State Department
KANSAS PORTFOLIO

WEEKLY PUBLIC UNION.

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SYKES & BOLING,

Attorneys at Law, and General

LAND AGENTS,

LECOMPTON, K. T.

WILL attend to all matters connected with their profession, promptly and faithfully. ☞They refer to the Territorial officers, and their clients generally.

Lecompton, K. T. April 21, 1857. 3t

R. H. FARNHAM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

GENERAL LAND AGENT,

DEALER IN LAND WARRANTS

AND EXCHANGE.

☞ *OFFICE—In Cottage Building, near U. S. Land Office, Elmore Street,*

LECOMPTON, K. T.

A LARGE stock of Land Warrants constantly on hand and for sale to settlers for cash, or on time. Investments made on commission or joint account. Money loaned for Non-residents on real estate security, at western rates of interest. Collections made. Taxes paid &c. &c.

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WILL attend promptly to any legal business in Douglas, or adjoining counties. Buying and selling Land and Town property on commission; locating warrants; prosecuting contested pre-emption claims; furnishing warrants or money to settlers; locating and surveying town sites. n16—1f

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PROMPT attention will be given to contested Pre-Emption Claims, and the collection of debts.

☞Town property and claims bought and sold on commission. n15—1m.

E. L. FANT, JR. & CO.,

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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. [n4]1f

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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R. W. WOODWARD. T. A. FINLEY

Woodward & Finley,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Books, Stationery, and fancy notions,

WOODWARD'S BLOCK, LAWRENCE. 1y

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN *Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Groceries, Notions, &c., Mother Buildings, West Room, Independence, Mo.* ma 15—1y

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LECOMPTON CITY, KANSAS TERRITORY,

DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Tinware, Castings, Cutlery, Tools, Farming Implements, Queensware, China, Glass, Tin, and Sheet Ware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Ready-made Clothing, Dye-stuffs, &c. &c. 3m

SUTER, LEA & CO., Bankers, Washington, D. C. — Thos. B. Suter, Lafe Lea & Co. Luther R. Smoot.

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BANKERS,

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T.

DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE,

UNCURRENT BANK NOTES,

AND

Land Warrants.

L. J. RUSSELL. [WM. R. ALMOND

ALMOND & RUSSELL,

LECOMPTON AND LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T.

WILL practice in the Courts of the 1st, 3d, and 5th Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court of Kansas. Also, Collects the Register and Receiver of the Land Office. All business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention. Office in Lecompton. n16-1f

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

LECOMPTON, K. T., May 27, 1857.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF KANSAS:

At the earnest request of the President of the United States, I have accepted the position of governor of the Territory of Kansas. The President, with the cordial concurrence of all his cabinet, expressed to me the conviction, that the condition of Kansas was fraught with sufficient peril to the Union, and asked me to undertake the settlement of that troublesome question, which has embittered the North and cloud our throughout your borders, and threatens to involve you and our country in the same common ruin. This was a duty thus presented, the performance of which I could not decline, consistently with my view of the sacred obligation which every citizen owes to his country.

The mode of adjustment is provided in the act organizing your Territory, namely, by the people of Kansas, who, by a majority of their qualified voters, must decide this question for themselves in forming their State Constitution.

Yet our practice in the preliminary act of framing a State Constitution, is uniformly performed through the instrumentality of a convention of delegates chosen by the people for that purpose. That convention is now about to be elected by you under the call of the Territorial Legislature, created and still recognized by the authority of Congress, and clothed by it in the comprehensive language of the organic law, with full power to make such an enactment. The Territorial Legislature, then, in assembling this convention were fully sustained by the act of Congress, and the authority of the Convention is distinctly recognized in my instructions from the President of the United States. Those who oppose this course, cannot over look the alleged irregularity of the Territorial Legislature, without throwing down all the laws, town and city elections, in corporate franchises—and on all other subjects but slavery they acknowledge the validity and sufficiency. If that legislature was invalid, then are we without law or order in Kansas, without town city or county organization, all legal and judicial transactions are void, all titles null, and anarchy reigns throughout our borders.

It is my duty, in stating that all constitutional laws are fairly executed, to take care, as far as practicable, that this election of delegates to the Convention shall be free from fraud or violence, and that they shall be protected in their deliberations.

The people of Kansas then are invited by the highest authority known to the Constitution, to participate freely and fairly in the election of delegates to frame a Constitution and State government. The law has performed its entire appropriate function, when it extends to the people the right of suffrage; but it cannot compel the performance of that duty. Throughout our whole Union, however, and in all cases where laws prevail, those who abstain from the exercise of the right of suffrage, authorise those who vote to act for them in that sentiment, and the absentees are as much bound under the law and Constitution, when there is no fraud or violence, by the act of the majority of those who do vote, as if all had participated in the election. Otherwise, as voting must be voluntary self-government would be impossible, and monarchy or despotism would remain as the only alternative.

You should not counsel your wives, your fellow-citizens, with the Union, that you may, by a subsequent vote, defeat the ratification of the Constitution. Although most anxious to secure to you the exercise of that great Constitutional right, and believing that the Convention is the servant, and not the master of the People, yet I have no power to dictate the proceedings at that body. I cannot doubt, however, the course they will adopt on this subject. But why incur the hazard of the preliminary to motion of a Constitution by a minority, as alleged by you when a majority, by their own votes, could control the forming of that instrument?

But it is said that the Convention is not legally called, and that the election will not be freely and fairly conducted. The Territorial Legislature is the power ordained for this purpose by the Congress of the United States; and by disregarding it, you resist the authority of the Federal government. That Legislature was called into being by the Congress of 1854, and is recognized in the very last Congressional legislation. It is recognized by the present Chief Magistrate of the Union, just chosen by the American people, and many of its acts are now in operation here by universal assent. As the Governor of the Territory of Kansas I must support the laws and the Constitution; and I have no other alternative under my oath, but to see that all Constitutional laws are fully and fairly executed.

I see in this not calling the convention, no improper or unconstitutional restrictions upon the right of suffrage. I see in it no test-oath or other provisions objected to in relation to previous laws, but clearly repealed as repugnant to the provisions of this act, in regards the election of delegates to the Convention. It is said that a fair full vote will not be taken, and I safely predict such a result; but not just for a majority, as they allege, throw the power into the hands of a minority, from a mere apprehension that entirely unfounded; the majority will not be permitted to exercise the right of suffrage, but if they do, such a majority should not be permitted to vote; there is a remedy, it is hoped, in the wisdom and justice of the Convention, noticing under the collegiate system, and a proper responsibility to the great of public opinion. The Convention, in the refusal of Congress, to admit the State into the Union, cannot be imposed by a minority upon a majority by fraud or violence. Indeed, I cannot doubt that the Convention, after having framed a State Constitution, will submit it for ratification or rejection, by a majority of votes of that river by a network of railroads, until the whole is complete, and shall reach the shores of the Pacific. The policy of such grants by Congress is now clearly established; and whatever doubts may have prevailed in the minds of a few persons as to the constitutionality of such grants, when based only upon the transfer of a portion of the public domain, in the language of the inaugural of the President, *"for the implacement of the remainder,"* yet when they are made as now proposed in the ordinance accompanying our constitution, in consideration of our relinquishing the right to tax the public lands, such grants become, in fact, sales for ample equivalents, and their constitutionality is placed beyond all doubt or controversy. For like reason, also, and in order that these grants may be made for ample equivalents, and upon grounds of clear, constitutional authority, it is most wise that they should be included in our ordinance, and take effect by compact when the state is admitted into the Union. It may well sound have pro-rail ed as regards the public lands, as indicated in my public career, and especially in the report made by me, as Chairman of the Committee of Public Lands, to the Senate of the United States, which passed that body, but failed in the House, I would authorize no sales of these lands except for settlement and cultivation, reserving not merely a pre-emption, but a homestead of a quarter section of land in favor of every actual settler, whether coming from other states, or emigrating from Europe. Great and populous states would more rapidly be added to the confederacy, until we should soon have one unbroken line of states, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, giving immense additional power and security to the Union, and facilitating intercourse between all its parts.—This would be alike beneficial to the old and to the new states. To the working men of the old states, as well as of the new, it would be of incalculable advantage, not merely by affording them a home in the West, but by maintaining the wages of labor, by enabling the working classes to emigrate and become cultivators of the soil, upon the vacant fertile soil, which sink below a fair remuneration. Every new state, besides, adds to the customers of the old states, consuming their manufactures, employing their merchants, giving business to their vessels and canals, their railroads and cities, and a powerful impulse to their industry and prosperity.

