Correspondence.

(For the Kansas Chief.)

OREGON, MO., May 24, 1857.

MR. EDITOR: Oregon, being the parent stem from whence sprang the shoot that is now under the name of White Cloud, so rapidly surpassing the ephemeral plants that exist so numerously along the river, may well claim a portion of your time and space. Perhaps, though, like one brother Jonathan, who, after gaining his independence, looked across the briny deep with a feeling of dignified importance upon his worthy sire, you may look across the muddy drink, and say, "we entertain no affinity for such one-horse towns." But I tell you, if you think so, you are mightily mistaken. We, the people of Oregon, wield an influence that is felt far and near, especially in the pockets of emigrants—an influence that ain't to be sneezed at, no-how. We own more towns and more claims on Indian Trust Lands, than any other set of individuals on top of the earth. St. Joe and other little "one-eyed villages," may produce a clumsier and more awkward set of rascals, but they can't skin and fleece so smoothly and nice as we can; and that, too, without any unusual distention of conscience.

We do lack one thing, however—a very great essential to human progress—the principle of populating. The most of our town originators are old, withered bachelors, and as long as they hold a controlling influence in any "town site," the progress of that place, (city, I believe is the modern style of reference to places containing one house, with the prospect of another within six months,) is rather of the craw-fish order; but as soon as the withered mortals drop out, and the populating principle preponderates, then stock takes a rise, higher and higher—making fortunes ample for all who invest. If some mode could be proposed by which we could get rid of this retarding ingredient in our composition, we could then consider ourselves a little the fastest community in this country. But this state of affairs must exist as long as money can be made over the river, and as long as there is no greater degree of enterprise existing in the feminine department; for it is their fault, too, that this clog to progression rests upon us. We have, I dare to say, as large and fair an assortment of this element of humanity as any town in the purchase. They are so thick—not corporeally—but so numerous that—to use a common phrase—you can stir them up with a stick. It may be true, though, that the cause of this state of affairs, is the non-disposition of our maiden population to mix with those of the opposite sex, and vice versa. Perhaps, if a new supply of both materials were brought on, things would assume a different shape altogether. It is certain that the necessity for some reform does exist among us, from the fact that there have been but two marriages within the last twelve months, and two dissolutions during the same period. This is an alarming state of affairs, and clearly indicates that our capatalists had better turn their attention to this alarming source of affairs.

Oregon is a very pleasant town, even if it does overflow with single people of doubtful age. Situated on the verge of a vast and fertile prairie, is one of the best Counties in the universe, at a convenient distance from the river, and consequently free from the malarious influence of the bottom, it is necessarily a healthy place; that is, as much so as the climate will admit of.

The place is now, like all others in this part of the country, laboring under the influence of the speculating mania. The scarcity of money is seriously felt, and greatly retards the growth of the place. Everybody is owing everybody else, and nobody has any money to pay up with; so everybody is pushing everybody else, because nobody can get it. All are pushing and jostling each other; the consequence will be, unless something fortunate turns up soon, that everybody will be so hard pushed, that they must necessarily "go by the board." So goes the world—men under the influence of this financial cannibalism, devour their fellows, and are never satisfied until the last remnant of suffering humanity is gulched down. I believe that it would be well for us, if some of the Eastern societies were to send missionaries among us, to teach ignorance; for verily ignorance of some of the ways practiced here, of making money, is highly necessary to the christianization and civilization of our people. But no more now.

Yours, worlds without end,

T. FIDDLESTICKS PILESFR.

(For the Kansas Chief.)

RICHMOND, NEMAHA COUNTY, K. T.,
May 21st, 1857.

MR. EDITOR:—Within the last few weeks, I have travelled over most of Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska, feasting, as it were, on the beauties of nature, as exhibited in the rich and beautiful lands situated North and South of the line that divides the two Territories. The writer would say—for the benefit of those seeking homes in the West—that he has travelled in twenty-seven States of the Union, and has, in the course of his travels, seen the garden spots of all the older States, and that, in his judgment, no section of the country is superior or equal, in richness of soil and beauty of scenery, to Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska. I feel no hesitation in saying that the country drained by the Nemaha river and its tributaries, is unsurpassed in all the natural resources and elements of wealth, which are calculated to make happy homes, and to promote intelligence and enlightened civilization. No portion, perhaps, of the two Territories is so well supplied with good timber, pure water, stone and stone coal, and none blest with a more healthful climate—in a word, the country is all that heart could desire—a perfect paradise for the farmer. Every emigrant should visit and see for himself, this lovely country, before locating elsewhere. Your favored city—White Cloud—being the most westerly landing on the Missouri River in Kansas Territory, and the nearest and most accessible point to all this extensive country, will undoubtedly command the trade and business of this delightful region; and such being the case, must soon become a large city. A bright future certainly awaits White Cloud. The people of this and the adjoining Counties, design making White Cloud their entry port and principal place of business on the River. The whole of this interior country is filling up every day with a hardy and resolute population, whose ideas of the fitness of things seem to be on a scale corresponding with the vastness of domain, that in this land of stream and prairie is so well calculated to impart electricity to the feelings, and elevation to the thoughts of those who, in the fullness of health, and the spring of hope yet unbroken in their bosoms, go on their way rejoicing, like the strong man in his strength. This is a great country, and truly a fast age. More anon.

