,

by the editor. A series of original stories and sketches, by the editor, illustrative of life and character, will also be among the attractions of the present volume.

ILLUSTRATIONS,

These will be rich, varied and numerous, embracing a series of exquisite steel engravings; views of remarkable places; portraits of eminent personages; scenes in foreign lands; illustrations of natural pictures; engravings of fashion; a great variety of needle-work patterns and articles of the toilette, etc., etc.

FASHIONS.—This department will receive due attention; and lady readers interested in matters of costume will find drawings of prevailing fashions (monthly,) besides a great variety of minor articles of costume; with an endless variety of patterns for needle-work.

Housekeeper's Department.—In this will be found a variety of excellent culinary recipes, besides hints for young housekeepers on subjects of domestic economy. In a word, the Home Magazine will be all that its name implies.

TERMS:

One copy one year $2 00; two copies 1 year $3 00; four copies 1 year $5 00; all additional subscriptions beyond four at the same rate—that is $1 25 per annum. Where 12 subscribers and $15 are sent, the getter up of the club will be entitled to an additional copy of the magazine. Specimens furnished to all who wish to subscribe or make up clubs.

Address T. S. ARTHUR & CO.,
103 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

*Clubbing with other Magazines.*

Home Magazine and Godey's Lady's Book one year $3 50. Home Magazine and Arthur's Magazine one year $3 50. Home magazine and Saturday Evening Post $3 00. [no49

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## STILL GREATER ATTRACTIONS!
## Godey's Lady's Book for 1857.

*Fifty-Second Volume! The Pioneer Magazine!*

ESPECIALLY DEVOTED TO THE WANTS OF THE LADIES OF AMERICA.

Where this Magazine is taken in a house, no other is wanted, as it comprises all that could be obtained by taking three other magazines.

*New Features for 1857.*

A new and very interesting story will be commenced in January, by Marion Harland author of "Alone," and "Hidden Path," two novels that have created an immense sensation in the literary world. Also,

Miss Virginia F. Townsend will commence, in the February number, a Novelette, which we know will strongly interest the readers of the "Book."

Stories by an English authoress; how to make wax flowers and fruits—with engravings; the nurse and the nursery; how to make a bonnet; troubles of an English housekeeper; the art of skeching flowers from nature—with engravings; to be copied by the learner on paper to be colored.

Maternal counsels to a daughter, designed to aid her in the care of her health, the improvement of her mind and the cultivation of her [illegible]

[illegible]

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## HARPER'S
## NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

A New Volume—1857.

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