onward in a career of progress and prosperity, exceeding even our most sanguine expectations; a new movement of European capital will flow in upon us for permanent investment, and a new Exodus of the European masses, aided by the pre-emption principle, carry westward the advancing column of American States in one unbroken phalanx to the Pacific.

And let me ask you, what possible good has been accomplished by agitating in Congress and in Presidential conflicts the slavery question? Has it emancipated a single slave or improved their condition? Has it made a single State free, where slavery otherwise would have existed? Has it accelerated the disappearance of slavery from the more northern of the slave-holding States, or accomplished any practical good whatever? No, my fellow-citizens, nothing but unmitigated evil has already ensued, with disasters still more fearful impending for the future, as a consequence of this agitation.

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

If, from the operation of these causes, slavery should not exist here, I trust it by no means follows that Kansas should become a State controlled by the treason and fanaticism of abolition. She has, in any event, certain constitutional duties to perform to her sister States, and especially to her immediate neighbor—the slave-holding State of Missouri. Through that great State by rivers and railroads must flow to a great extent our trade and intercourse, our imports and exports. Our entire eastern front is upon her border, from Missouri come a great number of her citizens; even the farms of the two States are cut by the line of State boundary, part in Kansas, part in Missouri; her citizens meet us in daily intercourse, and that Kansas should become hostile to Missouri, an asylum for her fugitive slaves or a propagandist of abolition treason, would be alike inexpedient and unjust, and fatal to the continuance of the American Union. In any event then, I trust that the constitution of Kansas will contain such clauses as will forever secure to the State of Missouri the faithful performance of all constitutional guarantees, not only by Federal, but by State authority, and the supremacy within our limits, of the authority of the Supreme Court of the United States on all constitutional questions be firmly established.

Upon the South, Kansas is bounded by the great South-Western Indian Territory. This is one of the most salubrious and fertile portions of this continent. It is a great cotton growing region, admirably adapted by soil and climate for the products of the South, embracing the valleys of the Arkansas and Red river, adjoining Texas on the South and West, and Arkansas on the East, and it ought speedily to become a State of the American Union. The Indian treaties will constitute no obstacle any more than precisely similar treaties did in Kansas, for their lands, valueless to them, now for sale, but which, sold with their consent and for their benefit like the Indian land of Kansas, would make them a most wealthy and prosperous people, and their consent on these terms would be most cheerfully given. This Territory contains double the area of the State of Indiana, and if necessary, an adequate portion of the Western and more elevated part could be set apart exclusively for these tribes, and the Eastern and larger portion be formed into a State, and its lands sold for the benefit of these tribes, (like the Indian lands of Kansas,) thus greatly promoting all their interests. To the Eastern boundary of this region on the State of Arkansas, run the railroads of that State; to her Southern limits come the great railroads from Louisiana and Texas, from New Orleans and Galveston, which will ultimately be joined by railroads from Kansas, leading through this Indian Territory, connecting Kansas with New Orleans, the Gulf of Mexico, and with the Southern Pacific Railroad, leading through Texas to San Francisco.

It is essential to the true interests, not only of Kansas, but of Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, Iowa and Missouri, and the whole region west of the Mississippi, that this co terminus South-Western Indian Territory should speedily become a State, not only to supply us with cotton, and receive our products in return, but as occupying the area over which that portion of our railroads should run, which connect us with New Orleans and Galveston, and by the Southern route with the Pacific. From her central position, through or connected with Kansas must run the Central, Northern and Southern routes to the Gulf; the connection can only be secured by this South-Western Territory becoming a State, and to this Kansas should direct her earnest attention, as essential to her prosperity.

