

Saturday Morning, June 18, 1859.

Without knowing the exact result of the late election we write, yet it is apparent that the Republican organization in the Territory is much weaker than its friends contemplated, and it has been instrumental in giving the Democratic party a powerful position in the Constitutional Convention, which, but for the premarriage organization of that party, would have been the case. The Free State party, however, were strong enough to resist the Democracy in any shape it might appear. Since it adopted the voting system, down to its disgraceful abandonment by those who had pledged their names to preserve it "until we were a state in the Union," it had been able to sweep the entire county, and every county in the Territory rejoiced in a Free State majority.

Look over the Territory, and behold the result: Doniphan county sends five Democratic delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Atchison county claims to have elected one Republican delegate, with about one hundred and twenty majority. But for the large accessions to the party by new comers during the last year, that county would have been Democratic, as we shall not be disappointed to see it at the next election.

Leavenworth county, with its ten delegates, is Democratic. With Republican majorities in every voting place, and a stringent statutory law against fraudulent voting, we place no confidence in the cry of "frauds;" or, if practiced, we believe one party, in this instance, has been as guilty of it as the other. Wyandott county, claiming two delegates, is also Democratic. Johnson county has elected one Democrat and one Free State by a very close vote—one majority.

Lykins and Linn counties, with two delegates each, are Republican. Bourbon county has one Democrat and one Free State. Allen county probably elects one Democrat. Coffey and Woodson counties elect one Democrat and one Republican. Anderson and Franklin counties each elect one Republican. Douglas county has elected seven, but the Free State majority of from 1,200 to 1,500 is cut down to about 800. Shawnee county elects three Republicans by a greatly reduced vote. Brockenridge, Wise and Osage, elect two Republican delegates. Riley county has elected a Republican, Jefferson and Calhoun, alias Jackson, counties, each elect Democratic delegates. The Convention will consist of fifty members, if the two are admitted to seats from Wyandott county, which, of course, will be the case, and twenty-eight members will be a majority. It is certain the Democrats have twenty-two, and probably twenty-six of this number. If so, the Free State delegates elect, one from Johnson, and one from Bourbon, will hold the balance of power, and like the old Free Soilers in the States, they will use the power thus given them, to secure justice to the people.

If the leaders of the Republican movement can see anything in the late elections to reward them for their efforts in destroying the Free State party, they are welcome to it. The Democracy will have the honor, principally, of framing our State Constitution, and if they deem themselves wise, they will build up a power in Kansas which it will be difficult to overthrow. While we have no sympathy for that party, we are frank to admit that we have little love for the violators of plighted faith, who are their opponents.

A Water-Cure Physician. It is with much pleasure that we call attention to the card of Dr. W. S. Bush, a Water-Cure physician, late from Indianapolis, Ind., who has had extensive experience, and comes to us highly recommended as a physician and a man. The friends of Water-Cure, who have so ardently watched for an intelligent and experienced practitioner in their midst, having secured that point, should naturally operate to sustain him. Dr. Bush has had a large experience in the treatment of intermittent and typhoid fevers and other acute diseases incident to the West, as well as in the varied and severe forms of chronic diseases, which, having run the gauntlet of other systems of practice, as a last resource, are submitted to a Water-Cure establishment for relief. Sufferers from chronic diseases will find him fully qualified to give them prescriptions applicable to their respective cases.

Prof. King, of Cincinnati, in the preface of the "American Family Physician," bears testimony to the medical skill of Dr. Bush to whom he acknowledges his indebtedness for the Water-Cure portion of that work. No system of treatment, when properly managed, is so safe, successful and speedy as the Water-Cure when administered by practitioners who fully understand its resources. In the hands of so thoroughly accomplished a physician and gentleman as Dr. Bush, we are confident the system will give satisfaction to the sick.

It is probable the preparation of the index to the law will be so far completed, as to enable the printer to commence work on them by Thursday next. How long will be required to print them, we have no means of knowing, as we have no knowledge how many pages they will take.

Our Book Binery and Ruling Machine being now in successful operation, we are enabled to manufacture blank books of every variety of pattern, on the most reasonable terms. Orders respectfully solicited.

