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Leavenworth Times.

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The Herald of Freedom.

LAWRENCE, K. T.

Saturday Morning, March 6, 1858.

General Agent.

It gives us pleasure to state that we have completed arrangements with Rev. W. F. Parrish, of Rockford, Illinois, to officiate as General Agent for the Herald of Freedom. He is not only authorized to receive and receipt subscriptions, but is fully empowered to commission Canvassing Agents throughout the Northern States to solicit subscriptions for us. Persons wishing to act as agents for us, will address W. N. Parrish, Rockford, Ill.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Radicalism and Conservatism—What are they?

A radical, in the strict sense of the term, as applied to politics, is one who is in favor of radical governmental reform; a political reformer or agitator.

A conservative is one who is in favor of adhering to existing institutions; opposed to reform or change.

Those terms, from time immemorial, have been applied to distinct and opposing parties. They will doubtless so continue to be applied, at least until the power of truth shall have blended the two into one.

Those parties have alike their uses in the world, and are more or less significant in different countries, according as the government is just or oppressive. Where truly democratic institutions exist, there can be little or no use for a radical party. When the government is aristocratic, monarchical, or despotic, both a radical and a conservative party may exist, and both be useful. This is strikingly true in England. The government there in the main is good. The use of the conservative party there is to preserve what is good.—What time and experience have proved to be good and useful should be sacredly cherished. What is wrong should be righted; and it is the province of the radical party there to agitate and reform; to overthrow the wrong, and uphold and defend the right. We should be unwilling to censure or dispense with either of the parties there.

In France the case is somewhat different. The people there are mercurial.—They are eminently fond of change. If they get a good thing, they wish a better; and without preserving what is good, they cast it away for the hope of what is better. As in the fable they drop the meat that they may seize the shadow; forgetting that it is only by holding on to the meat that they can even discover the shadow. There a conservative party would be eminently useful. Without further specification, suffice it to say, that where common law principles have obtained, where the rights of man are recognized, but where he is not in the full enjoyment of his rights, where unnatural distinctions exist, making birth instead of merit the qualification for public trust and emolument, there the radicalist may safely work; for there is a basis to stand upon and change is not likely to produce anarchy. The wealth and conservatism of the country will not only receive the new truth, but retain all that was good in the old. Thus far, no calculation has been made for revolution. Changes have only been wrought through the ordinary channel opened by government. Manifestly, when the end can be obtained by peaceful means and remedies, no other can be justifiable. It is only when those have been tried and found inadequate that a resort to arms can for one moment be contemplated.

We come now to speak particularly of our own country and government.

This is comparatively a young government. It is now having having its growth and development. It has not yet reached its maturity. It is emphatically "Young America." It has a good *constitution*, and if kept on a wholesome diet, the body politic will ere long become strong and sound. If it be content to live on elementary truth, we have no fears that its digestive apparatus will become impaired; but, as many cooks spoil the broth, by adding too much or too little seasoning, and thus rendering it too *spicy* or what is still worse *insipid*, so there is danger that in searching after the ideal government, we fail to realize that, and lose the present. On the other hand, fear of sentimentality, unwillingness to recognize the elementary and selfevident truth with which we set out as a government, there is danger that we *stagnate* or relapse into a worse condition than from which we rebelled. From either of these we should most devoutly pray "Good Lord deliver us." We have endeavored to present the case fairly, and look dangers squarely in the face; and shall now attempt to examine the radical and conservative parties as they affect this government.

Having but recently commenced its existence, and having laid down great and selfevident truths for its basis, it would seem most natural that to *preserve* and *act* upon these great and self-evident truths, would be what we need most carefully to look after. In other words, if we started out right, what we most need is to *continue* and not to *change* our course. Conservatism, and not radicalism, is what we need. This, it will be borne in mind, is said of the government in the main, as a whole, and not of its specific or particular parts or branches. In the States, where all is fixed and stable, there may be, and there is much that might be, and should be changed and bettered. There a man may be termed radical, and yet be highly practical. It is where things are fixed, but wrongly fixed, that change is demanded. But as this article was particularly designed for this Territory, let us examine the principles of radicalism and conservatism, and see what their uses and effects as applied here. Here everything is unfixed and unsettled. What we most want is not *reform* but *existence*. "To be or not to be, that is the question." That settled, and *how* to be will be very appropriate.