Our country and the world are regarding with profound interest the struggle now impending in Kansas. Whether we are competent to self-government, whether we can decide this controversy peacefully for ourselves by our own votes, without fraud or violence, whether the great principles of self government and State sovereignty can be carried here into successful operation, are the questions now to be determined, and upon the plains of Kansas may now be fought the last great and decisive battle, involving the fate of the Union, of State sovereignty, of self-government, and the liberties of the world. If, my fellow-citizens, you could, even for a brief period, soften or extinguish sectional passions or prejudice, and lift yourselves to the full realization of the momentous issues entrusted to your decision, you would feel, that no greater responsibility was ever devolved on any people. It is not merely shall slavery exist or disappear from Kansas, but shall the great principles of self-government and State sovereignty be maintained or subverted? State sovereignty is maintained by a practical principle in so far as it is illustrated by the great sovereign right of the majority of the people in forming a State Government to adopt their own social institutions, and this principle is disregarded whenever such decision is subverted by Congress, or overthrown by external intrusion, or by domestic fraud or violence. All those who oppose this principle, are the enemies of State rights, of self-government, of the Constitution and the Union.

Do you love slavery so much, or hate it so intensely, that you would endeavor to establish or exclude it by fraud or violence, against the will of the majority of the people? What is Kansas with or without slavery, if she should destroy the rights and Union of the States? Where would be her schools, her free academies, her Colleges and University, her town and cities, her railroads, farms and villages, without the Union, and the principles of self-government? Where would be her peace and prosperity, and what the value of her lands and property? Who can decide this question for Kansas, if not the people themselves? And if they cannot, nothing but the sword can become the arbiter.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

On the one hand, if you can and will decide peacefully this question yourselves, I see for Kansas an immediate career of power, progress and prosperity, unsurpassed in the history of the world. I see the peaceful establishment of our State Constitution, its ratification by the people and our immediate admission into the Union, the rapid extinguishment of Indian title, and the occupancy of those lands by settlers and cultivators; the diffusion of universal education; pre-emptions, for the acutual settlers, the State rapidly intersected by a net work of railroads; our churches, schools, colleges and University, carrying westward the progress of law, religion, liberty and civilization; our towns, cities and villages, prosperous and progressing, our farms teeming with abundant products, and greatly appreciated in value, and peace, happiness and prosperity smiling throughout our borders.—With proper clauses in in our Constitution, and the peaceful arbitrament of this question, Kansas may become the model State of the American Union. She may bring down upon us from North to South, from East to West, the praises and blessing of every patriotic American, and of every friend of self-government throughout the world; she may record her name on the proudest page of the history of our country, and of the world, and as the youngest and last born child of the American Union, and will hail and regard her with respect and affection.

On the other hand, if you cannot thus peacefully decide this question, fraud, violence and injustice will reign supreme throughout our borders, and we shall have achieved the undying infamy of having destroyed the liberty of our country, and of the world. We shall become a by-word of reproach and obloquy; and all history will record the fact, that Kansas was the grave of the American Union. Never was so momentous a question submitted to the decision of any people, and we cannot avoid the alternatives now placed before us of glory or of shame.

May that over-ruling Providence who brought our forefathers in safety to Jamestown and Plymouth, who watched over our colonial pupilage—who convened our ancestors in harmonious councils on the birthday of American Independence—who gave us Washington, and carried us successfully through the struggles and perils of the revolution—who assembled in 1787, that noble band of patriots and statesmen from North and South who framed the Federal Constitution—who has augmented our numbers from three millions to thirty millions, has carried us from the eastern slope of the Alleghanies through the great valles of the Ohio and Mississippi and Missouri, and now salutes our standard on the shores of the Pacific, rouse in our hearts a love of the whole Union, and a patriotic devotion to the whole country—may it extinguish or control all sectional passions and prejudice, and enable us to conduct to a successful conclusion the great experiment of self-government now being made within our boundaries.

A QUESTION.

Is it not infinitely better that slavery should be abolished or established in Kansas, rather than that we should become slaves and not permitted to govern ourselves? Is the absence or existence of slavery in Kansas paramount to the great questions of State sovereignty, of self-government and of the Union? Is the sable African alone entitled to your sympathy and consideration, even if he were happier as a freeman than a slave, either here, or in St. Domingo, or the British West Indies, or Spanish America, where the emancipated slave has receded to barbarism and approaches the lowest point in the descending scale of moral, physical and intellectual degradation? Have our white brethren of the great American and European race no claims upon our attention? Have they no rights or interests entitled to regard and protection? Shall the destiny of the African in Kansas exclude all considerations connected with our own happiness and prosperity? And is it for the handful of that race now in Kansas, or that may be hereafter introduced, that we should subvert the Union, and the great principles of self-government and State sovereignty, and imbrue our hands in the blood of our countrymen? Important as this African question may be in Kansas, and which it is your solemn right to determine, it sinks into insignificance compared with the perpetuity of the Union and the final successful establishment of the principles of State sovereignty and free government.