G.

APPOINTMENT.—A. I. Harrison, son of the Hon. John Scott Harrison, and a grand son of the late Gen. Harrison, has been appointed second lieutenant in the sixth regiment U. S. infantry. The appointment was one of President Pierce's last official acts.

(Dispatch to the New York Daily Times.)

Hon. R. J. Walker's Appointment as Governor of Kansas.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

Appearances indicate that Hon. Robt. J. Walker will accept of the appointment, which is offered him, of successor to Geary. It is the universal hope here that he will do so, and his choice will be hailed with enthusiasm by men of all parties—enthusiastic joy by the Southern faction, and feelings of exultation of a less laudable character by those who think that they will have caught the new Administration tripping. The expectations of this latter class of individuals will, I trust, be disappointed, and it strikes me as ungenerous to forestall public opinion by prognosticating evil before it actually comes to pass.

The policy of Mr. Buchanan, concerning Kansas, has been clearly laid down, in various communications he has made verbally to persons who have lately visited him from different sections of the country. He believes that it is *indispensable to send a first rate man* to the disputed Territory, and he prefers that the appointee should be a clear headed Union Southerner, because it will be impossible for the fire eating extremists to complain of the measures which such an Executive may take *for the purpose of protecting Free State interests.*

Walker, whatever objections there may have been to his receiving the seals of the office of Secretary of State, is not a man to be safely or justly tabooed, even by his enemies. His power, industry, discrimination, keen insight into the motives of men, and laudable ambition to stand well before the country, cannot be questioned for an instant. I urged, in conversation to-day with a gentleman who stands high in Mr. Buchanan's confidence, his identification with the ultra Southern interests, as an objection to his appointment. "You do not know," said he, "of whom you are talking. I predict if Mr. Walker goes to Kansas, he will unravel the whole Atchison web, and pave the way for the admission of Kansas as a Free State in such a manner that the mouths of those who have heretofore sympathized with Border Ruffianism, will be effectually and forever stopped." If so—if Mr. Walker carries out, in Kansas, the strict letter and spirit of the Kansas Nebraska law, he will realize the truth of the prediction which Mr. Buchanan made to the New York Congressional Delegation on Saturday last, that the appointee of his Administration to succeed Governor Geary, would have a nobler and higher sphere in which to distinguish himself, and merit the gratitude of the country, than any other officer of the Government in the United States.

GOVERNOR WALKER'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1857.

JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the U. S.

MY DEAR SIR: I have at your request considered my determination, as announced to you, declining your tender of Governor of the Territory of Kansas. In view of the opinion now presented by you, that the safety of the Union may depend upon the selection of the individual to whom shall be assigned the task of settling the difficulties which again surround the Kansas question, I have concluded that a solemn sense of duty to my country requires me to accept this position. I am brought to this conclusion with an unaffected diffidence in my own ability, but a fervent hope that the same overruling Providence which has carried my beloved country through so many perils, will now attend and direct my humble efforts for her welfare, and that my course will not be prejudged by any portion of my fellow citizens, in or out of Kansas.

I understand that you and all your Cabnet cordially concur in the opinion expressed by me, that the actual *bona fide* residents of the Territory, by a fair and regular vote, unaffected by fraud or violence, must be permitted, in adopting their State Constitution, to decide for themselves what shall be their social institutions. This is the great fundamental principle of the act of Congress organizing that Territory, affirmed by recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and is in accordance with the views uniformly entertained and expressed by me throughout my public career.

I contemplate a peaceful settlement of this question by an appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of the whole people of Kansas, who should all participate freely and fully in this decision, and by a majority of whose vote the determination must be made, as the only proper and constitutional mode of adjustment.—I contemplate no appeal to military power, in the hope that my countrymen of Kansas, from every section, will submit to a decision of this matter by a full and fair vote of a majority of the people.