Further Wyandott Election. The vote of Wyandott county was: Wyandott township: W. Y. Roberts, 171; Fielding Johnson, 160; Dr. J. E. Bennett, 219; Dr. J. B. Welborn, 209. Quindaro township: W. Y. Roberts, 66; Fielding Johnson, 80; Dr. J. E. Bennett, 76; Dr. J. B. Welborn, 85. Average Democratic majority, 55. Lykins county gave a Republican majority of 125.

Bourbon county: Democratic and Free State majority, 40. Doniphan county stands as follows: Democratic precincts: Troy, 64 maj; Wathens, 60; Iowa Point, 110; Doniphan, 189; total, 423. Republican: Elwood, 140; Highland, 22; Palermo, 17; Burr Oak, 27; Wolf Run, 10; Geary City, 23; in all 232. Democratic majority in the county, 191.

The vote of Linn county was—Lamb, Rep., 381; Arthur, Rep., 366; Paris, opp., 321; Dobbons, opp., 315. Average Republican majority, 55. Mound City had the highest number of votes for the county seat. Chase county—H. J. Espy, 83; S. N. Wood, 87; J. M. Winchell and Wm. McCullough, none, two precincts not heard from.

Morris county—H. J. Espy, 63; S. N. Wood, 63; J. M. Winchell, 5; Wm. McCullough, 5; one precinct not heard from. Breckenridge county—S. N. Wood, 128; H. J. Espy, 123; J. M. Winchell, 268; Wm. McCullough, 266. So far as heard from, Espy has 276 votes; Wood, 278; McCullough, 266; Winchell, 268.

The vote of Osage county probably elects Winchell and McCullough. The vote of Anderson county was—Blunt, 98; W. F. M. Army, 95; both Republicans. Brown county reported Democratic. Marshall, Nemaha, and Madison, are doubtful. Richardson is claimed by the Republicans. Coffee and Woodson elect S. E. Hoffman, Rep., and Mr. Hoover, Dem. Our latest news give the Republicans twenty-five delegates, two Free State, one each from Johnson and Bourbon, twenty-four Democrats, including two from Wyandott, and three doubtful. The Republicans must carry all the doubtful counties to have a working majority.

Johnson County. We are indebted to S. B. Myrick for the returns of this county. One Republican and one Democrat are elected: Democrats. Free State. Barton, Martin, Burris, Stratton, Shawnee, 95 24 22 11 92 Oxford, 24 24 22 11 15 Olathe, 98 90 58 50 15 Aubrey, 23 21 17 15 15 Spring Hill, 20 18 33 31 47 Gardner, 29 30 47 47 37 Mcintosh, 26 29 59 55 25 Monticello, 40 30 21 6 5 Lexington, 44 32 50 55 332 378 345 348 332

The above is complete for the county, and official in four of the precincts. Later news give Burris but one majority over Martin, counting in the returns from Lexington, which may be thrown out for informality. New Exchanges. The Atchison Union came to hand just as we were going to press last week. It is a large and well conducted sheet, and evinces the editor's ability to defend the policy of the Democratic party whose principles he advocates, while at the same time he is courteous to the opposition. We wish it pecuniary success. The Weekly Free Democrat, of St. Joseph, Mo., made its first appearance on the 9th inst. It claims to be the "organ of the Free-Labor party for Western Missouri."

Turning Criminals at Large. Judge Williams gave the same decision in reference to criminal prosecutions, commenced under the old laws, in Johnson county, that he did in Wyandott. The result is that about forty criminals—horse thieves, murderers, &c., go unpunished by justice. This is the result of the invertebrate of the Legislature in not inserting a saving clause in the Act repealing the code of 1855. Our book hands have been idle something over three weeks, waiting the preparation of the index to the general laws. The book is so voluminous, it required a considerable time to prepare and arrange an index to it, besides, but one person could be employed upon it.