Indeed, it is the growth of the mighty West which has added, more than all other causes combined, to the power and prosperity of the whole country, whilst at the same time, through the channels of commerce and commerce, it has been building up immense cities in the Eastern Atlantic and Middle States, and replenishing the federal treasury with large payments from the sales of public lands, which have rendered of real value only by their labor; and thus from increased exports, enabling the augmented imports, and soon largely increasing the revenue of the government from that source also.

Without asking anything new from Congress, if Kansas can receive, on coming in to the Union, all the usual grants, and use them judiciously, she can not only speedily free herself with a net work of railroads, but, by devoting all the rest to purposes of education, she would soon have a complete system of Common Schools, with Normal Schools, free Academies, and a great University, in all of which tuition should be free to all our people. In that University the mechanic arts, with model workshops, and all the sciences should be taught, and especially agriculture in combination with a model farm.

Although you asked nothing more in your ordinance than has been already granted to the other new States, yet in view of the liberality of the land policy inaugurated by the people of Kansas, in establishing here the great principles of State and Popular sovereignty, and thus perpetuating the Union; Congress doubtless, will regard with indulgent favor the new State of Kansas, and will welcome her into the Union without their congratulations and the most liberal policy as to the public domain.

The full benefit of that great measure, the reduction and reduction of the price of the public lands in favor only of actual settlers, so often urged by the West, and so long resisted by the Eastern Senate, and finally adopted by Congress, should also be secured in our ordinance. Nearly all the lands in Kansas, if not improved, should be sold to actual settlers, and most of them are occupied by Indian tribes. These lands, with the property of the federal government, but from which it is admitted that of a proprietary character, is no political power.

Although Congress may tax the constitutional functions of the federal government, they may assess its real estate, and tax the land taken by the Indians, though a state cannot tax the federal mint or custom houses, yet it may tax the land on which they stand, unless exempted by State compact. This was the well settled doctrine of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1830, Chief Justice Marshall, in the Supreme Court of the United States made the following decision:

"It is not controverted that the power of taxation is one of the most important rights of sovereignty and that it is coextensive with the territory over which the sovereign power is exercised. The Constitution of the United States does not forbid the exercise of this power in the case of the property of the United States, nor in the case of the property of the States. It is, indeed, admitted that the property of the United States is not taxable while it remains the property of the United States, and that the property of the States is not taxable while it remains the property of the States respectively. But it is also admitted that the property of the United States is taxable when it ceases to be the property of the United States, and that the property of the States is taxable when it ceases to be the property of the States respectively. The land in question is the property of neither the United States nor the State of Maryland, but it belongs to individuals who are citizens of the State of Maryland, and it is not pretended that the property of citizens of a State is not taxable by the State of which they are citizens. The land in question is taxable by the State of Maryland, unless it be exempted by the compact which admitted Maryland into the Union. It is not pretended that the land is exempted by any express stipulation, but it is said that it is exempted by implication, because the power of taxation is a power which may be exercised to the destruction of the property taxed, and that the power of taxation is a power which may be exercised to the destruction of the property of the United States, and that the property of the United States is not taxable because it belongs to the United States, and that the property of the States is not taxable because it belongs to

Kansas should direct her earnest attention, as essential to her prosperity.

Our country and the Union are regarding with profound interest the single now impending in Kansas. We are competent to self-government, whether we can decide the question peacefully for ourselves by our own votes, without fraud or violence, whether the great principles of self-government, state sovereignty can be carried here into successful operation, are the questions to be determined and upon the plains of Kansas only now are fought the last great and decisive battle, involving the stake of the Union, of state sovereignty, of self-government, and the liberties of the world. If, my fellow citizens, you should, even for a brief period, soften or sacrifice sectional passions or prejudice, and let left yourselves to be the full possession of the momentous issues entrusted to your decision, you would feel, that no such great responsibility was ever devolved on any people. It is not merely shall slavery exist in or disappear from Kansas, but shall the great principles of self-government and state sovereignty be maintained or subverted. State sovereignty is mainly a practical principle in order as it is determined by the great sovereign right of the majority of the people in forming a State Government to adopt whatever social institutions, and this principle is disregarded or violated, or its decision is subverted by Congress, or overthrown by external intrusion, or by violence, fraud or violence. All those who oppose this principle, are the enemies of State rights, of self-Government, of the Constitution and the Union. Do you believe slavery so much, or hate it so intensely that you could endeavor to establish it or exercise it by fraud or violence, against the will of the majority of the people? No! What is Kansas with or without slavery, if she should destroy the rights and Union of the States? What would be her schools, her free academies, her Colleges and University, her towns and cities, her railroads farms and villages, without the Constitution and the principles of self-government? Where would be her peace and prosperity, and what the value of her lands and property? Who can decide this question for Kansas, if not the people themselves? and if they cannot, nothing but the sword can become the arbiter.

On the one hand, if you can and will decide peacefully this question yourselves, if see for Kansas an immediate career of power, progress and prosperity, unsurpassed in the history of the world. The peaceful establishment of our State Constitution, its ratification by the people and our immediate admission into the Union, the rapid extinguishment of Indian title, and the occupancy of those lands by settlers and cultivators; the diffusion of commerce, education, prosperity for the actual settlers, the State rapidly intersected by a net work of railroads; our churches, academies, colleges, and University, springing westward the progress of law religion, liberty and civilization; our towns, cities, and villages prosperous and progressing; our farms teeming with abundance of products, and greatly appreciated in value, and peace, happiness and prosperity smiling throughout our borders. With proper reliances in our Constitution, and the peaceful arbitrament of this question, Kansas may become the model State of the American Union. She may bring emigrants not from North to South, from East to West, but the praises and blessings of every patriot, American and friend of free institutions of self-government throughout the world, shall be my record her name on the proudest pages of the history of our Country, and of the World and as the youngest and last born child of the American Union, all shall hail and regard her with respect and admiration.

On the other hand, if you cannot thus peacefully decide this question, fraud, violence and injustice will reign supreme throughout our borders, and our State will achieved the undying infamy of having destroyed the liberty of our country, and of all the world. We will become a byword of reproach and obloquy; and all history will record the fact, that Kansas was the grave of the American Union. Never great as incentives a quarrel sufficient to the division of any people; and we cannot avoid the alternatives now placed before us of glory or of shame.