If patriotism, if devotion to the Constitution and love of the Union, should not induce the minority to yield to the majority on this question, let them reflect, that in no event can the minority successfully determine this question permanently, and that in no contingency will Congress admit Kansas as a slave or free State, unless a majority of the people of Kansas shall first have fairly and freely decided this question for themselves, by a direct vote on the adoption of the Constitution, excluding all fraud or violence. The minority, in resisting the will of the majority, may involve Kansas again in civil war; they may bring upon her reproach and obloquy, and destroy her progress and prosperity; they may keep her for years out of the Union, and, in the whirlwind of agitation, sweep away the government itself. But Kansas never can be brought into the Union with or without slavery, except by a previous solemn decision, fully, freely and fairly made by a majority of her people in voting for or against the adoption of her State Constitution. Why, then, should this just, peaceful and constitutional mode of settlement meet with opposition from any quarter? Is Kansas willing to destroy her own hopes of prosperity merely that she may afford political capital to any party, and perpetuate the agitation of slavery throughout the Union? Is she to become a mere theme for agitators in other States, the theatre on which they shall perform the bloody drama of treason and disunion?—Does she want to see the solemn acts of Congress, the decision of the people of the Union in the recent election, the legislative, executive, and judicial authorities of the country all overthrown, and revolution and civil war inaugurated throughout her limits? Does she want to be "Bleeding Kansas" for the benefit of political agitators within or out of her limits, or does she prefer the peaceful and quiet arbitrament of this question for herself? What benefit will the great body of the people of Kansas derive from these agitations? They may for a brief period, give consequence and power to political leaders and agitators; but it is at the expense of the happiness and welfare of the great body of the people of this Territory.

AN ARGUMENTUM AD HOMINEM.

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

This is the more important inasmuch as this Topeka constitution was ratified, with this clause inserted, by the entire Republican party in Congress, thus distinctly affirming the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the Union, that Africans are not citizens of the United States, for if citizens they may be elected to all offices state and national, including the Presidency itself; they must be placed upon a basis of perfect equality with the whites, serve with them in the militia, on the bench, the Legislature, the jury box, vote in all elections, meet us in social intercourse, and intermarry freely with the whites. This doctrine of the perfect equality of the white with the black in all respects whatsoever, social and political, clearly follows from the position that Africans are citizens of the United States. Nor is the Supreme Court of the Union less clearly vindicated by the position now assumed here by the published creed of this party, that the people of Kansas, in forming their State constitution, (and not Congress) must decide this question of slavery for themselves. Having thus sustained the Court on both the controverted points decided by that tribunal, it is hoped they will not approve the anarchical and revolutionary proceedings in other States, expunging the Supreme Court from our system by depriving it of the great power for which it was created, of expounding the Constitution. If that be done, we can have in fact no unity of government or fundamental law, but just as many ever varying Constitutions as passion, prejudice and local interests may, from time to time prescribed in the thirty-one States of the Union.

EFFECTS OF CONTINUED AGITATION.

I have endeavored heretofore faintly to foreshadow the wonderful prosperity, which would follow at once in Kansas, the peaceful and final settlement of this question. But if it should be in the power of agitators to prevent such a result, nothing but ruin will pervade our Territory. Confidence will expire, and law and order will be subverted. Anarchy and civil war will be re-inaugurated among us. All property will greatly deprecate in value. Even the best farms will become almost worthless. Our towns and cities will sink into decay. Emigration into our Territory will cease. A mournful train of returning settlers, with ruined hopes and blasted fortunes, will leave our borders. All who have purchased property at present prices will be sacrificed, and Kansas will be marked by universal ruin and desolation.