The Episcopal Church in this city is now nearly completed. Though small, it presents a very neat appearance, and we understand, it is to be furnished in a tasteful manner by the ladies of the society. We have just completed a quantity of assessment and collection rolls, adapted to any township or county in Kansas, which we can furnish County Clerks on liberal terms. G. M. Fox writes an encouraging letter from the gold mines, under date of June 4, to Messrs. Jones and Russell. He sends \$409.36, and is confident, in two weeks, he will be able to send them from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

Macomb, Ill., was visited with a destructive hail storm on the evening of June 7th. It riddled the windows of the houses and did considerable damage to fruit, gardens, and wheat. For the purpose of diverting attention from the disgraceful result of the late election, Thatcher is abusing us about the laws. Poor fool! If he would turn his attention homeward it would be well for him. Emigration is pouring into Linn and Bourbon counties very fast, a large portion of it returned Pike's Peak, and are supplied with land warrants, and are locating them in those counties.

Atchison, according to a census just finished, contains seven hundred houses and a population of 3,800, having more than doubled her population, and the most reasonable terms. Orders respectfully solicited.

After a description of his trip from Osawatomie to Lawrence, he speaks of the latter, as follows: The road from Prairie City to Lawrence (15 miles) passed over a rolling country, mainly prairie, crosses the great Santa Fe trail, now horribly cut up by many heavy wagons passing in bad weather, then takes over a high divide and along a limestone ridge which runs out into the valley of the Wakarusa, and affords a magnificent view of the country for an area of twenty miles in each direction, with the prairie in good part cultivated, gleaming in sunlight on every bend, and the Wakarusa with its belt of timber making its way through them to join the Kaw, with its still larger belt on the north. Spacious mounds or spurs of limestone covered with soil and grass rise to a height of two or three hundred feet on every side, on one of which, visible for many miles on every side, a flag, when raised, used to give warning of invasion and danger in the troublous days now happily passed away. At the base of one of these spurs, by the side of the Kaw, sits LAWRENCE, clearly discernible from a distance of ten miles. Descending from the divide, and passing over a lower prairie two or three miles, we cross the Wakarusa (a moderate creek, hardly twenty yards wide, but very deep and with high, steep banks) on a good toll-bridge, traverse its wide, wet bottom, here in good part prairie-marsh, and pass over two miles of superb prairie into the renowned citadel of Free State principles, the first-born of Northern resolution that Kansas should not be tamely yielded to the slaveholders, and which does not rest its pretensions on the fact that Lawrence is only grown with the more through development of the surrounding country. Across the Kaw on the north, a large Indian reservation (the Delaware) impedes its progress, while town sites, and very good ones, are so abundant in Kansas that no location but one where navigable water is abandoned for land transportation can be of very much account. I should say Lawrence has now five hundred dwellings and perhaps 5,000 inhabitants, and these figures are more likely to be over than under the mark. She has a magnificent hotel (the Delaware House)—the best, I hear, between the Missouri and the Sacramento—far better, I fear, than its patronage will justify—though it has nearly all that Lawrence can give. She is to have a great University, for which a part of the funds are already provided, but I trust it will be located some distance away, so as to give scope for a model farm, and for a perfect development of the education of the mind and the hands together. In our old States, the cost of land is always assigned as a reason for not blending labor with study authoritatively and systematically; here there can be no such excuse. I trust the establishment of the Lawrence University will not be unduly hurried, but that it will be, whenever it does open its doors to students, an institution worthy of its name.

I passed into the town of "Mount Oread," a considerable eminence on the south-west, on whose summit the Free State fortress of other days was constructed. It is now dilapidated, but is a place of considerable natural strength as a defensive position, and in the hands of the grandsons of the men who defended Bunker Hill, would have cost something to whoever might have taken it. As it was, the Rufians, though often in the neighborhood in overwhelming force, and anxious enough for its destruction, never got marching of it but once, and their march with the Federal officers at their heels, and Federal writs in their pockets. For one, I regret that even these were suffered to shield them, and thus allow printing-presses to be destroyed and houses battered down and burned with impunity. I did speak long in Lawrence, for I trust words are not their needed. Her people had practical illustrations of the great issues which divide the country, and are not likely soon to forget them. Of course, her pioneers will die or become dispersed; new men will come in their stead to fill their places, and "another king arose who knew not Joseph," will find its parallel in her future.