May that over-ruling Providence who brought our forefathers in safety to Jamestown and Plymouth, who watched over our colonial pupilage; who conversed our ancestors in harmonious councils, on the birthday of American Independence; who gave us Washington, and carried us successfully through the struggles and perils of the revolution; who assembled, in 1787, the noble band of patriot sages of the States, men from North and South who framed the Federal Constitution who has augmented our numbers from three millions to thirty millions; has planted in the fair eastern slope of the Alleghanies, through the great valleys of the Ohio Mississippi and Missouri and on the Pacific, rears in our hearts a love of the whole Union, and of patriotic devotion to the whole Country, may it extinguish or subdue all sectional passions and prejudices, and enable us to conduct to a successful conclusion the great experiments of self-government, when being made within our boundaries. It is indefinitely better that slavery should be established in Kansas than that it should be established in Kansas, rather than that our Union should be alone and not permitted to govern our wives. It is almost as a violation of slavery, that Kansas has receded to barbarism, and the lowest point in the progress of Science, Literature, Arts and Commerce. Have the people of the Great American and European Continent no attention to bestow upon this great experiment? Shall the destiny of the Atlantic States and of the civilized world, be left to the chance of a single vote, or to the ballot box of a single State? Shall the destiny of the States? Where would be our main liberty in other realms will shrink, perishing from the south. Despotic governments will triumph and the world, and man will have tried in vain the last experiment of self-government. Shall the ruin of our country's ruin, the ruin of her commerce and prosperity, the ruin of our common hopes of all our race. They will meet, whilst living, the utance compared with the perpetuity of the Union and the final successful establishment of the principles of State sovereignty, and free government. For them, if devotion to the Constitution and to the Union, should not induce the minority to yield to the majority on this question, let them reflect, that in no event can the minority successfully determine this question permanently, and that no contingency will Congress give Kansas as a slave or free State, unless a majority of the people of Kansas shall first have fairly and freely decided this question for themselves by a direct vote on the adoption of the Constitution, excluding all fraud or violence. The minority, in resisting the will of the majority, may involve Kansas again in civil war, they may bring upon her reproach and obloquy, and destroy her progress and prosperity; they may keep her for years out of the Union and, in the whirlwind of agitation, sweep away the government itself. But Kansas never can be brought into the Union with or without slavery, except by a previous solemn decision fully, freely and fairly made by a majority of her people in voting for or against the adoption of her State Constitution. Why, then, should this just, peaceful and constitutional mode of settlement meet with opposition from any quarter? Is Kansas willing to destroy her own hopes of prosperity merely for party and political capital to any party, and perpetuate the agitation of slavery through out the Union? Is she to become a mere theme for agitators in other States, the theatre on which they shall perform the bloody drama of treason and disunion? Does she want to see the solemn acts of Congress, the decision of the people of the Union in the recent election, the legislative, executive and judicial authorities of the country all overthrown, and revolution and civil war inaugurated throughout her limits? Does she want to be a bleeding Kansas? For the benefit of political leaders within or out of her limits, or does she prefer the peaceful and quiet arbitrament of this question for herself? What benefit will the great body of the people of Kansas derive from these agitations? They may for a brief period give consequence and power to political leaders and agitators; but it is at the expense of the happiness and welfare of the great body of the people of this Territory.

Those who oppose slavery in Kansas do not base their opposition upon any philanthropic principle, or any sympathy for the African race. They in their so-called constitution, framed at Topeka, they deem that entire race so inferior and degraded, as to exclude them and all the future race, they believe, from all forever from Kansas, whether they be bond or free, that depriving them of all rights here, and denying even that they can be citizens of the State, for if they are citizens they could not constitutionally be exiled or excluded from Kansas. Yet such a clause inserted in the Topeka Constitution was submitted by that Convention, for the vote of the people, and ratified here by an overwhelming majority of the anti-slavery party. This party then, therefore, has in the most positive manner, affirmed the constitutionality of that portion of the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, declaring that Africans are not citizens of the United States.

This is the more important inasmuch as this Topeka Constitution, even with this clause inserted, by the entire Republican party in Congress, thus distinctly affirming the correctness of the Supreme Court of the Union, that Africans are not citizens of the United States, for if citizens they may be elected as all other state and national judges and last presidency; they must be placed upon a basis of perfect equality with the whites, serve with them as jurors, on the bench, the Legislature, the jury box, vote at all elections, meet us in social intercourse, and intermarry freely with the whites.—This doctrine of the perfect equality of the white with the black in all respects whatever, social and political, clearly follows from the position that Africans are citizens of the United States. Now the Supreme Court of the Union less clearly vindicated by the position now assumed here by the published creed of this party, that the people of Kansas, in forming their State Constitution, (and not Congress,) must decide the question of slavery for themselves. Having thus sustained the Court on both the controverted points decided by that tribunal, it is hoped they will not pronounce the unusual and revolutionary proceedings in other States, expunging the Supreme Court from our courts by depriving it of the great power for which it was created, and confounding the Constitution. If that be done, we can have in fact no unity of government or fundamental law, but just as many ever varying Constitutions as passion, prejudice and local interests may from time to time prevail in the thirty-one States of the Union.

I have endeavored heretofore faintly to foreshadow the wonderful prosperity which would follow at once to Kansas, the peaceful and final settlement of this question. But it is should be in the power of agitators to prevent such a result, nothing but ruin will pervade our territory. Confidence will expire, and law and order will be subverted. Anarchy and civil war will be relinquartered among us. All prospering will greatly depreciate in value. Even the farms will become almost worthless. Our forest and unfenced lands will become Emigration into our territory will cease. A mournful train of returning settlers, will reflect hopes and blasted fortunes, will leave our borders. All who have purchased property at present prices will be sacrificed, and Kansas will be marked by universal ruin and disorder.

Nor will the mischief be arrested here. It will extend into every other State. Kansas will stand out as the first where the rights of the great principles of self-government, and the approaching downfall of our country. The pillars of the Union will rock upon their foundations, and the next presidential conflict, amid the scattered fragments of the Constitution of our country, will be a struggle for life or death, for the existence of our country's glory, will be to some extent a struggle for life or death to our country. The friends of human liberty in other realms will shrink, perishing from the south. Despotic governments will triumph and the world, and man will have tried in vain the last experiment of self-government. Shall the ruin of our country's ruin, the ruin of her commerce and prosperity, the ruin of our common hopes of all our race. They will meet, whilst living, the bitter curses of a ruined people, whilst history will record as their only epitaph, *Here were the destroyers of the American Union, the liberties of their country and of the world.*

But I do not despair of the Republic. My hope is in the patriotism and intelligence of the people; in their love of country, of liberty, and of the Union. I hope shally is my confidence unbounded in the hardy pioneers and settlers of the West. They are hardy settlers of a free state devoted to the Constitution and the Union, whom I long represented in the Senate of the United States, and whose rights and interests, it was my pride and pleasure there about as in the Treasury Department, to protect and advocate. It was man like these who pierced from back the invader from the plains of New Orleans, and planted the stars and stripes upon the impregnable fields of Mexico. These are the men whom gold cannot corrupt nor force intimidate. From their towns and villages, from their farms and cottages, spread over the beautiful valleys of Kansas, they will come forward now in defence of the Constitution and the Union. These are the glorious legacy they received from our fathers, and they will transmit to their children the priceless heritage. Before the peaceful power of their suffrage, this dangerous sectional agitation will disappear, and peace and prosperity will reign throughout our borders. In the hearts of this noble band of patriotic settlers, the love of their country and of the Union is inextinguishable. It leaves them not in death, but follows them into that bright realm, where, with Washington and Franklin and their noble compatriots, they look down with undying affection upon their Country, and offer up their fervent prayers that the Union and the Constitution may be perpetual. For reflect, my fellow citizens, that it is the Constitution that makes the Union, and unless that immortal instrument, bearing the name of the Father of his Country, shall be maintained entire in all its wise provisions and sacred guarantees, our free institutions must perish.