As yet we have been very much in the condition of persons wrecked at sea. The organic act has not proved adequate to carry us through the difficulties we have been obliged to meet. We do not now undertake to say whether the fault was in the act, or in the people's not strictly adhering to its principles. We simply assert that we are in difficulty; and the only practical question is, how shall we best get out of it. To reason of what threw us into difficulty, will not do for those who are suffering from those difficulties. Lookers on, persons in the States may talk of that; but we are interested to know how we shall emerge from our difficulties. Persons who were swimming or floating upon broken pieces of their wrecked vessel would be thought insane to contend about the cause of their being wrecked; the only question of interest being how shall they escape from the consequences of their wreck. To get into port with them is the question. And to refuse relief from any vessel however imperfect in its construction, would be to lose the sympathy of all sensible men.—The cry that to go ashore by a faulty vessel would be to "*recognize*" imperfect ship building would not answer. We think there would be bolters from such a policy. To stay at sea is to certainly perish. To go on board a *pirate* vessel we can only lose our lives—we may save them. "Put us ashore, and we will then talk of the most approved method of ship-building, and of insurance against wrecking; but till then, we rule all other questions out of order." But it may be replied that there is more than one mode of escape. If so, we say take the best. If two vessels offer relief, take that which will certainly be admitted into port. To be held eternally in quarentine is really to refuse all relief. To refuse all relief unless it be offered in the most acceptably manner, is for the *donee* to dictate to the *donor*. We believe this is not generally considered in good taste. While we are very far from saying that the people of the Territories "have no right which other men are bound to respect," we do regard the Federal Government as paramount. It may exercise control over the Territories. It is *morally* bound to exercise that control with forbearance, with moderation and with justice. Its control is parental, and like all parents it is liable to abuse its authority. Still, its authority cannot be disregarded. In the case of Kansas we are free to admit that the Federal Government has abused its authority. We might admit thus much in the case of a parent with reference to a child; but still we should think it very *disrespectful* on the part of the child, to turn round and *flog* the parent! Still more should we dissent from a daughter's chastising an oppressive parent! We hope this youngest sister of Uncle Sam's will reflect before she shall undertake to chastise him into an affectionate mood.

The radical portion of the Free State party say they *will be loved and respected*, or they will *fight* for it, and "*conquer a marriage.*" The conservative portion say that they *greatly* desire to be loved and esteemed, and they mean so to conduct that it cannot long be withheld from them. We think they will succeed. We have known several "old maids" (we use the term respectfully) get pettish and complain that proper attention and respect was not shown them, we never knew their bad temper to soften an oppressor's heart. We have known their patience and good temper to overcome many. But the extreme portion of the radical party will, we think, in time, be corrected and cured of their excesses. We remember several instances of persons who had a common origin with them having fallen into ludicrous blunders, the recitation of which will, we think, illustrate their position. We recollect, when a boy, to have been present at the examination of two persons in a case of assault and battery. The case, as nearly as we can recollect it, was as follows: Cries of "*murther, murther,*" were heard by one of the police in the direction of a shanty at some little distance from where he was stationed. He at once proceeded to the shanty and found two men beating and pulling the hair of two women. He arrested the assailants and took them to the lock-up for the night. In the morning, after having become sober, and reflecting on the reasons for their unpleasant condition, they were taken into court. The justice heard the case and imposed a fine of $5 each, and ten days imprisonment. After hearing the sentence, and as they were about being taken away to their place of confinement, says one of them, "and is it this ye call liberty?" "I've bate my wife many a time worse nor that, and *niver* was fined a dam cint, nor shutted up, nither." Says the other, "its my sister, and I've had many a worse pull nor that, and no body iver meddled with it, nither; No, divil a bit." "You may go to hil with your liberty." "It's not me'l have any more of it."

We might multiply instances of a similar nature, but think this will suffice to illustrate our idea. Sudden liberty is likely to be mistaken for licentiousness. He who has been accustomed to it for a lifetime, understands that it does not confer unrestrained privileges.

VERITAS.