May 30.—An insurrection has broken out in the Vallée and the population are repairing on to Houdon, the center of the revolutionary movement. The Austrian gen'd arms, who have retired into the Swiss authorities and sent into the interior of the country. The federal council have dispatched troops to the frontiers of the Grisons. The telegraph to Como is worked by Sardinian employees. Gen. Garibaldi's vanguard is at Cantu. It is stated that 8,000 Sardinians are at Varese, and that a French corps d'armes is expected there. Gen. Garibaldi yesterday suffered a defeat by a superior force of Austrians and has withdrawn into the canton of Tessin.

Turin. The first details of the fight at Palestro have arrived here. The enemy was entrenched at Palestro Cassalino and Vinzajia, but after an obstinate resistance our troops carried the entrenchment at the point of the bayonet with admirable bravery, and took two pieces of cannon and many small arms and prisoners. The loss of the enemy was very great, but the extent of our loss is as yet unknown. Versailles was yesterday evening illuminated. The Emperor traversed the streets on foot, and the town was en fête. The King passed the night at Lorraine, among the encamped troops.

Home Thieves. Nine arrests were made at Council Grove, Friday last, the names and residence of parties arrested, are as follows, to wit: Asa McGeebe, James Moody, L. Marble, of Lawrence Co. Mo., S. S. Callaway, J. H. Callaway, and Frank Watson, of Allen Co. K. T., Orion Porter and S. Oady of Madison Co. K. T., and John E. Dehlmatt, of Council Grove. Watson is a boy, about 14 years old; Dehlmatt is a prominent citizen of Council Grove. The people took the matter into their own hands, organized a court, empaneled a jury of twelve men, and proceeded to try McGeebe and the boy Watson, who were acquitted; Dehlmatt was required to give bail to answer the charge before the District Court, which he did. The two Callaways were whipped ten lashes each, and ordered to leave the place in 12 hours, and the Territory in five days. Moody, Marble, Oady and Porter, were whipped ten lashes, and ordered to leave the country as above. The Callaways are the same men who were indicted in Allen county a few days ago.—Kansas Press.

The statement that the publication of the laws is delayed to give us or any other person, an opportunity to sell advance copies, is a LIE, for which the Lawrence Republican is responsible. John Salathiel who was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, for assault with intent to kill John Lowry has been pardoned by Gov. Medary.

Special Notices. THERE will be preaching by the Rev. W. G. Thomas, in Ford's Hall, on Sunday, at 10 1/2 o'clock A. M. and 7 1/2 o'clock P. M. June 18.

Old Follows. LAWRENCE LODGE No. 4, I. O. O. F. meets regularly every Wednesday evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock, in Hancock & Lykins' Hall, next door to the Eldridge House. Members of the lodge, in good standing, are cordially invited to visit the Lodge. J. F. GRISWOLD, N. G. G. S. THOMPSON, Sec.

LAWRENCE LODGE No. 1, I. O. O. F. meets regularly every Monday, at 7 1/2 o'clock, in Hancock & Lykins' Hall, next door to the Eldridge House. Members of the lodge, in good standing, are invited to meet with us whenever they can make it convenient. A. G. DALZEL, W. M. May 15.

Masonic. THE REGULAR MEETINGS of Lawrence Lodge No. 6, are held on the first Thursday of each month, in Masonic Hall, Babcock & Lykins' Building. Ass. 13-14

Ohio State and Union Law College. THIS Institution has been removed to Cleveland, Ohio. Students are legally admitted, and students upon graduating may be admitted to practice. For Circulars address, at Cleveland, (Feb 13 '59-1) M. A. KING, Secretary.

New Advertisements. W. S. BUSH, M. D., WATER-CURE PHYSICIAN, OFFERS his services to the citizens of Lawrence and vicinity. He was, for two years, one of the physicians of GREEN HAVES WATER-CURE, in New York, and has been a Water-Cure practitioner for the last ten years, four of which have been spent in various Water-Cure establishments. His experience in the treatment of acute diseases, both simple and complex, especially in intermittent and typhoid fevers. Persons at a distance, who wish advice, can consult him by letter, enclosing a fee, (\$3) and receive, by return mail, full and explicit directions for treatment at home. They should be particular state their age, constitution, hereditary tendencies, and symptoms. Those who wish to be cured of the ague without the use of calomel or quinine or other poisons, or to obtain relief from liver-complaint, dyspepsia, biliousness, headache, neuralgia, and other ailments, should not fail to consult him. Office, "Herald or Freedom" building, Lawrence, Kansas Territory. June 18, '59.—17.