Nor will the mischief be arrested here. It will extend into every other State. Despots will exult over the failure here of the great principles of self-government, and the approaching downfall of our confederacy. The pillars of the Union will rock upon their base, and we may close the next Presidential conflict, amid the scattered fragments of the Constitution of our once happy and united people. The banner of the stars and stripes, the emblem of our country's glory, will be rent by contending factions, We shall no longer have a country. The friends of human liberty in other realms will shrink despairing from the conflict. Despotic power will resume its sway throughout the world, and man will have tried in vain the last experiment of self-government. The architects of our country's ruin, the assassins of her peace and prosperity, will share the common ruin of all our race. They will meet, whilst living, the bitter curse of a ruined people, whilst history will record as their only epitaph: *These were the destroyers of the American Union, of the liberties of their country and of the world.*

HAPPY PROGNOSTICATIONS.

But I do not despair of the Republic. My hope is in the patriotism and intelligence of the people; in their love of country, of liberty, and of the Union. Especially is my confidence unbounded in the hardy pioneer and settlers of the West. It was such settlers of a new State devoted to the Constitution and Union, whom I long represented in the Senate of the United States, and whose rights and interests it was my pride and pleasure there as well as in the Treasury Department, to protect and advocate. It was men like these whose rifles drove back the invader from the plains of Orleans, and planted the stars and stripes upon the victorious fields of Mexico. These are the men whom gold cannot corrupt, nor foes intimidate. From their towns and villages, from their farms and cottages, spread over the beautiful prairies of Kansas, they will come forward now in defence of the Constitution and the Union.

These are the glorious legacies they received from our fathers, and they will transmit to their children the priceless heritage. Before the peaceful power of their suffrage, this dangerous sectional agitation will disappear, and peace and prosperity once more reign throughout our borders. In the hearts of this noble band of patriotic settlers, the love of their country and of the Union is unextinguishable. It leaves them not in death, but follows them into that higher realm, where, with Washington and Franklin, and their noble compatriots, they look down with undying affection upon their country, and offer up their fervent prayers that the Union and the Constitution may be perpetual. For recollect, my fellow-citizens, that it is the Constitution makes the Union, and unless that immortal instrument, bearing the name of the Father of his Country, shall be maintained entire in all its wise provisions and sacred guarantees, our free institutions must perish.

My reliance also is unshaken upon the same overruling Providence which has carried us triumphantly through so many perils and conflicts, which has lifted us to a height of power and prosperity, unexampled in history, and, if we shall maintain the Constitution and the Union, points us to a future more glorious and sublime than mind can conceive or pen describe. The march of our country's destiny, like that of His first chosen people, is marked by the foot-prints of the steps of God. The Constitution and the Union are "the cloud by day, and the pillar of fire by night," which will carry us safely under His guidance through the wilderness and bitter waters, into the promised and ever extending fields of our country's glory.

It is His hand which beckons us onward in the pathway of peaceful progress and expansion, of power and renown, until our continent, in the distant future, shall be covered by the folds of the American banner, and, instructed by our example, all the nations of the world, through many trials and sacrifices, shall establish the great principles of our constitutional confederacy of free and sovereign States. R. J. WALKER.

THE JOYOUS ONE.—Adelaide devoted very much time to her children; yet she continued for many others "a song of joy," indispensable at all festivities; and wherever her kind, fair countenance showed itself, under lowly roof or in lofty castle, by the song of mourning or the marriage hymn, there was she greeted as a messenger of heaven sent forth with consolation and joy. She was still the swan of whiteness, freshness, slenderness, and grace, and the happiness of her home was the living well in which she bathed her wings.

Senator Seward taught a school in Putnam County, Ga., in 1819—38 years ago. The Georgia Journal recommended him then, March 2, 1819, as follows: "The rector, William H. Seward, is late from Union College, New York, from which in America he comes highly recommended, as a young gentleman of good moral character and distinguished industry and literary acquirements."

"Hans!" said a Dutchman to his urchin son, who he had just been thrashing for swearing at his mother, "vot's dat you'r tinking so vicked apout in te corner tere?"

"I a'int tink not'tin."

"You lie, you fagabone—you tinks cot tam—now I'll vip you for tat."

Rev. John Wesley is said to have preached forty thousand times in fifty years, and we never heard that he was troubled with the *"brown critters"* in his throat either.

WHITE CLOUD MARKETS.

Flour, per sack of 96 lbs.,	$5.25.
Corn, ₱ bushel,	1.00.
Oats, "	90.
Potatoes, "	1.50.
Corn Meal, "	1.40.
Wood, ₱ cord,	2.00.
Eggs, ₱ dozen,	15.
Butter, ₱ lb,	20.
Hams, "	15.
Bacon, "	14.
Lard, "	12½.
Tallow, "	10.
Sugar, "	16⅔.
Coffee, "	16⅔.
Rice, "	10.
Tea, "	50c. to 1.00.
Salt, ₱ sack,	3.25.
Dried Apples, ₱ lb,	16⅔.
Dried Peaches, "	16⅔.
Salt Fish, "	8.
Molasses, ₱ gallon,	1.20.
Tar, "	50.
Vinegar, "	25.
Whiskey, " by the barrel,	60.
Nails, ₱ 100 lbs.,	6.50.
Iron, ₱ lb,	6c. to 10.

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.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Ulsh, Snyder & Co., in the Saw Mill business, was, on the 1st day of June, 1857, dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the old firm, are requested to call and make payment immediately, to Snyder & Co., who continue in the business.

HENRY ULSH,
J. H. SNYDER,
ISRAEL SNYDER,
P. W. FOSTER.

june 18, 3w.*

RUFUS R. EDWARDS,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
Main, Between Francis & Jule Streets,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.,

HAS now in store, and to arrive throughout the season, the largest and best assorted stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, ever before offered in this market, and to purchasers. (I may remark,) such inducements will be offered, that I may defy competition.

890 sacks Rio coffee;	1000,000 GD & SB cigars;
380 hhds N O sugar;	110 qr bbls & kits mckrl
200 packets Java coffee	125 doz 2 & 3 hoopbckts
1000 kegs nails assorted	25 doz flour sieves;
390 bbls and hlvs molas	100 boxes fire crackers;
200 kegs molasses;	100 doz yeast powders;
400 boxes soap;	100 boxes starch;
200 bxs tallow candles;	75 half boxes do;
500 bxs whole, hlvs & qrs star candles;	80 boxes pickles, half gallon;
250 boxes cheese;	50 bxs quart pickles;
3000 sacks dairy salt;	500 bndls wrapg paper;
700 pckgs teas different grades;	100 bndls wrapg twine;
390 boxes tobacco;	300 bxs Scotch herring
2500 sacks G A salt;	275 boxes raisins;
25 sks fresh Car. rice;	200 kegs S C soda;
200 bbls vinegar;	10 bbls cream tartar;
150 bbls crushed sugar;	100 bbls almonds, filberts & Brazil nuts;
75 bbls pulverized do;	50 kegs bar lead;
150 dozen bed cords;	70 cases hlf & quarter sardines;
400 bags assorted shot;	50 bxs tomato ketchup
100 gross blacking;	300 bxs window glass, assorted;
200 bxs chalk & stone pipes;	50 doz well buckets;
120 bbls mackerel;	40 sacks pepper;
80 half bbls do;	25 sacks allspice;
50 bxs lemon syrup;	100 boxes Cuba cigars;
175 bxs quart flasks;	1000,000 fine cigars asa.
100 boxes pint do;	WINES & LIQUORS.
6300 galns. stone ware;	500 bbls whiskey;
300 mats cassia;	400 half bbls do;
75 doz wash boards;	100 bbls cognac brandy
100 bxs pepper sauce;	40 bbls N E rum;
50 doz hlf bush meas;	60 bbls American gin;
200 bxs smoking tobac;	10 casks Foreign do;
50 boxes cit[illegible]	140 kegs cherry brandy
75 gros playing cards	7 qr pipes old Mad.;
80 cases mustard;	90 bbls old Bourbon whiskey;
400 bxs assorted candy;	160 kgs French brandy
10 cases indigo;	40 bbls Malaga wine;
60 bbls tar;	25 qr pipes port do;
100 kegs saleratus;	38 bbls peach brandy;
500 dozen oysters;	50 bbls old rye whisky
25 bbls ginger;	50 hlf bbls Mal. wine.
200 nests tubs;	
100 baskts champagne;	

As a great portion of the above goods are my own direct importation, or purchased from first hands, and are offered for cash, purchasers would do well to examine my stock, and compare prices. RUFUS R. EDWARDS.

june 18, '57, 6m.