☞ The fairest, the brightest, and the noblest hopes of humanity are still blighted and blasted by a pestilence everywhere around us—as fatal and more terrible in its work than Italy's malaria or Africa's simoom. We refer, of course, to the wretched practice of drinking, day by day, the drugged and poisonous liquors that are manufactured by the unprincipled dealers, who would barter away their hope of heaven for hard dollars. Why will men ruin their reputations and abridge their lives for a transitory pleasure that leaves its sting behind? Why will those who might be ornaments to society and occupy high and honorable positions commit living suicide? To us it is an unexplained mystery, which we cannot fathom.—*Kansas Leader.*

☞ A cotemporary says that the *Kansas Leader* is a Democratic paper. We are sorry for this, and hope that it cannot be proved. We have told the truth about the acts of the Democratic party so long that we fear we cannot get back into it without acknowledging that we are sorry for so doing—which is not the case—and then hambling ourself in the dust before it, which we will not do. And if we are a Democrat, our cake is dough with the Republicans; and we will not join the Abollionists anyhow. Where shall we go? O! Thacher of the "old guard," will you not "forgive and forget?"—*Kansas Leader.*

For the Herald of Freedom.

Religious Toleration.

February 7th, 1858.

G. W. Brown, Esq.:—I read your paper, and consequently much about a Free State Constitution. Now I suppose when you speak of or act for such a Constitution you mean such a one as will prohibit Negro slavery. Well, so far all right, but there are other principles of freedom equally important and dear to individuals as Negro freedom: the right of testifying in court or serving as a juror is a freedom which no one should be denied for the want of a professed belief in certain dogmas, or in other words to make the competency of a witness or juror in court a religious test. Now I presume that you are aware that such is the law in most of our States that a person must profess to believe in a God to entitle them to the above mentioned rights. Now such laws will answer quite well for hypocrites and other dishonest people who would swear to anything to obtain their own desires; but with honest ones it is quite different; such as have a belief of their own, and are honest and firm enough to declare it, are the ones to suffer by the above mentioned laws. Now this is not as it should be; and no intelligent, honest man can for a moment believe such laws to be just. It is quite certain that there are many confirmed *Atheists* in these United States and Territories and those too who are honest and firm enough to declare themselves such, therefore they are denied the inestimable rights guaranteed to all, set forth in the Federal Constitution. Now each State government should guarantee universal mental liberty; and all honest belief should be protected by its laws—both Christian and Atheist. Difference of opinions should not render one party more than an other ineligible to civil or political privileges or immunities; but, shame on its makers, the law does it; and what a basis for a professed Republican Constitution, making a man's civil rights depend upon his belief. Belief is not at the will of any one, for we are constrained to believe or disbelieve, and not unfrequently against our will, and who is to blame for it? The Christians say that we must believe or be damned, and the law says that we must believe or be disfranchised. This, to me, seems hard, and I believe that every honest and intelligent person will think the same; and now, with all your professed want of a free Constitution for Kansas, are you willing to exert your influence, which I believe would be much, to establish by law equal rights to all—both Christian and Infidel? I do not know what may be your views or belief upon religion, but I believe, judging from what I have read of your editorial matter, that you possess wisdom sufficient to discriminate between so just a right and so glaring a wrong. Occupying as you do so favorable a position for the promotion of a just and righteous a cause, I hope and trust you will not be deterred from so plain a duty which we owe to our fellow men, by the thought that but few comparatively suffer by the accursed evil. I do not know what the Constitution about to be presented to Congress may contain in relation to those rights, but I do know there can be nothing more irrepublican than that of disfranchising individuals for the want of a dogmatical belief in any creed; and I know that the so called bogus Constitution, by the Territorial Legislature, does not contain one single passage more unjust, unrighteous and anti-republican than that of disfranchising a party for not professing to believe in a particular dogma. I know of what I speak by sad experience, for I am an *Atheist*, and have been the greatest part of my life, and am now fifty-four years of age, yet never, until 1856, was the competency of my testimony as a witness in court questioned, but then came the pinch of the law at the January term of Circuit Court held at Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill., Judge Allister presiding. I was in attendance as a witness. Being called to the stand to testify, I was objected to by one of the Counsel, his objection was, a lack of a religious belief. Then I was sworn or affirmed to answer such questions as should be put to me touching those matters; then the question was put, "Do you believe there is a God?" My answer was, "No sir!" Then came the stare, scowling and grinning. One would have supposed, from appearance, that such a declaration was never heard or read of before by those present. Well I was asked some further questions by both Counsel and Court, and the latter taking occasion to express his horror of such a sacrilegious dareing. Then the opposing Counsel read a passage from our christian statute, the amount of which is, no one can testify as a witness in Court who disbelieves in the existence of a God.—Notice what a consistency. Compel me to swear to obtain testimony to disqualify me as a witness; as though my testimony was not as good in one case as the other. Certainly consistency is a jewel; but the result of the investigation of my competency as a witness was, that the Court told me to stand one side, of course. I obeyed; gathered myself up and went home, and probably shall stay there unmolested by the service of subpoenas &c. If you please you may publish this, and, of course, make such comments as suit you. But really I should like to know your sentiments upon the subject, whether Infidels should have equal rights—civil and political—with Christians or not.