My reliance also is unshaken upon the same overruling Providence who has carried us triumphantly through so many perils conflicts, and who has lifted us to a height of power and prosperity unexampled in history, and if we shall maintain the Constitution and the Union, points us to a future more glorious and sublime than mind can conceive or pen describe. The march of our country's destiny, for that of His first chosen people, is marked by the footprints of the steps of God. The Constitution and the Union were the cloud by day, and the pillar of fire by night," which will carry us safely under his guidance through our wilderness and bitter waters, into the promised land, ever extending fields of our country's glory—it is His hand which beckons us onward in the pathway of peaceful progress and expansion, of power and renown, until our continent, in the distant future, shall be covered by the folds of the American banner, and, instructed by our example, all the nations of the world, through many trials and sacrifices, shall establish the great principles of our constitutional confederacy of free and sovereign States.

B. J. WALKER.

☞ The following is the apportionment of Delegates to Convention in each district of the Territory:

1st district,	Doniphan Co.,	7 delegates
2nd do	Brown & Nemaha,	2 "
3rd do	Atchison,	5 "
4th do	Leavenworth,	12 "
5th do	Jefferson,	4 "
6th do	Calhoun,	2 "
7th do	Marshall,	1 "
8th do	Riley & Pottawatomie,	4 "
9th do	Johnson,	3 "
10th do	Douglas,	8 "
11th do	Shawnee, Richardson and Davis,	2 "
12th do	Lykins,	3 "
16th do	Linn,	2 "
19th do	Bourbon, McGee, Dorn & Allen,	4 "

Supreme Court.

How is it that the Supreme Court did not meet? The law provides that the Supreme Court shall meet on the first Monday in June, in Leavenworth. Judge Cato was present, but neither Associate Cunningham or the Chief Justice made their appearance. We hear complaints of this; the interests of parties suffering. This should not be. Public officers should be held to a strict account. The peace and quiet of this Territory depends in a great degree on the honest, faithful and prompt action of the Judiciary.

Shawnee County.

At a meeting of the Democracy, a ticket of five was nominated, proportionate to the actual votes; though the registered are only entitled, by the proclamation, to two; the remaining three are to be sent to be admitted at the session of the Convention. We are gratified to see that Judge Elmore leads the ticket, and look forward in that Convention to much good result from his matured and cool judgment.

The ticket are all good Democrats, and will stand to the character of that body. They are as follows:

Rush Elmore, Edw. Hoogland, Whitaker, Saml. J. Reid, Thos. J. Thornton.

☞ The following is the ticket nominated by the County Democracy, for the present Leavenworth county in the Constitutional Convention.

Election on Monday, the 15th day of June.

Hugh M. Moore, James Doniphan, Jarrett Todd, E. J. Eastin, John D. Hunter, Jas. A. W. Martin, Joseph Dennis, Samuel J. Hookogee, Wm. Christian, G. B. Bodman, Wm. Walker.

☞ At Atchison, the National Democrats of the county met in mass meeting on the 16th inst. and nominated the following ticket for the Convention to form a State Constitution:

J. H. Stringfellow, Peter Adkins, G. W. Swinney, J. Hascall, P. H. Jerry.

☞ The Valley Farmer, for June, is on our table. Every farmer in Kansas should take this periodical. Price $1 per year. Edited by N. J. Colman, St. Louis, Mo.

THE WEEKLY UNION.

LECOMPTON CITY, K. T.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1857

National Democratic Ticket!

For Delegates to the "Constitutional Convention" for Douglas County,

JOHN CALHOUN,
L. S. BOLING,
A. W. JONES,
JOHN M. WALLACE,
JAS. GARVIN,
WM. T. SPICELY,
W. S. WELLS,
HARRISON BUTCHER.

GOV. WALKER'S ADDRESS.

This able and statesmanlike document has before this—no doubt—been placed in the hands of every voter in Kansas.—Both for himself, with this masterly production before him, can judge of its merits and the expediency of its policy. It is needless to all the expression of peace and good will; and if each man in Kansas could take its teachings to his heart there rests for us in the future a career of prosperity and splendor unrivalled in the history of States.

But not only is this Inaugural polished and vigorous in its style—not only is it full of pacific teachings, but it is at the same time eminently practical. The Governor takes up in his Message, not a multiplicity of questions, but seizes upon those of vital importance to Kansas and the Union. First he touches upon and fully elaborates the question now agitating the Territory, and enumerates good States right doctrines in its discussion. We refer to the question of the State Constitution about to be framed. The Governor is decided in favor of submitting to the people of Kansas the regulation and organization of their own institutions. This, we all have a right to demand; nothing more than this we expect.

We are firm believers in the doctrine of popular rights, and decidedly in favor of giving to the people of Kansas, the organization of their own institutions.

In reference next to the vital question of four Slaves shall exist after admission, the Governor clearly and plainly shows how she may step out into the world with her robes of sovereignty, sparkling with jewels, "and walk the sister" among the States of the Union with queenly pride and independence.

The land grants to which the Governor alludes, are nothing more than Kansas has a right to expect and demand. Albert soon is made in our address to the Indian Territory, and a hope expressed that this rich and beautiful territory will soon be placed in the circle of States.

We would be glad of course, to see the Territory of the Union from North to South, formed into States, and stepping *pari-passu* to the shores of the great Pacific.

All these features and measures of policy, alluded to and embraced in the message, we applaud; and from the argument (for it amounts to nothing more) contained in the following extract, we must be allowed respectfully to dissent.

There is a law more powerful than the legislation of man, more potent than passion or prejudice, that must ultimately determine the location of slavery in this country; it is the isothermal line, it is the law of the thermometer, of latitude or altitude, regulating climate, labor and productions, and as a consequence, profit and loss. Thus even upon the mountain heights of the tropics, slavery can no more exist, than in Northern latitudes, because it is unprofitable, being unsuited to the constitution of that able race transplanted here from the equatorial beats of Africa. Why is it that in the Union, slavery recedes from the North, and progresses South? It is this same great climatic law now operating for or against slavery in Kansas. If, on the elevated plains of Kansas, stretching to the base of our American Alps—the Rocky Mountains—and including their eastern crest, crowned with perpetual snow, from which sweep over her open prairies, these chilling blasts reducing the average range of the thermometer here to a temperature nearly as low as that of New England, should render slavery unprofitable here, because unsuited to the physical constitution of the negro race, the law, where referred to man ultimately determine that Kansas shall be free, and can no more be controlled by the legislation of man, than any other moral or physical law of the Almighty. Especially must this law operate with irresistible force in this country, where the number of slaves is limited, and cannot be increased, by importation, where many productions of sugar and cotton lands are still uncultivated, and, from the ever augmenting demand, exceeding the supply, the price of those great staples has nearly doubled, demanding, every more slave labor for their production.

This is merely Gov. WALKER's opinion, and our experience teaches us that on this point it is to fault. An observation of our agricultural resources of Western Missouri, will convert his mistake. In Platte County, Mo., just across the Missouri River, and on our parallel, slaves proper, and the property is exceedingly valuable. The same is the case in Buchanan and Andrew, and on to the Northern line of the State. Slaves now exist in Kansas and will, for a long time, standing the climate as well as the whites.

If Gov. Walker believes that Kansas will be a Free State, be it so. But we must protest against the introduction of such a question in his official documents. This presence aside, we again say—the policy form laid down by Gov. Walker, we are ready to approve. We would commend this address to the attentive perusal of every inhabitant of Kansas, and bespeak for it a favorable hearing.