I will go, then, and endeavor thus to adjust these difficulties, in the full confidence, so strongly expressed by you, that I will be sustained by all your own high authority, with the cordial co-operation of all your Cabnet.

Very respectfully, your friend,

R. J. WALKER.

BOOKS FOR THE NEW LAND OFFICERS IN KANSAS, NEBRASKA, AND WISCONSIN.—We learn that the instruction, tract, record, and other books for the new land officers in Kansas, Nebraska, and Wisconsin are being prepared with all possible despatch to enable these officers to enter upon the discharge of their duties. It will require at least one thousand large packages of the various blank forms, one hundred volumes of the large tract books, thirty volumes of the letter records, seven sets of the land laws, instructions and opinions, and seven sets of the Statutes at-Large, with the various circulars, &c., &c., to be transmitted before these offices can be opened for the transaction of business.—*Washington Union.*

DEATH OF MISS GALES.—The Sheffield (England) Times reports the death of Miss Sarah Gales, in the 85th year of her age. She was the last survivor of the three sisters of the late Jos. Gales of Raleigh, North Carolina, United States, who left Sheffield in 1794, on political grounds. With these ladies James Montgomery, the poet, resided for more than half a century.

Address of the Hon. F. P. Stanton, Secretary and Acting Governor, to the People of Kansas Territory.

Fellow Citizens: The Hon. Robert J. Walker, present Governor of the Territory, accepted his appointment from the President upon condition that he should not be required to leave Washington until the first of next month, and circumstances beyond his control render it impossible for him to start before that day; he may, therefore, be expected by the middle of next month, and will then assume the Executive authority of the Territory.

During the absence of the Governor, by the organic law of the Territory, the whole duties and responsibilities of the Executive are devolved upon me, by virtue of my commission as Secretary. On assuming to exercise the functions of this high office, at this critical juncture in the affairs of the Territory, it is not inappropriate that I should briefly indicate the course which I shall pursue.

The Government of the United States recognizes the authority of the Territorial Government in all matters which are within the scope of the organic act of Congress, and consistent with the Federal Constitution. I hold that there can be no other rightful authority exercised within the limits of Kansas, and I shall proceed to the faithful and impartial execution of the laws of the Territory, by the use of all the means placed in my power, and which may be necessary to that end.

The Government expressly recognizes the Territorial act which provides for assembling the Convention to propose a Constitution; with a view of making application to Congress for admission as a State into the Union. That act is recognized as presenting the only test of the qualification of voters for delegates to the Convention, and all preceding repugnant restrictions are thereby repealed. In this light the act must be allowed to have provided for a full and fair expression of the will of the people through the delegates who may be chosen to represent them in the Constitutional Convention. I do not doubt, however, that in order to avoid all pretext for resistance to the peaceful operation of this law, the Convention itself will in some form provide for submitting the great distracting question regarding their social institution, which has so long agitated the people of Kansas, to a fair vote of all the actual *bona fide* residents of the Territory, with every possible security against fraud and violence. If the Constitution be thus framed, and the question of difference submitted to the decision of the people, I believe that Kansas will be admitted by Congress, without delay, as one of the sovereign States of the American Union, and the Territorial authorities will be immediately withdrawn.

I need scarcely say that all the power of the Territorial Executive will be exerted with entire impartiality to prevent fraud, to suppress violence and to secure to every citizen a fair opportunity for the safe and peaceful exercise of the election privilege; and it will be no less the duty than the earnest desire and great pleasure of the Governor, or acting Governor of the Territory, to carry out, in good faith, the policy avowed by the President of the United States, in his recent Inaugural address, in which he declares it to be "the imperative and indispensable duty of the Government of the United States, to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right to each individual must be preserved," and "that being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of the Territory, free from all foreign influence, to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

Nothing is wanting but to secure the confidence of the people of all parties in the sincerity of the declared intentions of the Territorial Executives to carry out these principles in good faith, in order to induce the co-operations of all good men in the pending measures for adopting a State Constitution. The principles themselves can not fail to be acceptable to the sober judgment of the people, and I ardently hope, for the sake of the paramount interests involved, that the necessary confidence will not be withheld.

The deplorable events which have marked the history of the Territory up to this, have doubtless left their natural results of enmity and heart-burnings among the people, as also upon the criminal records of the Territorial courts. Indictments have been found against many of those who acted in a military capacity under the authority of the Territorial Government, for acts and excesses alleged to be wholly illegal and unjustifiable. On the other hand, similar prosecutions have been instituted against those who resisted the Territorial authorities, and who undertook to retaliate for the alleged wrongs committed against them.