Wanted! Wanted!!

25 GOOD CARPENTERS Wanted immediately, by the subscriber, at White Cloud, Kansas, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given.

june 18, 3w. R. S. WAKEFIELD.

Notice.

NO person will be permitted to cut timber on the White Cloud Town Tract, without first making arrangements with the Company, under penalty of the law. june 18, 3w.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS,
AND
Fourth of July Celebration,
AT WHITE CLOUD, K. T.!

THERE will be, on the
FOURTH DAY OF JULY, 1857,
a LARGE SALE OF LOTS, and a FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION, at the abovementioned City. GENERAL DONIPHAN will deliver an address on the occasion. All of the citizens of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and "the rest of mankind," are invited to be present.

Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska embrace one of the richest, most beautiful and healthful sections of country in the Union—indeed, no portion of the globe excels the above region in loveliness, and in natural advantages and resources.

White Cloud, having a fine site, a splendid *Rock Landing*, and being the *most Westerly and accessible* point on the Missouri River, in the Territory, must command the trade and business of this rich and extensive region. It is the *Key* to all of Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska; and such being the case, it is destined to be, at no distant day, a large City.

The Proprietors of the City have, at the recent Land Sales, secured, by purchase of the General Government, a perfect title to the land embraced in the town site, and good and undisputed titles will be given, on the day of sale, to all who may purchase Lots.

Terms of Sale—One-third Cash, and the remainder in six and twelve months.

An excellent Band of Music has been engaged for the occasion, and a Free Barbecue will be served up.

By order of the Directors of the
WHITE CLOUD CITY COMPANY.

June 11, '57, tds.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at White Cloud, Kansas, June 10, 1857.

Blair Joel,	Logan John,
Bailey David,	Mallory Charles,
Emons E. M.,	Mallory C. C.,
Eddy Benjamin,	Payne Joseph.

8 C. F. JENNINGS, P. M.

SPAULDING HOUSE,
WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS.
ENOCH SPAULDING, PROPRIETOR.

IN order to do justice to the rapidly increasing travelling and local custom, the Proprietor of this House has determined to make a large addition to it, and fit it up to accommodate the public in the best style.

His House still remains open, where he will endeavor to entertain and render comfortable all who may favor him with a call. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

june 11, '57, 1y.

Carpenters Wanted!

10 GOOD CARPENTERS are wanted by the subscriber, at White Cloud, immediately, to whom liberal wages will be paid.

june 11, '57. M. B. BOWERS.

A. C. BEVAN,
HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,
OREGON, MO.

june 11, '57, 3m.

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. S. FAIRFIELD, President Michigan Central College; J. BARKER, President Alleghany College; Hon. B. G. THRADGOLD, Tenn.; JAMES FOSTER, Oregon, Mo.; Hon. J. P. HOLBERT, 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 their 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.

☞ Damaged Furniture of every description repaired.

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.

june 4, '57, tf. J. H. UTT.

WANTED,
2,000 Saw-Logs.

I WILL pay Cash for 2,000 SAW-LOGS, delivered at White Cloud, Kansas.

june 4, '57, tf. J. H. UTT.

H. W. PETER. JNO. W. A. MCGARVEY.

PETER & M'GARVEY,
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 Minnesota.

REFERENCES.

DAVID ANDERSON, St. Louis, Mo.;	E. M. SAMUELS, Liberty, Mo.;
W. P. & L. R. SHRYOCK, "	EVERETT & LEONARD, Council Bluffs;
CROW, McCREARY & Co., "	PRATT & REATH, Philadelphia;
JAMES MILLER, State Treasurer Ill.;	JOHN H. LOREN, St. Joseph, Mo.;
A. GRIDLY, Bloomington, Ill.;	PHELPS & HEMINGWAY, Leavenworth.

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, 14X22, 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. R. 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 Cigars, Tobacco, Perfumeries,
FANCY ARTICLES, &c.,
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 & BROWN, 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