OUR TICKET.

By virtue of a regular nomination after the fullest notice to the whole Democratic party our ticket is in the field. We have no fears for its success. An abortive effort has been made by disappointed aspirants and Black Republicans who move in our ranks and least of do service they claim to have "tendered" Buchanan in the last campaign as their only endorsement.—though their claim is not sustained by any evidence. This action places them in their proper position before the public.

There are eight candidates on the Black Republican Ticket—though not eight Black Republicans in the following purging shows. First the letter of O. C. Stewart places him where he has always been in the ranks of the most ultra proslavery men. Messrs. Wells and Spicely denounce the use of their names as a fraud on the public.

Judge Spicer states that he did not come into the Territory to engage in politics, nor will he. Mr. Coy, who so-must be a very cormorant after office, though a stranger amongst us, not even a registered voter, has no claim to notice except the importunity with which he vainly tries to impose on the Democratic party. He is now out openly as opposed to the National Democracy, and as such must be treated.

The remainder of the ticket is only a crippled up argument without brains—that dupes of a more designing knave, and unworthy even a passing notice.

INDEPENDENCE, May 8th, '57.

Mr. R. C. Bishop—

Dear Sir: I received yours this morning, and in reply I have only to say, that after the Convention adjourned, I was applied to by various persons of both parties, in town and in the country, to permit them to use my name on an independent ticket.

I invariably protested against it. Finally I was waited upon by a gentleman who informed me that they had determined to run me without I was willing or not; and it would do no good to refuse.

If I were to consult my own feelings, or interest, I should refuse to serve if elected. But I have not flattered myself that I should be put to that trouble; for I feel satisfied that the ticket is cast, and my position as an independent voter very man, who would not sacrifice any previous position I have taken that I might *thereby* secure office, will be known to you all.

I hope to get back by Friday night.—

" " I shall be there to vote, certain.

Respectfully, your
obd't serv't,
O. C. STEWART.

To the Public.

Whereas a ticket styled the "Democratic Union Ticket" is being circulated with our names as candidates, and whereas we have been regularly nominated by the convention of the National Democratic party, and look solely to that party for support.

Now, therefore, we publicly denounce the insertion of our names as said "Democratic Union Ticket" as a fraud upon the National Democratic party, and perpetrated without our knowledge or consent. And further, that we support the regular nominated ticket of the National Democratic party.

That we recognize in Kansas but two parties, the, National Democratic party and the Republican party, and any attempt to ignore or divide the Democratic party we denounce as a Black Republican movement, and notify the public that it meets from us no sympathy or countenance.

WM. T. SPICELY,
W. S. WELLS.

June 11th, 1857.

Death of Dr. Rodrigue.

Dr. Rodrigue, whose death we are pained to announce, was the first settler of his place, and his loss to our city and community is irreparable—to his esteemed and afflicted family, beyond comprehension.

To a marked amiability of character, he added the highest order of scientific acquirement in his profession. Such a man he was, that for his loss a bereved family may indeed weep; large circle of friends be afflicted, and the whole country mourn.

His disease was gastritis. Tranquil in the integrity of a good conscience, and she-the hope of Christianity, he died as only the noble and good may die.

The sincere and extended sympathy of bereaved.

To the National Democratic party of Douglas County.

Notice is hereby given to the voters of Douglas county, that there will be a meeting at Lecompton on the 2nd July, next, for the purpose of selecting a standard bearer in the race for delegate to Congress, and also to select a ticket for the Constitutional Convention to select candidates for the Council and House of Representatives.—Notice is also hereby given, to the chairman of the County committee, to call the meeting.

By order of the National Democratic Committee.

L. A. MACLEAN,
Chairman.

To the Voters of Douglas County.

Let it be borne in mind that the election for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention takes place on Monday next, and that polls will be opened in Lecompton, Lawrence, Franklin, Willow Springs and at Henry Kuntz's house in Calhoun township. Let the democratic voters be early at the polls and select their judges and clerks, where none are present. Let them bear in mind also that the voting under the Territorial laws is no longer by ballot but *viva voce*. And, above all, let every democratic voter cast his vote for the regularly nominated democratic ticket, as the head of our column, and not for that bogus affair, printed at the Herald of Freedom office in Lawrence, and which is denounced and repudiated by Messrs. Stewart, Wells and Spicely.

(Communicated.)

LECOMPTON.

The perseverance of the enemies of Lecompton is truly wonderful. They have misrepresented the capital, not merely by suppressing the truth, but by the grossest of falsehoods. Take one. These misrepresentations are so common, as for a mere relation of even a passing notice.

The progress of Lecompton is gradual but constant. Our people don't build gas houses, nor windmills. They know they have the advantage over Lecompton worlds and they are content. Like some men who inherit fortunes they are dandyfal but modest. We allow the speculators the grubbing here. A lady who sometimes reads the Lawrence Scout Machine recently entered Lecompton after several months absence, and expressed her surprise to hear two steam mills in operation. The two story frame dwelling the neat brick cottage, the spacious business halls, and the neat cottages, mills that did not accord with the mean and contemptible lies circulated by the envious and cuttiously who make it their business to misrepresent Lecompton. If the enemies of our town can find any cause or occasion of merriment in the present condition of improvements here, they are certainly welcome to lavaraize in the glorious discovery.

The enemies of Leavenworth cursed that city into a proud pre-eminence. The enemies of Lecompton are doing the same thing for this place. We can stand their cursing, and we may praise as we tremble for our reputation.

LET 'EM RIP.

☞ The following are the candidates nominated by a county meeting of the National Democratic party of Johnson county.

Messrs. G. W. McKnowa, B. Jones, and Capt. Bleesoe.

"Kansas National Democrat."

We give the prospectus of this paper, which is to be published in this city, on the 24 July next. The democra is doctrine of "Principles not men" seem to be forgotten in the anxiety to fall at the *footstool* of President Buchanan and Gov. Walker; and it seems to be already proposing plans for the action of the convention which is to meet in September next. It is the "publisher and proprietor" a registered voter entitled to a voice in that 'convention?' Certainly not from this township; *then—go slow.*

He need not devote as much of his paper as he has of his prospectus to proving the absurdity of the Topeka constitution: National Democrat in Kansas Territory is even ridiculous as a joke.

The "ocean" before him may be "stormy" but it is not tinckl-ss. The wake of every political faith in the Union can be traced upon its troubled seas. So long as this paper is what its title proclaims, and steers its course by the light of the National Democratic convention held in Cincinnati it will have our warm and cordial support—we welcome it upon the field of our common labors, and bespeak for it an extensive circulation.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Convention of the National Democratic Party of Douglas County, K. T. held at Lecompton the 25th day of May A. D. 1857, for the purpose of nominating Delegates to the "Constitutional Convention."

On motion of Mr. Wm. Weer, Gen. L. A. Maclean was called to the chair, as permanent President of the Convention, who stated the object of the meeting in a clear and forcible manner and urged upon the convention the great importance of a wise selection of delegates as upon their action depended much of our political fabric, its stability and utility, our constitution of a state to its citizens being as the Bible to the christian.—He compared the two parties, that by which Kansas would in future hold its political faith and guide its political course.

On motion of Mr. Pennybacker Mr. A. P. Walker was elected Secretary. Mr. Lamb then offered the following preamble and resolutions and urged their adoption.

At the request of Mr. Weer, the resolutions were withdrawn for the present. On motion of Mr. Weer the following committee was appointed by the chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: Messrs. W. P. Lamb, H. Butcher, Wm. Pennybacker, and James Christian. During the absence of the committee, the convention was addressed by Mr. Conway, when, on motion of A. W. Jones Esq. the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That a committee of one from each precinct be selected by the chair to suggest the number of delegates that each may be entitled to, to be determined by the published census lie of Douglas county.

The following gentlemen were appointed said committee: Messrs. A. W. Jones, J. Polk, O. H. Browne and John Campbell, who commenced their duties by chairman Mr. Jones made the following report. That they are unable to agree as to the number of delegates, and have to refer the question back to the convention. The committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting reported the following—all except the first being the original resolutions offered by Mr. Lamb.

A PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, we the Democratic electors of the county of Douglas, K. T., in convention assembled, do explicitly believe in that fundamental principle of Democracy, that all power should be derived from, and all laws formed in accordance with the will of a majority of the people, legally expressed at the ballot-box; and, whereas, we have full confidence in the ability, intelligence, patriotism and discrimination of the Democratic electors from every section of the Union, who have or may become, *bona fide* citizens of this Territory, to enable them to adopt or perfect any or all the provisions of the Constitution which must be submitted to them by the Constitutional Convention; therefore,

Resolved, That we recognize the doctrines of the late National Democratic Convention held in Cincinnati as a great ground work of our political faith and as those upon which we enter into this convention.

Resolved, That we will support no man as a leader to the Constitutional Convention who declares it will be to frame a State Constitution for Kansas and mould the political institutions under which we, as a people, are to live, unless he shall, of himself, freely, fully, and without mental reservation, to every honest elector to submit the same to a vote *bona fide* actual citizens of Kansas, with a proviso that the vote taken upon its adoption by the people, should it be that the said Constitution may be adopted, shall be by the actual settlers in it in territory as a majority of the votes may decide, and

Resolved, That this convention, as the representatives of the National Democracy of Douglas county, Kansas Territory, to pledge themselves as individuals and as a body, to aid in the selection of delegates to represent Douglas county in the Constitutional Convention and in the manner of conducting the said election, to use their best efforts, in all good faith and sincerity to represent the interests of the whole Democracy of Kansas, without reference to the section of the Union from whence they may come or the views that they may entertain upon any local questions which may properly be discussed and decided upon in the said Constitutional Convention; and

Resolved, That this convention, as the representatives of the National Democracy of Douglas county, K. T., and as members of the great Democratic party, which knows no sectional leaning and acknowledges no geographical party lines, do heartily endorse and concur in the foregoing "preamble and resolutions" as the best proof they can offer to the Democracy of their unwavering determination to secure and guarantee to every citizen of Kansas, without reference to his party or individual views, the enjoyment of his constitutional rights and an equal voice in the adoption of these political institutions which we will be called upon to respect and obey.

After some discussion in which Messrs. Lamb, Pennybacker Butcher, Newsom and others engaged, the resolutions were adopted.

On motion then read the following communication from O. H. Browne, Esq.

DOUGLAS CO. K. T., May 20, 1857.

Gen. L. A. MACLEAN, *Chairman Democratic Committee.*

Sir—When solicited by individuals to become a candidate for Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, I have heretofore deemed it sufficient to decline verbally; but when informed by yourself that my name appeared upon a printed template bringing my name before the nominating convention, I beg leave to respect, that I have no wish or inclination in opposition to the partiality of my friends. True, my motto always has been, and it always shall be, LET THE PEOPLE RULE; still reluctance to office is also a Democratic doctrine which I hold sacred. As my votes in the first Legislature have been approved by the people, by a triumphant re-election. I am prompted to write to a private station.

Will you have the kindness to communicate this note to the convention over which you preside.

Respect'ully & Truly,
O. H. BROWNE.

Mr. J. C. Thompson, then submitted a motion allowing Lecompton Township three delegates to the "Constitutional Convention," Weston Township two, Washington Township two, and Calhoun Township one. The motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Weer, Messrs the persons present from each particular township were requested to suggest to the convention their choice for their particular Election District, as they were present best to know the wishes of their immediate neighbors. This motion was adopted and carried into effect.

Nominations then being declared in order, O. H. Browne, Esq. on behalf of the Washington township delegation placed in nomination Harrison Butcher and Wm. B. Wells, who were elected by acclamation. Wm. T. Spicely was similarly chosen for Calhoun township, as were also Messrs. John M. Wallace and James Garvin, of Wakarusa.

Messrs. John Calhoun, L. S. Boling, A. W. Jones, J. N. O. P. Wood, O. C. Stewart and John Donaldson were placed in nomination for Lecompton Township.

On motion of Mr. Pennybacker, Esq. these gentlemen were balloted for. By one receiving the greatest number of votes was to be declared elected, and so on until they were all elected. This resulted in the selection of Messrs. Calhoun, Boling and Jones.

Mr. J. C. Thompson, then offered the following which was adopted. *Resolved*, That the selection of Delegates to the Territorial Convention and District Convention be referred to the Committee appointed by the published census lie of Douglas county.

The following gentlemen were appointed said committee: Messrs. A. W. Jones, J. Polk, O. H. Browne and John Campbell, who commenced their duties by chairman Mr. Jones made the following report. That they are unable to agree as to the number of delegates, and have to refer the question back to the convention. The committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the

L. A. MACLEAN,
President.

A. P. WALKER,
Secretary.

THE WEEKLY UNION.

FRIDAY, ... JUNE 12, 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. Peet, Esq., St. Louis, Mo., is our authorized Agent to receive advertisements for this paper.

☞ F. E. DUDDERIDGE, Esq., St. Louis, is our responsible agent; that he—Cash up, and no mistake.

☞ F. E. DUDDERIDGE, Esq., St. Louis, is our authorized Agent for a W. S. Sentinel is an authorized Advertising Agent for a Western Journal. That he rightly interesting publications makes it a good medium for St. Louis Merchants to make their business known to the People of Kansas.

For Sale!

FIFTY-FIVE LOTS in the town of Lecompton, on reasonable terms; that is—Cash up, and no mistake.

Lecompton, K. T., June 11, 1857.—ad 2w

☞ Improvements of all kinds are springing up in Lecompton. We can now give the lie to the assertion of the Herald of Freedom, that the "grass will grow in the streets of Lecompton," and can refer Brown to the condition of Lawrence, where, in consequence of a suit now pending before the Land Office, property of all kinds is getting down in value. "Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

☞ The supper and ball given in this city on the occasion of the reception of Gov. Walker, was quite a brilliant affair. Our host of the American Hotel set a splendid dinner before the guests, which, we will venture to say, could not be excelled.

☞ The election in this city for Mayor, Marshal, and Councilmen, comes off on next Monday, the 16th inst. The post of Mayor, by the resignation of O. C. Stewart, Esq., has become vacant. Our young and talented friend, J. C. Thompson, is now acting as Mayor, *pro tem.*

☞ The National Hotel in this place, we are informed will be opened in a few weeks. We anticipate, on the opening of this house, a change in the prices of board which few are really exhorbitant.

☞ We have seen a map of this (Douglas) county, recently gotten up by J. Cooper Stuck, civil engineer, which should be in the possession of every man in the county. The quarter sections of the county are all marked with the names of the claimants. Dr. Ellis has some on hand.

Land Office.

Pre-emptors are pouring in fast, proving up their claims. The public seem to appreciate highly the exertions of Col. Moore, the Register, to attend to their business, notwithstanding his feeble state of health. The universal unpopularity of the Receiver, who is associated with him in contested cases is the only drawback to the office. The contest regarding the validity of the Lykins float, located in the town of Lawrence, occupy much of their time. It is strange to see how conservative there Black Republicans become when the "pocket nerve is touched." Robinson, Lane and others were so ongist us here as conservative and mild as possible—blaming every one but themselves, laughing at the poor dupes who follow them.