It is my deliberate opinion, that in order to promote peace and harmony, and to secure the future repose of the people, there ought to be a general amnesty in reference to all these acts on both sides, which grew out of the political contest, and which were not corruptly and feloniously committed for personal gain and to gratify individual malignity. These measures, if adopted at all, ought to be generously, without any consideration of the origin of the difficulty, or without question as to the party which may be responsible for the wrong. It will involve no concession or advantage to either party, but will be merely an act of clemency, designed to obliterate, as far as possible, from the hearts of the people, all memory of the disastrous and lamentable contest which has heretofore desolated the unhappy Territory. If it shall have the effect, though it may pardon some instances of gross wrong and outrage, it will tend to calm the excited passions of the people, and to prevent similar occurrences in the future. It will be a measure of conciliation and peace, but will leave the people free from apprehension in the future; so they can securely devote themselves to those important labors which are destined to make this Territory a great, prosperous, and happy State.

FRED. P. STANTON,
Secretary and Acting Governor.

LECOMPTON, April 17th.

The Spirit Lake Massacre.

FULL AND AUTHENTIC PARTICULARS.

In the Chicago Times we find the following account of the late Indian massacre at Spirit Lake:—

A friendly intercourse had sprung up between the whites and Indians at this point, and the latter had been in the habit of calling upon the whites, eating at their tables, and no danger was apprehended from them, until the murders at Spirit Lake, when messengers were sent forthwith to Fort Ridgely for assistance, some of the inhabitants fearing their savage neighbors, and with a view of frightening them away, imprudently made this fact known to the Indians. A watch was then no doubt kept by them; for upthe day previous to the arrival of the troops from Fort Ridgely, the Indians attacked the town.

On Friday, the 27th ult., at about 1 o'clock, P. M., they entered the town and called first at the store of George and Wm. Wood, which they robbed of all the goods and $800 in gold. William Wood was killed, and George Wood, missing, was supposed to have been burned with the store.

They next called at the house of Josiah Stewart, and shot him through the head. His wife begged for her life, to which they replied "nepo squaw," (kill squaw,) and shot her also in the head. Her two little girls were killed with war clubs. John Stewart, a little boy about eight years old, hid himself behind a log and escaped.

They then proceeded to the house of Mr. Thomas; several families had here collected together, and there were some eight or nine rifles in the house. Umpashota, an old Indian chief well known in this neighborhood, ran past the house shouting to the inmates, several of whom unfortunately ventured to the door to see what was the matter, when about twenty Indians posted behind a haystack, about five rods distant, fired upon them, killing a son of Mr. Thomas aged ten years. Mr. Thomas was wounded in the arm; and Miss Drusella Swiver received a ball in her shoulder, the ball passing out upon the opposite side.

The doors were instantly shut and barricaded. Some of the inmates engaged themselves in moulding balls, others in loading the rifles, while John Brakshaw and a man named Markam, fired upon the Indians without. Their chief and a number of others were killed; the exact number is not known. It was reported by an Indian to a man named Shigley, that nine were killed and five wounded. Towards night the Indians withdrew, carrying their dead and wounded with them. No white person was killed after the first fire.

During this action a woman named Church, who had assisted in loading rifles, fired at the Indians and killed one. She told me that he "kicked like a rabbit." She is a fine looking woman, and is regarded as quite a heroine.

A few persons were detached to carry these persons to the colony the next morning after our arrival, while the rest of us prepared for an encounter with the Indians. We looked for an immediate attack, from the fact that the fugitives reported that they had seen Indians the day previous. Guards were that night posted outside of the camp, but no alarm was made.

We resumed our march the next morning, and after a further journey of two days arrived at Granger's claim, twelve miles east of Spirit Lake. Our scouts here discovered traces of the Indians, but after diligent search, no Indians could be found. We learned that the troops had been at Springfield, buried the dead, and had proceeded to Spirit Lake and buried one of the dead at Marble's house—that they had followed the Indians until they came within a half day's march of them, when the pursuit was abandoned, the Indians retreating in such haste as to leave part of their plunder behind them, with five horses.

Major Williams, perceiving that the troops had chased the Indians off, who were at least five days in advance, and that it would be of no use to follow them, detached twenty-four men to go to the lake and bury the dead they might find there; also twelve men to go to Springfield and attend to certain duties there. You will probably, in the next communication I send, hear of the death of Black Buffalo, Titonca, Caboo, Little Josh, and other treacherous red rascals in that vicinity.