Very Respectfully, Yours,

IRA ALDRICH.

We can answer our friend very readily in regard to this matter. We are in favor of universal religious toleration, and do not believe that opinion is a standard of merit, but that good actions are. We have heard professed christians swear falsely, and an Atheist could do no more. Though we are a believer in the christian religion, yet we have no desire that all the world shall square its conduct by our opinion.

☞ The Memphis *Eagle and Enquirer*, Feb. 13th, has a leading article on the Lecompton Constitution. We quote from it as follows:

"Having forever precluded the possibility of making Kansas a slave State, the President's message accompanying the Lecompton Constitution, narrows the issue to a question of fraud. Those who sustain him uphold might against right, Federal power against popular sovereignty, a corrupt political party against the immutable principles of justice. Our Washington correspondent says that Southern pot-house members talk valorously about a dissolution of the Union if the Lecompton Constitution is rejected by Congress. Now these locomotive distilleries may fume and sweat over brandy smashes, but for an overt act of treason against the Union of States, their own constituents would hang them with hickory bark.

Pussy.

For a journal of the Do-Nothing stripe to assume to speak for the Free State party. Figures are stubborn facts, and they show that the "Do-Nothings" in the Territory number only three thousand, while the voters with whom we have always acted, number about seven thousand; and yet, a brazen-faced cotemporary of the minority faction, speaks, as if by authority, for the whole party, and in that capacity classifies us with the Democracy. But who cares! We are in good company and have plenty of it.—*Kansas Leader.*

Prices Current.

LAWRENCE, Feb. 27, 1858.

FLOUR—Superfine $4,75 ⅌ hundred.
WHEAT—$1,50 ⅌ bushel.
CORN—50@60c. "
CORN MEAL—$1,50 ⅌ bushel.
WHITE BEANS—$3,00 ⅌ bushel.
POTATOES—$1,00@$125 "
APPLES—$1,50@2,00 "
CRACKERS—15c. ⅌ ℔.
FRESH BUTTER—30c. ⅌ ℔.
CHEESE—20@25c. "
SALERATUS—12½c. "
BROWN SUGAR—14c. "
WHITE " —16@18c. "
RICE—10@12½c. "
TEAS—50c.@$1,00 "
COFFEE—16½@20c. "
BEEF—6@7c "
BACON—12½@15c. "
CODFISH—10c. "
LARD—12@15c. "
TOBACCO—30@50c. "
MANILLA ROPE—25c. "
SOAP—10@12c. "
CANDLES—Star, 25c. "
" —Sperm, 35c. "
TALLOW—12½c. "
BEESWAX—30c. "
COTTON BATTING—25c. "
IRON—7@10c. "
NAILS—7@8c. "
CASTINGS—8c. "
LOG CHAIN—10@12½c. "
STOVE PIPE—15c. "
SAD IRONS—10@12½c. "
HIDES—Green, 3c. "
" —Dry, 8c. "
SALT—⅌ sack of 200 ℔s, $4,00.
AXES—New England pattern; $1,25.
SAWS—Cross cut 6 foot, 75c.@$0,00.
OX BOWS—⅌ piece, 25c.
SOCKS—⅌ pair, 30@50c.
BOOTS—Stogies, ⅌ pair, $3,00@3,75.
" —Pits, $3,50@4,50.
" —Calf, $4,50@5,50.
SHEETINGS—Brown ⅌ yard, 10@15c.
" —Bleached, 12½@20c.
PRINTS—⅌ yard, 8@15c.
DELAINES—25@30c.
OIL—Linseed, ⅌ gallon, $1,50.
" —Lard, " $1,25.
" —Fish, " $1,50.
BURNING FLUID—⅌ gallon, $1,25.
MOLASSES— " $1,10.
SYRUP— " $1,20@1,50.
WOOD—Hard, ⅌ cord, $3,50@4,00.
COAL—Stone, ⅌ bushel, 30c.
SADDLES—$7@30.
HARNESS—⅌ set, 20@$50.
GLASS—8×10, ⅌ 50 feet, $3,00.
" —10×12 " 3,25.
" —10×14 " 3,87.
LUMBER—⅌ thousand, $30@40.
SHINGLES—⅌ thousand, $5,50@6,00.
WORK OXEN—$80@125.
COWS—$30@35.
HORSES AND MULES—$50@150.
HOGS—On foot, ⅌ 100 ℔s, $3,00.
SHEEP—$2,50@3,50.
MUTTON—8@10.
LUMBER WAGONS—$100@125.
OX YOKES, BOWS AND RINGS—$3,00@5,00.

Meteorological Observations.

DATES.	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	REMARKS.
Feb. 1	31	36	34	Cloudy, with a little snow.
" 2	30	40	33	Cl'y thro' the day; clear at night.
" 3	18	18	16	Ground bares cov'd with snow.
" 4	11	27	29	Clear a.m.; flurries of snow p.m.
" 5	24	34	34	Cloudy in morning; snow p.m.
" 6	24	36	35	Cloudy; for the most part.
" 7	22	37	33	Partially cloudy; wind S. E.
" 8	26	39	28	Cloudy a.m.; rain and snow p.m.
" 9	16	23	11	Blustering.
" 10	11	27	27	Clear and cold.
" 11	11	36	26	Clear; wind S. E.
" 12	25	39	28	Cl'dy; flurries snow p.m. and ev.
" 13	18	34	24	Partially cloudy; wind N. E.
" 14	12	19	6	Windy and cold.
" 15	2	10	11	Clear in morning; snow at night.
" 16	13	30	23	Cloudy, with appearance of snow.
" 17	22	32	25	Cloudy; wind N. E.
" 18	25	39	30	Cloudy; wind N. E.
" 19	20	34	27	Cloudy; fresh breeze from N.
" 20	25	32	33	Clear a.m.; snow at night.
" 21	20	19	19	Cloudy, with north wind.
" 22	9	30	28	Clear and cold.
" 23	14	39	28	Clear; wind S. E.
" 24	23	46	34	Pleasant.
" 25	28	53	41	Clear and warm.
" 26	36	64	54	Very fine.
" 27	32	39	31	Windy; flurry of snow in even'g.
" 28	25	30	21	Cold; strong wind from N. W.

The following is the result of observations as taken from a thermometer standing in the open air, for the month of February:

Mean range of thermometer at 7 a.m., 20 2-3°; at 2 p.m., 33 1-3°; and at 9 p.m., 25 2-3°. Mean range for the month, 25 3-4°.

The coldest time of the month was on the morning of the 15th, when the thermometer was 2° below zero at the time of taking observations; and the warmest, the 26th—64° in the shade and 74° in the sun.

Lawrence, March 1st, 1858. E. L. SMITH.

Ohio State and Union Law College.

THIS Institution has been removed to Cleveland, Ohio. Degrees are legally conferred, and students upon graduating may be admitted to practice. For Circulars address, at Cleveland,
(Feb 13'58—1y) M. A. KING, *Secretary.*

New Advertisements.

M. F. Conway,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Hyatt, K. T.

MR. CONWAY will also retain his office at Lawrence, and during his absence from Hyatt, Mr. ARNY will take charge of any business intended for him. mr6

M. F. Conway.

GENERAL AGENT of the N. E. Emigrant Aid Society, Lawrence, K. T. mr6

LAND WARRANTS for sale by
mr6 M. F. CONWAY.

SEVERAL FINE CLAIMS for sale by
mr6 M. F. CONWAY.

Dissolution.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of HICKS & BAKER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by INGLE BARKER. JOHN D. HICKS,
INGLE BARKER.
Lawrence, K. T., Sept. 30, 1857. mr6

1858. Season Arrangement 1858.

Of the new Missouri River Passenger Packet, DUNCAN S. CARTER, *Capt. Wm. Edds,* Regular St. Louis, Kansas, Wyandott, Quindaro and Leavenworth Packet.

For Leavenworth city, Delaware city, Parkville, Quindaro, Wyandott city, Kansas city, Independence, Liberty, Richfield, Sibley, Camden, Wellington, Lexington, St. Thomas, Waverly, Hill's Landing, Miami, Windsor city, Brunswick, Cambridge, Glasgow, Arrow Rock, Boonville, Rocheport, Providence, Nashville, Marion, Jefferson City, and all intermediate landings.