Lane seems to be afraid, and doubtless he will not move about without an escort of some of our citizens, and startles even at his own shadow.

Public Surveys.

Messrs. Hopkins and Haddock, Deputy Surveyors, have just started. Commissioned by the Surveyor General to make all the connections across the Missouri river between the public surveys of Kansas and Nebraska, and those of Iowa and Missouri.

About thirty deputies have just been sent into this field, there lying nearly forty miles in advance of us. It is estimated there will be surveyed in Kansas and Nebraska, by next fall, about seventeen millions of acres.

Third District.

Judge Cunningham has resigned his position as Judge of the 3d Judicial District; and the telegraphic dispatches state that Judge Williams has been appointed in his stead; we hope this rumor may be true, but more recent reliable information from Washington state that residence in Kansas is a *sine qua non* to appointment to any office in Kansas.

☞ "The Herald of Freedom."

This paper has come out in a new dress, and with its old one we hope it has laid aside much of its blackguardism and falsity. We cannot expect it to be thoroughly cleansed yet. But the rogues have fallen out among themselves, and the work of progress goes travely on, as witness the fact that in a week he kindly furnished us with the paper upon which this issue is printed, and for once he finds it used in a legitimate business.

☞ We are by the St. Louis Republican of the 13th inst., that 19 bales hemp had received from Leavenworth, which was raised in Kansas Territory.

This is the first shipment of agricultural produce we have noticed from this Territory, and could such a fact indicate that the opinion which is entertained by some that this is exclusively a grain district is groundless. The argument based upon the "hemping" that negro labor must be employed in Kansas, of course falls to the ground.

Every note that is put in hemp or tobacco is or are taken from the production of grain, and also the raising of stock, and is an advantage to the grain-grower and stock raiser of the Territory, by diminishing the quantity in the market; and is also an advantage to the mechanic and merchant, by bringing money to the Territory, and to the Union from abroad; which is proved by the fact that the greater part of the hemp raised in the Union is sold for the purpose of packing cotton, five-sixth of which is paid for by the foreign buyer.

Hemp and tobacco are, and always have been most successfully cultivated by slave labor. We should therefore infer that slave labor was profitable in Kansas Territory, even to its most northern line.

Young America.

In a family in Illinois the head of which is more devoted to clamp-speaking than preaching—more given to politics than praying—there was a blooming boy of some five summers, who, Young America-like, had, during the hot Presidential election contest caught from those who reared him the Buchanan fever, and his tiny voice was often heard hurraiing for Buck and Breck.—His mother, nurtured by the "still small voice," had joined the Church, and at a meeting of the clergy, two were quartered at the house; the one a Democrat, the other an Abolitionist. The last man called on to ask a blessing, which he did at some length, and little Jamie, who was seated in his high chair next his mother, listened very attentively till he had finished what he thought was a political speech, and then, to the amazement of all, and especially the Democratic preacher, sprang up and said, "Now, let's hurrah for Buchanan, and down with the wooly heads!"

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 11th day of June, last, in Shiloh, in the 44th year of his age, MICHAEL ARMINE HODGES, M. D., late of McDiddyburg, Pa.

☞ We are authorized to announce **Dr. J. H. Stringfellow**, as a Candidate for Delegate to Congress, at the next October election; subject, however, to the action of the Territorial Democratic Convention to be held in Lecompton, on Thursday the 2nd of July. m2tc.

New Advertisements.

W. B. ALMOND. SAM'L A. YOUNG.

ALMOND & YOUNG,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

WILL practice in the Courts of KANSAS TERRITORY, and the County of PLATTE, in Missouri.

Office at Lecompton, K. T., and at Weston, Mo.

Will attend to all business appertaining to LAND TITLES and the collection of claims. *April 10*

J. C. THOMPSON. B. RUTHERSON.

THOMPSON & RUTHERSON,

Attorneys at Law and General Land Agents.

Lecompton, K. T., June 11th, 1857.

LAND WARRANTS.

A constant supply of Land Warrants for sale and for sale at the office of THOMPSON & RUTHERSON.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a bill regarding a Bridge across the Kansas River, at Lecompton, which has taken its priority from the Legislature, shall be so addressed to Jesse Sonne Topek, K. T., and shall contain nothing.

O. F. CONSIDAN.

Lecompton, June 12th, 1857.—ad1w

In Chancery.

Second Judicial District. Before Associate Justice Sterling, sitting as Chancellor.

ABSOLUM BLAND, }
Complainant. }
vs. }
ELIZABETH BLAND, }
Defendant. }

ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made in the Lecompton Union, notifying Defendant of the commencement of this suit, and, whereas, complainant's bill charges that complainant and defendant intermarried in the month of May, 1845. That in the early part of the year 1846, and to 1852, the defendant did utter and continued to utter, and offer such indignities as to render the condition of the complainant intolerable; that the said defendant on the 12th day of November, 1852, wilfully abandoned and left the bed, board, and home of complainant, and so continued to do until the filing of this bill. Prays for a division and separation of the marital ties, between the said complainant, Absolum, and said defendant, Elizabeth, as aforesaid. Now unless the said defendant make her appearance on the 1st day of the next regular term, and within the 1st day of the term, plead to bill the allegations therein contained as aforesaid, will be taken as confessed.

L. McARTHUR, Master in Chancery.

I, L. McARTHUR, Clerk of the Court aforesaid, hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the order made in the above cause. In testimony whereof, I, L. McARTHUR, Clerk of the Court aforesaid, set my hand and affix the seal thereof at office in Lecompton, this 10th day of June, A. D., 1857. L. McARTHUR,

m4-6w Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained letters of administration on the estate of THOMAS H. GILBERATH, deceased, bearing date the 10th day of June, 1857. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated according to law, within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit in said estate; and if not presented within three years from the date of said letters, they will be forever barred.

SAM'L A. YOUNG.

June 11, 1857.—m4tw.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern that letters of administration upon the real and personal estate of Henry Sherman, deceased, of Shermanville, Lykins county, were granted to me, the undersigned, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1857, by the clerk of the Probate Court of said county.

Now, therefore, all persons who are claimants against said estate are hereby required to exhibit their claims for allowance to me, the undersigned, within one year after the date of the letter, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if not exhibited within three years from the date of the said letters they shall be forever barred.

L. DE WILLIAMS,
Administrator.

Osawatomie, Kansas Territory, June 1, 1857. m4t—4w

NOTICE.

I DO hereby notify all persons not prevented from purchasing of Yancey Lamb the following described CLAIM, property of the undersigned, to wit: The quarter of section 26, in township No. 12, East of the 6th principal meridian, that I have purchased the same, fairly and bona fide, and the said Lamb, which I intend to maintain, of Mr. Bagbier will know.

JOHN BANNING.

m4-2w

STRAY.

TAKEN up by George W. Osborne, in Deer Creek township, Kansas Territory, April 15th, 1856, six dollars and a half, one bay mare, one county, ONE BLACK MARE PONY, 6 or 7 years old, about 13 hands high, with a rather light mane, no marks visible. Appraised at thirty dollars by

J. F. BOWLEY,
J. W. RYAN,
E. S. DOUGLAS, J. P.

Dell Fry

PUBLIC NOTICE!!

LAND OFFICE NOTICE!!!

BY joint resolution of Congress, approved 3d March, 1857, relative to pre-emption claims, on the 16th and 36th Sections, heretofore reserved for schools, in the Territories of Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, will be recognized *where the settlement has been made prior to the survey.*

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

Rule. Where the Plat is now in the Register's office, the Declaration must be filed within three months from the date of the publication of this circular, IN YOUR LAND DISTRICT.