The men sent to Spirit Lake have returned. They have buried twenty-nine bodies; two were found burned; besides, it is not known, of course, whose skeletons they were. They first visited the house of Mr. Thatcher, and found two bodies—those of A. Noble and Mr. Ryan. They then visited the residence of Jonathan House; here nine bodies were found, dreadfully mangled—men, women and children, all indiscriminately murdered; the body of Jonathan House is reported missing.

The next house was Granger's, near the Lake. Here probably, a sharp conflict had ensued. A man named Snyder was found dreadfully mangled with a broad-axe. The Grangers have one missing, probably both killed. The body of a man was found upon the lake near the house, so mangled that it was impossible to recognize him. Broken rifles were found about this house and other signs indicative of a fight.

They next went to Mattock's house, where eleven were found. The house had been burnt. The men and women shot, and children tomahawked, were some twelve persons—one missing.

The Indians have taken four women prisoners. It is supposed that about seventy persons have been killed and taken prisoners.

Indian Troubles in Nebraska.

News reached this city by telegraph from St. Louis to-day, of a fight between the Pawnee Indians and the white settlers upon Salt river, which resulted in the death of one of the settlers and several Indians, and the capture by the whites of thirteen Pawnees. These Indians are now, and have been for several years, extremely poor, and in a most deplorable condition of suffering and want. Accounts from their country received by the last mails represent them as in a starving condition. So extreme is their poverty and suffering that they have been compelled to subsist in many instances upon the flesh of their children. It is supposed by gentlemen familiar with their character that the late collision with the white settlers has been brought about in consequence of the Indians killing stock to subsist upon in their desperate extremity. If this is the case, it will in some degree palliate what might under other circumstances be considered a great outrage on the part of the Indians.

Fortunately for the people of Nebraska Territory, their able and efficient representative in Congress, Hon. B. B. Chapman, is now in this city and we learn has already taken the matter in hand, and called the attention of the government to to it, and asked for such action in the premises as will relieve them from any further trouble from that quarter.

We are gratified that feelings of the kindest character exist between Mr. Chapman and every department of the executive government, and we are equally satisfied that any suggestions from him calculated to relieve the people of the Territory from these unfortunate disturbances, and better the condition of the poor miserable Indians, will meet with a favorable consideration.—*Washington Union.*

MISSOURI U. S. SENATORS.—During a State existence of thirty-six years Missouri has had but six persons to represent her in the Senate of the United States. Thomas H. Benton served thirty years, followed by H. C. Geyer for six years, the other seat having been filled by David Barton eight years. Alex. Buckner four years, Lewis F. Lynn ten years, D. R. Atchison twelve years, and vacant two years. The vacancies are now filled by Trusten Polk and James S. Green.—*Missouri Statesman.*

Appointment of Maj. Ben. McCulloch as Governor of Utah—A Northern Man to be Governor of Nebraska.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.)

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 26.

The delay in the appointment of a Governor for the Territory of Utah has been occasioned by the difficulty of finding a suitable man who would accept the post. It has been offered to and declined by several gentlemen. Before Major Ben. McCulloch accepted the post of Marshalship of Texas, he had been consulted by some of his friends upon the subject of this Governorship. It was thought that as a man of character, courage, address and humanity he would be able to meet and master all the difficulties of the situation. He then expressed a willingness to accept the office if he should be appointed. But Senator Rusk and others, who were deeply impressed with the importance of securing the services of Major McCulloch in the construction of the wagon road from El Paso to Fort Yuma, could not spare him for service in Utah. But it now appears from a paragraph in the Union that the Government is obliged to resort to Maj. McCulloch as the most suitable man for the place, whose service they can command.

It is probable, therefore, that the "Saints" will soon be provided with a "Gentile" as their Governor, instead of their "Prophet, Priest and King."—Brigham Young cannot be stripped of his priesthood, nor of his gifts for prophecy, by the secular authorities, but his political and military rule will be modified by its subjugation to the authority of Governor McCulloch and General Harney. That a conflict will take place between the U. S. authorities and the Mormons is not improbable.

It is decided to remove Gov. Izard, of Nebraska. His removal has been delayed by the charges preferred against him, and the propriety of affording him an opportunity to refute them. But all charges affecting his moral character have been withdrawn, and he will be superseded in a few days. It has been stated that a Southern man, as heretofore, would be selected as Governor of this Territory. But, inasmuch as Southern men have been appointed to Kansas, and as a Southern man will be selected for Utah, it is believed that a Governor for Nebraska will be taken from the North.