Hardware! Hardware! Hardware for Pike's Peak! Hardware for the town! Hardware for the country! Hardware for everybody!

My immense stock of hardware and stoves. GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

Call and see me, if you wish to bargain. Single Barker. MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING! No. 30 Massachusetts St.

Children and Misses' Flats. An assortment of Glorin, Mita, Hosiery, Capes, Parasols, Mourning Bonnets and Veils, Sewing Silks, Chilled Glass, Bonnet Ribbons, narrow Ribbons for trimming, black and white Blouses of different qualities, with, Illinois. A liberal discount made to Country Milliners who wish to buy by retail. These in want of Millinery Goods are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Lawrence, June 4, '59.

1859. LAWRENCE 1859. CITY DRUG STORE! Established, 1855.

WOODWARD & FINLEY, Babcock & Lykins' Br'n Building, No. 25 Massachusetts Street.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, PURSES, FINE CUTLERY, TOILET ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

DRUGGISTS' GLASS WARE, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BURNING FLUID, PURE LIQUORS, FINE CIGARS.

STAPLE STATIONERY, All of which have been carefully selected, and bought at lowest figures by one of the firm, just returned from the East, and will be sold at Wholesale and Retail. At as low prices as anywhere in this Western country. Dealers, Physicians, and the Public generally, are requested to call or send in their orders to WOODWARD & FINLEY, April 21, '59.

Lawrence Drug Store, Eldridge Block, PRENTISS & GRISWOLD.

Are now receiving their SPRING STOCK, Comprising a large supply of WOOL OVERSHIRTS, WOOL UNDERWEAR, DRAWERS, WOOL HOSIERY, SOCKS, &c. A complete assortment, every variety. 16 1/2 and 30 lbs. Leg Heavy Boots, Heavy Woolen Pants, COATS and VESTS. We can fit out any number, and at prices that will please.

CHEMICALS, PAINTS AND OILS, VARNISHES AND BRUSHES, BURNING FLUID AND CAMPHINE, PURE LIQUORS, FINE CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

PERFUMERY of choice kinds, FINE CUTLERY, DRUGGISTS' GLASS WARE, &c., &c.

All persons purchasing Goods of us, may rely upon having articles of a first rate quality, and at low prices. PRENTISS & GRISWOLD, April 21, 1859.

Storage, Forwarding and Commission! FORD & FILLMORE, HAVING rented the Emigrant Aid Building, (formerly occupied by G. W. Rank) are prepared, and will give strict attention to the Storage, Forwarding and Commission business. Lawrence, May 25th, 1859.—17.

New Goods! New Goods! FORD & FILLMORE. OIL PAINTED WINDOW SHADES: Different styles, sizes and patterns. FORD & FILLMORE.

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PAPER HANGINGS: New styles, note the price. FORD & FILLMORE. A NEW LOT OF WALL PAPER. FORD & FILLMORE.

FORD & FILLMORE. PAPER HANGINGS, NEW STYLES AND PRICES TO SUIT. OUR NEW GOODS HAVE COME. FORD & FILLMORE.

OUR NEW GOODS HAVE COME. FORD & FILLMORE. OUR NEW DRESS GOODS HAVE COME. FORD & FILLMORE.

Legal Notices. WHEREAS Benjamin F. Dalton, William O'Donnell and Cynthia, wife of said William O'Donnell, are the parties to certain Deeds of trust, dated the 13th day of March, 1858, and recorded in the Register's office of the Pawnee Land District, in Kansas Territory, in Book "A," page 119, did convey to the undersigned Trustee, the following described tract of land, to wit: The south-east quarter of Section No. 24, in the county of Franklin, same Territory, which said conveyance to the undersigned was in trust, however, to secure to George W. Collamore of said Lawrence, the payment of the amount of trust money therein from the said Benjamin F. Dalton and William O'Donnell, and of record in the Register's office of said Territory, to the said George W. Collamore, for the term of one year from the 1st day of April, 1858, and where there now remains over due and unpaid of said trust, secured by said trust deed, the sum of \$200.

Civil Action. TARRANTY OF KANSAS, ANDERSON COUNTY. JACKSON L. PRENTICE, Plaintiff, vs. JOHN J. HICKMAN, Defendant. Civil Action. In the Third Judicial District Court, sitting within and for the County of Anderson, Kansas Territory.

Civil Action. TARRANTY OF KANSAS, ANDERSON COUNTY. JACKSON L. PRENTICE, Plaintiff, vs. JOHN J. HICKMAN, Defendant. Civil Action. In the Third Judicial District Court, sitting within and for the County of Anderson, Kansas Territory.

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By the President of the U. S. IN pursuance of law, I JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make public that public lands will be held at the undermentioned land offices, to wit: Kansas, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at Kickapoo, commencing on Monday, the nineteenth day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships, viz: South of the base line and east of the sixth principal meridian. Township 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7, of range 2. Townships 2, 3, 4 and 7, of range 2. Townships 3, 4, 5 and 6, and the parts of townships 7 and 8 outside of the Indian reservation, of range 2. Townships 2 outside of the Indian reservation; townships 3, 4 and 5, and the parts of township 7 outside of the Indian reservation, of range 2. Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, and the parts of township 7 outside of the Indian reservation, of range 2.

At the land office at Leocompton, commencing on Monday, the nineteenth day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships, viz: South of the base line and east of the sixth principal meridian. Township 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, and the parts of township 7 outside of the Indian reservation, of range 2. Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, and the parts of township 7 outside of the Indian reservation, of range 2. Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, and the parts of township 7 outside of the Indian reservation, of range 2.

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Exchange and Land Warrants! Collections promptly made. Eastern Drafts in sums to suit. Office, 25 Massachusetts St. Lawrence. May 25, '59.—17

Steamer Columbia. THE Fast Running Steamer Columbia, Captain James H. Dalton, will leave Lawrence every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, for Kansas City, St. Louis, and other points. The boat has been built and fitted up for Passengers and Freight, expressly for the purpose of carrying Kansas City and St. Louis passengers, and is the only one of the kind remaining in the trade, and a share of the patronage of the Kansas City and St. Louis trade. Being of extremely light draft she can run the whole season. June 4, 1859.

Steamer Silver Lake. WILL hereafter run between Lawrence and Wyandott and other points on the Missouri River, every week, on the 1st, 15th, 29th, and 31st of each month. For further particulars apply to J. B. GOSSETT, General Ticket Agent, P. O. Box 105, Lawrence, Kansas Territory.

Western Stage Company! FOUR-BORSE COACHES! LEAVE Lawrence, 6 o'clock A. M. Monday, via Atchison, Winchell, Mt. Pleasant, Atchison, Dorr, and other points, every week, returning the same evening at St. Joseph, Thursday and Saturday. Passengers by this route arrive at Atchison in time to connect with the boats running to St. Joseph, Mo. Stage office at the JOHNSON HOUSE, Lawrence, where application will be made for passengers. April 26, 1859.—17.

Lawrence Post Office. THE MAILS leave and arrive at this Office at the following hours: Morning. Eastern Mail, 8 P. M. Western Mail, 9 P. M. Northern Mail, 10 P. M. Southern Mail, 11 P. M. Evening. Eastern Mail, 6 P. M. Western Mail, 7 P. M. Northern Mail, 8 P. M. Southern Mail, 9 P. M. Return of Mail. Eastern Mail, 6 P. M. Western Mail, 7 P. M. Northern Mail, 8 P. M. Southern Mail, 9 P. M. Lawrence, April 9, 1859.

Lawrence Post Office. THE MAILS leave and arrive at this Office at the following hours: Morning. Eastern Mail, 8 P. M. Western Mail, 9 P. M. Northern Mail, 10 P. M. Southern Mail, 11 P. M. Evening. Eastern Mail, 6 P. M. Western Mail, 7 P. M. Northern Mail, 8 P. M. Southern Mail, 9 P. M. Return of Mail. Eastern Mail, 6 P. M. Western Mail, 7 P. M. Northern Mail, 8 P. M. Southern Mail, 9 P. M. Lawrence, April 9, 1859.

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