A failure to comply with this requirement will work a forfeiture of the claim.

ELY MOORE, Register.
WM. BRINDLE, Receiver.

LAND OFFICE, Lecompton, K. T., May 29, 1857.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a promissory note bearing date March 27th, 1857, made by me for $200, payable one day after date, or the 1st day of May, 1857, payable to the order of Elijah Wood, of Kansas Territory; as the said note was made and delivered without valuable consideration, and I will never pay it.

JAMES L. BRENTON.

Eden P. O., Cass county, Iowa. [m47—1w

COMPTOLLER'S OFFICE,

Lecompton, K. T.,
May 23d, 1857.

PERSONS having business with the Comptoller, will please call at his office during the first and second weeks of each month.

H. J. STRICKLER,
Comptroller.

m17—tf

PROSPECTUS

"RUFFIANS National Democrat."

THE KANSAN NATIONAL DEMOCRAT will be published on Thursday of each week, at Lecompton, Douglas County, K. T., commencing on the 2nd day of July, 1857.

It will co-operate with President Buchanan, with Governor Walker, and with the *Kansas National Democratic Party*, in maintaining the Rights and Union of the States. It will advocate the principles of the organic law of this Territory—namely, that the People of Kansas shall adopt for themselves their own form of institution, and decide whether Kansas shall become a State or a Slave State, and with the phrase "the *actual bona fide residence of the people of the time of the adoption of the Constitution*, by a majority of those votes these questions must be decided.

We believe in the best plan of deciding this question, would be this: That the Convention which assembles in September next, should submit the instrument, in its entirety, for ratification to the vote of the People then resident of the Territory, by their duly appointed judges of election; and at the same time they should submit, in a separate clause, for the vote of the people, the *debate upon whether Kansas should be a Free State or a Slave State.*

Under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, the instructions of President Buchanan, and the inaugural address of Gov. Walker, we believe the time has come for the question to long agitating Kansas, to be decided in a Legal and Constitutional manner. We go against the so-called Topeka Constitution, as, it was made, the work of but a party, and not of the People. Gov. Reeder was called in defiance of the laws of Congress, *to*, forcibly, take the work of a little set of Men, but combining the Territorial power—Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, *in* the hands of the People, *because* they themselves to have been in the wrong, called a Constitutional Convention, and appointed delegates to represent the people of the Territory on the 19th of March last, *contrary* to the wishes of a majority of the People, that *convention* of the voters of the Territory on the 15th of March last, *contrary* to the wishes of a majority of the People, that *convention* of the voters of the Territory should *submit* the Constitution *upon nineteen-twentieths* of them that never voted, and then never had been in Kansas, and, by a vote for or against the adoption of the Constitution, will probably vote every man twice. Now it would be a gross violation of the will

THE WEEKLY UNION.

TO ROBT. J. WALKER.

BY BIS SISTER, MRS. MARTHA WALKER DODGE.

Will you learn to love, my brother,
Such a dismal land,
Gentle wife and suffering mother,
Leave thy homeless lot behind?
All the loving ties that twine
Soft in compliant strand,
Chain them fast? All heaven then,
Will then their withstand
All the tears incessant flowing, from the beings true and
Cling to thy hand?

Can one long be cased beside thee,
Ever good and wise;
Patient, fond, what'er betide thee,
With her sheny eyes;
Where the light celestial quivers,
Rich with soul tenderness;
All thy heart with sorrow shivers
When with love they're fraught,
Could this heart thunderous anguish, dimmed with weeping
Yet thine knight,
Gloomed with sadness thought?

Plaids before thee, and thy daughter,
Just from childhood grown;
Handsome whispering rippling water,
Rivery proud her tone!
Gloomy fall the raven fringes
Of young eyes of light,
While the tones tumult singes
Pale their crimson bright!

Have ever been your cabin maiden, heart o'erwrought
And serene index,
Turn thy day to night!

Look, look, see, come before thee,
Hanging thee to stay;
Youthful voices fond implore thee
Not to go away!
Hopkin's white arms clinging round thee,
Summer's day hand
Clasping thine, have closely wound thee
In Jepp's fetters bound!
Count thou here the home-bench holy, pain the hearts that
Love thee solely,
Will they still withstand?

For on Juniata's River
In young childhood's day,
Where the dark pine branches quiver
Once we used to stray;
Through the leafy forest running
Happy would we plot,
Home returning through the gloaming
Lit by mamma's cot!

Ever down the broken pathway, yet forget I ever the olden
Home of 1776 bright May!

Thou a father's goodness blessed us,
Taught us to be true;
Thou a mother's love caressed us,
Sweet, brother's, too.
Blest our home, and very holy,
Where the Old-Man smiled;
Loved her home, virtue solely,
Either ne'er beguiled

Hie to my sweet schooling, all his life with truth was
beaming;
Eyes, yet blind and mild.

There to study Greek and Latin,
We were sent to school;
Stern the discipline, we sat in
Germantown's rule;
Yet we loved and pleased "the Master,"
Firm, yet just his mood;
Learning ever fonder, faster
When our father stood

Ever to our childish striving, always help from him de-
riving;
Scholar rigid as good.

Near the Susquehanna's glitter,
Where the Violet paints the sod,
Lie two little brothers, fitter,
Surely could to go to God!
Oh, remember how our mother
Kept the sage-book, the pen.
Pained within by Divined Mother,
Never to turn its leaves again!
Ever through every climate tanging, mother kept, through
all the changing,
"Little William's Book and Pen!"

Colony rents the loving mother,
Sleeps on Delaware's fair shore;
Widely rocks our eldest brother,
Chased, never wished by storm's roar!
Near the Hudson sleeps an angel,
Paradise, good angel, now.
So small changing her Evangel
Ever Great voice charm the air!
Gone to all the eternal singing, silent fill the voices singing
Through our home so fair.

Hastings—Quincy river,
Twitted, laughing, shy,
Makes my heart wish anguish shiver,
Since I hered your cheer!
Oh, in wild banks round our fellies,
Yately for the tears,
Though they ever nearly gather
Over the sleepers here!
Oh, his tears cost to lying—Oy! too radiant the for dying—
All her hearty zest!

When our children round us prattle,
Their our laughter wake—
Long closed eyes should hear their tattle,
Love them for our sake!
All their glamour, merry singing,
Would the Dead could hear,
Pass through all our joy is ringing
That they are not near!
Would the old gold chaste them! Would the buried
Live night blue them.
No more here!

Oh my brother! life is lonely,
Hunting voices phem the day,
Hence! Hereafter hand one only,
Ever evened, still must stay!
Hallo me not! the joys of childhood,
All is ruinous, all is adrift,
Life is wandering through the wild wood
Chastened round then from my birth!
Evening chief, ever clear, all earth's joys seem dimmed,
colder,
Love alone has worth!

Oh my brother! all the danger
Of my soul is sweeping fast,
Thou hast, a weary singer
Over home to another cast!
Home and I not dreaming falling
On me like the clustering rain!
Oh, my Soul! the Dead are calling
Kind of me from the end!

Thou hast only wonder's dark shadow! pour to feel and
Thou hast only shining heart should call, my pleasure
I cannot see that by thinking soul same not to height of
Thoughts and that a pilgrim's child should lower and replace
Thy hast been in Mary's cell, and pleasure to a
Thy hast been a pilgrim's child, and pleasure to a
Thy hast been a pilgrim's child, and pleasure to a
Thy hast been a pilgrim's child