Arrivals and Departures of the Mails, AT OREGON, MISSOURI.

EASTERN MAIL—From St. Joseph, Mo. Arrives 6 P. M., Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

WESTERN MAIL—From Council Bluffs, Iowa. Arrives 6 A. M., Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays.

WHITE CLOUD MAIL—Arrives 11 A. M., Departs 2 P. M., Tuesdays and Fridays.

IOWA POINT MAIL—Departs 7 A. M., Arrives 3 P. M., Saturdays.

JAMES J. RULEY, P. M.

SALE OF LOTS
IN WENONA!

100 LOTS for the benefit of HAMBY UNIVERSITY, will be sold to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, 23 JUNE, 1857.

To Brick Makers!

THE WHITE CLOUD TOWN COMPANY want *One Million of Brick* made and burned this season, for which the highest prices will be paid. june 4, '57, 4w.

C. F. JENNINGS. G. A. BRIGGS.
JENNINGS & BRIGGS,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
WHITE CLOUD, K. T.

Wholesale & Retail!

WE are receiving and opening a large and complete stock of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
SADDLERY,
CLOTHING,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
PAINTS & OILS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
DRUGS, &c., &c.

Also, a large lot of BUILDING MATERIAL, PINE LUMBER, DOORS and SASH, which we will sell at a small advance on St. Louis cost. JENNINGS & BRIGGS.
White Cloud, Kansas, June 4, 1857, tf.

M. B. BOWERS,
CARPENTER AND JOINER,
Shop on Main Street, Opposite Jennings & Briggs' Store,
WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS,
IS prepared to execute all work in his line, with promptness and care. june 4, '57, tf.

R. U. TORREY. SAMUEL LAPPIN,
Surveyor & Civil Engineer.
TORREY & LAPPIN,
Land & General Agents & Surveyors
WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS,
WILL promptly attend to investing Money, paying Taxes, locating and selling Land Warrants, Surveying Town Sites, sub-dividing Sections, etc. Will buy and sell Town Shares and Town Lots, and do a General Agency Business.
REFERENCES.—J. W. PARKER, Parker's Express, Iowa; E. B. FAIRFIELD, President Michigan Central College; J. BARNES, President Alleghany College; Hon. B. G. THIBADOUX, Tenn.; JAMES FOSTER, Oregon, Mo.; Hon. J. P. HULBERT, Auburn, N. Y. june 4, '57, 1y.*

Great Excitement on the Frontier!
BORDER RUFFIANS ABOUT TO INVADE KANSAS!
BY late advices from Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, we learn that KAUCHER & JESTER are about to invade our peaceful abodes, armed to the teeth with CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CRIBS, and a great many other Household conveniences, too tedious to mention, which they expect to sell at fair prices, and for Cash. They will spare neither age nor sex, rich nor poor, (will trust the honest poor, and take the money from the rich,) high nor low. No political or religious creed can be taken as an excuse for not purchasing their work, as it is as good as any in the country, and is more durable than all the furniture ever shipped from St. Louis or Cincinnati. The people have been humbugged with Eastern trash long enough, and it is high time now that they open their eyes, and "knock under" to KAUCHER & JESTER.
All classes of society—men of all conditions, from the cradle to the grave, will find it to their advantage to call upon them for—whatever they may want.
KAUCHER & JESTER
Are prepared to execute all orders for Coffins, with neatness and despatch.
Job Work of every description done to order.
They may be found at their Head Quarters, near Utt & Watson's Steam Mill, Oregon, Mo. june 4, '57, tf.

WANTED,
2,000 Cords Wood!
I WILL pay Cash for 2,000 CORDS WOOD, at or near White Cloud, Kansas. J. H. UTT.
june 4, '57, tf.

WANTED,
2,000 Saw-Logs.
I WILL pay Cash for 2,000 SAW-LOGS, delivered at White Cloud, Kansas. J. H. UTT.
june 4, '57, tf.

H. W. PETER. JNO. W. A. MCGARVEY.
PETER & MCGARVEY,
Real Estate Agents,
WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS TERRITORY,
Will attend promptly to the Purchase or Sale of Land or Town Property, and the Location of Land Warrants in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa or Missouri.
REFERENCES.
DAVID ANDERSON, St. Louis, Mo.; W. P. & L. R. SHAVOOR, " CROW, MCCREARY & CO., " JAMES MILLER, State Treasurer Ill.; A. GRADLY, Bloomington, Ill.;
E. M. SAMUELS, Liberty, Mo.; EVERETT & LEONARD, Council Bluffs; PRATT & KEATS, Philadelphia; JOHN H. LIKENS, St. Joseph, Mo.; PHELPS & HEMINGRAY, Leavenw'th.
june 4, '57, tf.