THE entirely new, light draught, swift and elegant passenger steamer DUNCAN S. CARTER, Capt. Wm. Edds, will, on the earliest opening of navigation, commence running as a regular packet to the above and all other points on the Missouri river, continuing in the Leavenworth City trade during the entire boating season. The Duncan S. Carter was constructed especially for the Kansas and Leavenworth City trade, under the immediate supervision of Capt. Edds, who begs to assure his Missouri River friends that they will find her to be in all respects most admirably adapted to the wants of the river, being of great strength, lightness of draught, beauty of model, &c., with cabin arrangements and accomodations not surpassed by those of any other boat in the river, combining all the latest and most modern improvements that could add to the safety, pleasure and comfort of passengers. Nothing will be found wanting in any of her appointments which belong to those of a first class passenger steamer. Capt. Edds hopes to receive a share of the patronage of his numerous friends along the river, a continuance of that generous patronage for which he is indebted during a series of years, while in command of different boats, and for which he hereby desires to present his most grateful acknowledgments, promising increased exertions of himself and officers, to give the most perfect satisfaction to all who may intrust on the DUNCAN S. CARTER, or with whose business in any way, his boat may be honored. R. CONWELL, } Clerks.
E. O. SAYLE, }

For freight, passage, or information, &c., apply at St. Louis, to her agents, JOSEPH McENTIRE. And B. SLATER, 36, levee. 30, Levee.
BURRIS & TROWBRIDGE, Agents.
Feb27 3m0 *Leavenworth City.*

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given to all creditors and others interested that the undersigned has obtained from the Probate Court of Douglas county letters of Administration upon the estate of Samuel Southerland, dec'd bearing date July 6, 1857. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit thereof. If said claims are not presented within three years they will be forever barred.
HUSMUTHUS SOUTHERLAND,
JAMES CHRISTIAN, *Administrator.*
Attorney for Adm. Feb27

Land Notice.

THE undersigned has been appointed in accordance with the provisions of a law passed by the Territorial Legislature, Recorder for the Pawnee Land District. All instruments of whatever kind, affecting the title of any real estate in this Land District may be presented in his office, and be equally a lien on the real estate described therein as if filed in the county in which such real estate is situated. Office with Lowman & Reynolds, over the "City Drug Store," Massachusetts St. Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. G. A. REYNOLDS.
Lawrence, K. T., Feb. 20th 1858.

Lawrence Seed Store.

THE Subscriber would announce to his friends and customers that he is now getting on a large stock of Garden and Field Seeds, and will have his Store open about the 1st of March, when he will be prepared to furnish all the dealers in the Territory with their stock of Seeds at liberal prices.
Lawrence, Feb., 1858. D. R. BURNHAM.

Needles & Bensalt,

AMBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, corner of Delaware and Second sts., Leavenworth city, Kansas. All work executed in the best possible manner.
Leavenworth, Feb 20 '58—1y*

Who wants to Exchange?

THE Subscriber being desirous of moving South, wishes to exchange properties in Wisconsin for land or well located town property in Kansas, Missouri, or Arkansas.

His property consists of a new Steam Saw Mill conveniently located to pine and hardwood timber on the one side, and a fine prairie country for a market on the other. A good Dwelling, Storehouse, Barn &c., all in Muscoda, a Village of about seven hundred inhabitants, located on the banks of the Wisconsin river, and on the Milwaukee & Mississippi Rail Road, and one of the most beautifully located and healthy towns in the State.

This property would suit any person wishing to go into the Lumbering or Mercantile business and would be traded separate if desired.

In addition to the above property I have a stock of Goods, a Ferry run by horse power, and some timber land.

A stock of Goods would suit me in exchange for the above property.

Further particulars may be obtained of David Mantove or his son near Fort Scott, Kansas, or by letter to the subscriber at Muscoda, Wis.
ALFRED PALMER.
Muscoda, Wis., Feb. 20, '58. 12w

Mound City, Linn Co., Kansas.

TEN Shares, eight lots each, for sale in the above beautiful and flourishing Town. For terms &c. address W. H. BARNES, Pres., Sugar Mound, Linn Co., K. T. Feb. 20—3m*

A. C. W. SAFFORD. S. N. WOOD.

Safford & Wood,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Lawrence, Kansas, will practice in all several courts of record in Kansas and attend to cases in the Land Office. Special attention given to contested claims in the Land Office and the preparation of pre-emption papers. Collections made in any part of the West.

REFERENCES.—Gov. S. P. Chase, Columbus, Ohio; Hon. Philemon Bliss M. C., Elyria Ohio; Hon. W. F. Lockwood, Omaha, N. T.; Dr. Edward Sutton Smith, Boston, Mass.; Gov. O. Robinson, Lawrence, K. T.; J. S. Trimble, Banker, Mt. Gilead, Ohio; R. House & Co., Mt. Gilead, Ohio; Simmons & Leadbeater, St. Louis, Mo.; Hon. J. M. Root, Sandusky, Ohio; Hon. S. J. Kirkwood, Iowa City, Iowa; Piner & Berry, Bankers, Newport, Ky. Feb 13, '58

Wanted.

A LADY experienced in the business, desires a situation as salesman of book-keeper in a dry goods store. Address H., Box 220, Lawrence, Kansas. Feb 20—4w

Seeds for 1858.

WE are now prepared with a full and complete stock of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds of the new crop, to supply any demand, wholesale or retail, on the very best of terms.

Our stock is NEW (as we don't consign seeds and take none back to mix up again), and much of it grown under our own directions in this State. Our stock of European seeds is imported directly by ourselves from the most reliable growers in England and France.

We feel confident no better advantages to the public can be offered than we can give, and we cordially invite an examination of our stock before purchasing. Our stock consists in part of Spring Wheat, Barley, Corn, Peas, Beans, &c., a very large variety of Garden seeds and a full assortment of Flower Seeds of choice varieties.—Also, 150 bushels pure Chinese Sugar Cane seed.

Constantly on hand large assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural machines and implements.

Full priced seed and implement catalogues sent upon receipt of stamp.
HENRY D. EMERY & CO.,
294, Lake Street, Chicago.
Feb 6 3t

Shawnee House.

BY WILLIAM HOLMES, of Shawnee, Johnson County. This house is large and commodious, well situated, and furnished in good style. Travelers are invited to call and make it their home while passing through the place, or stopping in the vicinity. Feb 6 '58 1yr*

1858. A. B. Miller, 1858.

WHOLESALE GROCER, Forwarding and Commission Merchant. Also, general Steamboat Agent and Collector. New fire-proof building, No. 100, Levee, Leavenworth City, K. T. Feb 6

Stolen!!

FROM THE MAIL STATION of Messrs. HOCKADAY & HALL, on Dragoon Creek, four miles west of Burlingame, K. T., on the night of the 25th of Dec. last, a Bay Brown Horse branded above the left hip with the letters U. S. M.; on the left shoulder or hip, with the letter C—has a lump on his left shoulder (high up) which is in the way of the collar when working. Right hind leg little shorter than the left. Mane and tail newly trimmed. Large, rough and ugly. I will pay Twenty Dollars for information that will enable me to get sight of the above described Mule. Be pressed to look and enquire for a Mule of the above description of persons living in different sections of the country. If you hear of such, address the undersigned at Burlingame, K.T., who, on the receipt of your letter, will come immediately, and on sight will pay the above reward.
JAMES A. ROBINSON, Agent for Santa Fe Mail Company, Dragoon Creek, K. T.
Jan 30, '58

MIDDLETON, STROBRIDGE & Co.

Lithographers and General Engravers.

MAPS,
PLANS,
DRAWINGS of every kind,
PORTRAITS,
BONDS,
DIPLOMAS,
SHOW CARDS,
VIEWS of BUILDINGS
LANDSCAPES, &c., Executed in one or more colors. Notes and Diplomas always on hand.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 1858.—1y*

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Westopolis Town Company have selected 320 acres of the lands of the United States, situated between the Saline and Smokyhill Forks of the Kansas River, and intend to present the same for a town site. With boundaries and subdivisions as surveyed, platted, and filed in the proper Land Office by E. M. THURSTON, D. B. STRAIT, *&c.*
Westopolis, Kansas, Jan. 30, 1858.

Wanted.

ANY sum of money, from $100 to $5,000, for three, six, nine or twelve months, for which two per cent. per month interest and the best of real estate security will be given. 100 acre land warrants at $160, received the same as money.
S. N. WOOD, Real Estate Agent.
Jan 30, '58

Attachment Notice.

TERRITORY OF KANSAS, } SS.
COUNTY OF DOUGLAS.
R. H. WATERMAN, Plaintiff,
vs.
GEORGE S. LEONARD, Defendant.

In attachment before E. D. Ladd, a Justice of the Peace in and for Wakarusa township, Douglas county, at his law day, January 11th, 1858.

Now at this day comes the Plaintiff, by his attorney, James Christian, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Justice, that the defendant is not a resident of this Territory, so that the process of this Court cannot be served upon him, it is therefore ordered and required that the plaintiff do give notice to the defendant, by four written or printed advertisements, set up at four of the most public places in this county, that a writ has been issued against him and his property, attached to satisfy the demand of the plaintiff, and that unless he appear before the said Justice, at his law day in March next, being the second Monday therefor, judgment will be rendered against him and his property sold to pay the debt.
JAMES CHRISTIAN,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

WITNESS, E. D. LADD, Justice of the Peace, this 20th day of January, 1858.
Jan22

EASTERN BAKERY.

THIS Establishment, opened in August last, is situated on Massachusetts street, in Lawrence, keeps constantly on hand Bread, Pies, Cakes, Crackers, a general variety of Fruits, Confectionaries, Cordials, Wines, Cider, Raisins, Figs, Dates, Prunes, Oysters, Sardines, Pine Apples, Pickles, Nuts, with a general Stock of Groceries, such as Tea, Coffee, Spices, Ginger, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars of all grades, a quantity of Toys, Matches; Butter, Lard, Eggs, Flour, Corn-meal, Chickens, Potatoes, Cheese; in short everything a person wants to eat.

Wedding, Pleasure and Social parties supplied with anything they may call for, for the table, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Produce, of all kinds, particularly Butter, Lard and Eggs wanted, for which the highest price will be paid in Cash on delivery.

Persons wishing to buy articles in our line are invited to visit us, and those having Produce to sell should look in at our establishment before completing a sale. TOTTON & GREEN.
LAWRENCE, Jan. 16, 1858. 22tf

Never Known To Fail.

DR. SAMUEL STRONG'S

FEVER AND AGUE DESTROYER.

A FEW EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS, GIVING the opinion of Ministers, Doctors, and Druggists, of that highly celebrated remedy, *Dr. Samuel Strong's Fever Destroyer.*

THE DOCTORS RECOMMEND IT.

Dr. Samuel Strong's Fever Destroyer is just what we want in this bilious climate. It has performed many remarkable cures.
A. LAWRENCE, M. D.,
Mahon, Huntington Co., Ind.

Mr. Curtis Hatch, of Ravenna, O., says:—Dr. Samuel Strong's Fever Destroyer sells well, and gives the best of satisfaction to its many customers.

H. L. Henry, Druggist, Oberlin, Ohio, writes:—The Fever Destroyer is the medicine for the ague and fever—it cures every time. I think it the best ague medicine ever sold.

Rev. E. D. Young, De Witt, Clinton County, Mich., says:—Dr. Samuel Strong's Fever Destroyer is without a doubt the best ague medicine ever before the public. I am informed by the druggists that it gives the best satisfaction, and has become one of the most popular remedies ever introduced in the West.

R. Thayer, Druggist, Lansing, Mich., in one of his letters says:—I have sold several gross of Dr. Strong's Fever Destroyer with great success, and want nothing better.

S. M. Strong & Co., Cleveland:—Gents:—Your Fever Destroyer has given universal satisfaction, and performed many wonderful cures in this section. Depend upon it you can't serve us.
HESS & BRO., East Saginaw Mich.

Sold at wholesale and retail by
WOODWARD & FINLEY, Lawrence.

City Drug Store,

WOODWARD'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET
Lawrence, Kansas. Aug. 15-tf

Upholstery.

WM. A. SHROYER takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he is still at UPHOLSTERING ESTABLISHMENT on Winthrop street, Lawrence, immediately west of the Merrout House, where he would be happy to see all persons in quest of anything in his line. COMFORTS, MATTRASSES, BOLSTERS, PILLOWS, SHEETS, &c., on hand. Spring Matrasses made to order.

Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Feb, 27 '58.

Pens, Pens, Pens.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of steel pens received and will be sold low to close the lot, at
Feb 27 3t WILMARTH'S.

GODEY'S, Peterson's, Bellou's and Emerson's Magazines, received for March.
Feb 27 2t WILMARTH.

Proclamation.

To all whom it may concern:

IT having been made to appear to me that the Atchison Branch of the Kansas Valley Bank has complied with the requirements of an Act entitled "an Act to incorporate the Kansas Valley Bank," approved February 19th, 1857, and which Branch Bank was by the Act of February 12th 1858, excepted from the provisions of an Act approved February 3d 1858, repealing the said first mentioned Act: therefore

I, James W. Denver, Secret