H. W. PETER. J. M. FRAZER. IRA PETER.
PETER, FRAZER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets,
QUEENSWARE, IRON, NAILS, CUTLERY,
DRUGS AND PATENT MEDICINES,
OREGON, MISSOURI,
ARE now in receipt of one of the largest and most complete stocks of Goods ever offered in this market, to which they respectfully call the attention of their friends and customers, and all others wanting cheap and serviceable Goods. We make Iron, Hardware, Edge and all kinds of Carpenters' Tools, a leading feature in our business. Persons desiring these kinds of goods, will find ours the largest and most complete assortment above the Nodaway. Drugs and Patent Medicines are also a leading feature in our business, to which we invite the especial attention of persons wanting any thing in that line.
We take all kinds of Country Produce at the highest market price, in exchange for Goods.
We are determined to sell our Goods at as low figures as any house in the West. Call and see for yourselves. june 4, '57, tf.

Look Out for the Mammoth Blue Mortar!
PETER, FRAZER & CO.,
OREGON, MO.,
Dealers in Drugs, Medicines,
PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS,
Glass and Glassware,
PATENT MEDICINES,
TOBACCO, CIGARS, PAINT BRUSHES,
Perfumery, Soaps, Toilet Articles,
Fine Liquors for Medical Purposes, &c.
june 4, '57, tf.

ALL ye who are thirsty, call at the Drug Store of PETER, FRAZER & CO., and get a glass of cool, sparkling SODA WATER. Oregon, Mo., june 4, '57, tf.

WINDOW GLASS, 8X10, 10X12, 10X14, 10X15, 12X18, 18X22, 18X24, 20X30, 24X36, for sale very low, by PETER, FRAZER & CO. Oregon, Mo., June 4, '57, tf.

H. T. BLOW'S PURE WHITE LEAD, for sale at reduced price, by PETER, FRAZER & CO. Oregon, Mo., June 4, '57, tf.

A LARGE lot of PURE FRENCH QUININE, for sale very low, by PETER, FRAZER & CO. Oregon, Mo., June 4, '57, tf.

PERSONS wishing to buy GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES, would do well to purchase of the undersigned, as they have the exclusive Agency for this place, of all the most popular ones in use. PETER, FRAZER & CO. Oregon, Mo., June 4, '57, tf.

J. J. RULEY & CO.,
DEALERS IN
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,
And Every Variety of Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Buff, Plain & Fancy Envelopes & Cards,
PLAIN AND FANCY LETTER PAPER,
School Paper, Pens, Ink, &c., &c.,
North-East Corner Public Square,
OREGON, MO.
june 4, '57, tf.

GEORGE P. LUCKHARDT,
Watchmaker, and Dealer in
WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY,
OREGON, HOLT CO., MO.,
TAKES the liberty to inform the citizens of White Cloud and vicinity, that he has opened a Watch, Clock and Jewelry Store in Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, where he will keep constantly on hand, and for sale, a good assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he will sell extremely low, for Cash. Also, a fine lot of Violins, Accordeons, Silver and Plated Spectacles, Gold Pens, with Gold and Silver Extension Cases, Silver Thimbles, &c., &c.
He is prepared to repair Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of every description, in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms.
Every article bought in his establishment, is warranted to be what they are represented to be. Watch repairing warranted for one year. june 4, '57, tf.

DR. M. LAHMER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OREGON, MO.
Office in D. Zook's Drug Store.
june 4, '57, tf.

J. H. LIKENS. J. W. BOYD.
LIKENS & BOYD,
General Real Estate Agents,
SAINT JOSEPH, MO.,
WILL buy and sell Land Warrants; attend to the Selecting and Entry of Lands in this State, and the adjoining Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.
Will Enter Lands on Time.
Buy and Sell Lands, Lots and Town Shares, and attend to any business pertaining to Real Estate.
Please call—Office two doors North of City Hotel. june 4, '57, tf.

J. A. DOLMAN. F. A. WEST.
DOLMAN & WEST,
Auction & Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &C.,
East Side Market Square,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
MONEY invested in Lands and Loans; Land Warrants located in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska; Taxes of non-residents paid; Collections made and promptly remitted; Inquiries promptly answered; Particular attention paid to the sub-division of Lands; and Sales at Auction. We are prepared to receive and store Goods on Consignment. june 4, '57, tf.

DANIEL ZOOK,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS,
Fine Teas, Cigars, Tobacco, Perfumeries,
FANCY ARTICLES, ETC.,
OREGON, MO.
june 4, '57, tf.

C. E. BALDWIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry
GERMAN SILVER & PLATED WARE, LAMPS,
Pocket Cutlery, Port Monies,
FANCY ARTICLES, PIANOS, MELODEONS,
And Musical Instruments of Every Description,
SECOND STREET, ST. JOSEPH, MO.
june 4, '57, tf.

M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Real Estate Agent,
SAINT JOSEPH, MISSOURI.
LANDS Entered and Warrants Located in Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska.
Improved and unimproved Lands for sale in Buchanan, Andrew, Holt, Atchison, Nodaway, Gentry, Clinton, DeKalb and Caldwell Counties.
Select and Locate for distant dealers on the most favorable terms. Examine and value Lands and pay Taxes for non-residents. Land Warrants Bought and Sold.
Having Surveyed a large portion of Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, the latter for Government, I am particularly posted in regard to the value of Land. I can furnish Land Hunters with all the information necessary to make good selections. june 4, '57, tf.

REGULAR ST. JOSEPH,
White Cloud, Council Bluffs,
AND OMAHA WEEKLY PACKET.
The New Light Draught Steamer
WATOSSA,
CAPT. G. A. REICHENEKER,
Will leave weekly, for the above and all Intermediate Points.
This Boat has been purchased by the citizens of St. Joseph, to run as a Weekly Packet between St. Joseph and Omaha; and will positively be kept regularly in this trade.
JENNINGS & BRIGGS, Agents at White Cloud.
june 4, '57, tf.

SHAPLEIGH, DAY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Cutlery & Guns
103, Main Street,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
june 4, '57, tf.

LUCIEN CARR. ALFRED CARR.
L. & A. CARR,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Books, Paper, Stationery, &c., &c.,
No. 49, North Main Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
june 4, '57, tf.

ED. A. DAMON. MAT. S. MOLONY. HEN. G. HOLMES.
E. A. DAMON & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
BRANDIES, WINES,
Liquors and Cigars,
No. 172 Second St. Bet. Green & Morgan
SAINT LOUIS, MO.
Agents for Molony & Tilton's
Alcohol, Cologne Sp'ts, Spirit Gas & Camphene
june 4, '57, tf.

Nebraska City Insurance Company.
CAPITAL STOCK, $50,000.
Nebraska City, N. T.
THIS Company, under a liberal Charter, is now fully organized, and their entire Capital Stock of *Fifty Thousand Dollars*, paid in and secured. They are prepared, from this date, to grant open policies, and take risks, upon equal terms with the most favored Insurance Company any where. Having adopted the mutual principle, its patrons, without incurring any liability, will share in the profits of the Company.
The operations of the Company will be confined, for the present, to MARINE or CARGO risks, with a maximum liability of $12,500 on any one bottom.
Being the only Insurance Office, on the above popular plan, West of the Missouri, it confidently expects a generous support from Western Merchants.
They respectfully invite the Missouri River patronage.
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St. Louis Agent—COL. W. P. HOWARD.
june 4, '57, 4m.

MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
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MARRIAGE GUIDE—Young's Great Physiological Work: The Pocket Æsculapius, or every one his own Doctor, by Wm. Young, M. D. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with upwards of one hundred engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still, it is a book that must be kept locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty-five cents. Adress DR. WM. YOUNG, 152 Spruce Street, above Fourth, Philadelphia, Pa. June 4, '57, 1y.

Howard Association, Philadelphia:
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!!
TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism, or Self Abuse, &c., &c.
The Howard Association, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a charitable act worthy of their name to give Medical Advice Gratis, to all persons thus affected, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to furnish Medicines Free of Charge.
The Howard Association is a benevolent institution, established by special enactment of the relief of the sick and distressed, with "Virulent and Epidemic Venereal Diseases." Its has now a surplus of means, which the Government, for the benefit of the afflicted above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the skill of the age, and will fully warrant the advertising the proved modern treatment.
Just published, by the Association, a Lecture on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Marriage, and other Diseases of Association, a Report of the Consulting Surgeon, Dr. Wm. Young, on the receipt of two stamps, by the Sexual Organs, by mail, (in a sealed envelope) which will be sent by Address, Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth