White Cloud Kansas Chief.

SOL. MILLER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. | TERMS---$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME I. | WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1857. | NUMBER 19.

Choice Poetry.

FARMERS' GIRLS.

Up in the morning early,
Just at the peep of day,
Straining the milk in the dairy,
Turning the cows away—
Sweeping the floor in the kitchen,
Making the beds up stairs;
Washing the breakfast dishes,
Dusting the parlor chairs.

Brushing the crumbs from the pantry,
Hunting the eggs at the barn;
Cleaning the turnips for dinner,
Spinning the stocking yarn—
Spreading the whitening linen,
Down on the bushes below;
Ransacking every meadow,
Where the strawberries grow.

Starching the "fixings" for Sunday,
Churning the snowy cream;
Rinsing the pails and strainers,
Down in the running stream;
Feeding the geese and turkies,
Making the pumpkin pies;
Jogging the little one's cradle,
Driving away the flies.

Grace in every motion,
Music in every tone;
Beauty in form and feature,
Thousands might covet to own;
Cheeks that rival Spring roses,
Teeth as white as pearls;
One of these country maids is worth
A score of your city girls.

THE UNION.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Thou, too, sail on, O, Ship of State!
Sail on, O, Union, strong and great!
Humanity, with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!
We know what Master laid thy keel,
What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast, and sail, and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge, in what a heat,
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope!
Fear not each sudden sound and shock;
'Tis of the wave, and not the rock;
'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
And not a rent made by the gale!
In spite of rock and tempest roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee:
Our hearts, our hopes, our PRAYERS, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee, are all with thee!

Miscellaneous.

Important Correspondence Between Professor Silliman and Other Citizens of Connecticut with President Buchanan.

To His Excellency James Buchanan, President of the United States:

The undersigned, *citizens* of the *United States*, and *electors of the State of Connecticut*, respectfully offer to your *Excellency*, this, their Memorial:

The fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States, and of our political institutions is, that the *people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers.*

We see with grief if not with astonishment, that Governor Walker of Kansas, openly represents and proclaims that the President of the United States is employing, through him, an army, one purpose of which is to *force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the United States*, but laws which it is notorious, and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected.

We represent, therefore, that by the foregoing your Excellency is openly held up and proclaimed, to the great derogation of our national character, as violating in its most essential particular, the solemn oath which the President has taken *to support the Constitution of the Union.*

We call attention further to the fact that your Excellency is, in like manner, held up to this nation, to all mankind, and to all posterity, in the attitude of "*levying war against* [a portion of] *the United States*," by employing arms in Kansas to uphold a body of men, and a code or enactments purporting to be legislative, but which never had the election, nor sanction, nor consent of the people of the Territory.

We earnestly represent to your Excellency, that we have also taken the oath to obey the Constitution, and your *Excellency* may be assured that we shall not refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will make your Administration an example of justice and beneficence, and His terrible Majesty *protect our people and our Constitution.*

Nathaniel W. Taylor,	David Smith,
Theodore D. Woolsey,	J. Hawes,
Henry Dutton,	James F. Babcock,
Charles L. English,	G. A. Calhoun,
J. H. Brockway,	E. R. Gilbert,
Eli W. Blake,	Leonard Bacon,
Eli Ives,	H. C. Kingsley,
B. Silliman, jr.,	B. Silliman,
Noah Porter,	Edward C. Herrick,
Thomas A. Thatcher,	Charles Ives,
J. Davenport,	William P. Eustis, jr.,
Worthington Hooker,	Alexander C Twining,
Philos Blake,	Josiah W. Gibbs,
E. K. Foster,	Alfred Walker,
C. S. Lyman,	James Brewster,
John A. Blake,	Stephen G. Hubbard,
William H. Russell,	Hawley Olmstead,
A. N. Skinner,	Steagrove Wm. Magill,
Horace Bushnell,	Amos Townshend,
John Boyd,	Timothy Dwight,
Charles Robinson,	David M. Smith,
	Henry Peck.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 15, 1857.

GENTLEMEN:—On my recent return to this city, after a fortnight's absence, your memorial, without date, was placed in my hands, through the agency of Mr. Horatio King, of the Post Office Department, to whom it had been intrusted.—From the distinguished source whence it proceeds, as well as its peculiar character, I have deemed it proper to depart from my general rule in such cases, and to give it an answer.

You first assert that the fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States and of our political institutions is, "that the people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers." You then express your grief and astonishment that I should have violated this principle, and through Governor Walker, have employed an army, "one purpose of which is to *force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States*, but laws which it is notorious, established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected."—And, as corollary from the foregoing, you represent that I am, "openly held up and proclaimed to the great derogation of our national character, as violating in its most essential particular the solemn *oath to support the Constitution of the Union.*"

These are heavy charges proceeding from gentlemen of your high character, and, if well founded, ought to consign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity, required that before making them you should have clearly asserted that they were well founded. If not, they will rebound with withering condemnation upon their authors. Have you performed this preliminary duty toward the man who, however unworthy, is the Chief Magistrate of your country? If so, either you or I are laboring under a strange delusion. Should this prove to be your case, it will present a memorable example of the truth that political prejudice is blind even to the existence of the plainest and most palpable historical facts. To these facts let us refer.

When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential office, on the 4th of March last, what was the condition of Kansas? This Territory had been organized under the act of Congress, of 30th May, 1854, and the Government in all its branches was in full operation. A Governor, Secretary of the Territory, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, a Marshal and District Attorney had been appointed by my predecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and were all engaged in discharging their respective duties. A Code of laws had been enacted by the Territorial Legislature, and the judiciary were employed in expounding and carrying these laws into effect. It is quite true that a controversy had previously arisen respecting the validity of the election of members of the Territorial Legislature and of the laws passed by them; but, at the time I entered upon my official duties, Congress had recognized this Legislature in different forms and by different enactments.

The delegate elected to the House of Representatives, under a Territorial law, had just completed his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration. In fact, I found the government of Kansas as well established as that of any other Territory. Under these circumstances, what was my duty? Was it not to sustain this government? to protect it from the violence of lawless men, who were determined either to rule or ruin? to prevent it from being overturned by force?—in the language of the Constitution, to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed?" It was for this purpose, and this alone, that I ordered a military force to Kansas to act as a *posse comatitus* in aiding the civil magistrate to carry the laws into execution.

The condition of the Territory at the time, which I need not portray, rendered this precaution absolutely necessary. In this state of affairs, would I not have been justly condemned, had I left the Marshal and other officers of a like character impotent to execute the process and judgments of courts of justice established by Congress, or the Territorial Legislature under its express authority, and thus have suffered the Government itself to become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people? And yet this is what you designate as forcing "the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States," and for doing which you have denounced me as having violated my solemn oath. I ask, what else could I have done, or ought I to have done? Would you have desired that I should abandon the Territorial government, sanctioned as it has been by Congress, to illegal violence, and thus renew the scenes of civil war and bloodshed which every patriot in the country had deplored? This would, indeed, have been to violate my oath of office, and to fix a damning blot on the character of my Administration.

I most cheerfully admit that the necessity for sending a military force to Kansas, to aid in the execution of the civil law, reflects no credit upon the character of our country. But let the blame fall on the heads of the guilty. Whence did this necessity arise? A portion of the people of Kansas, unwilling to trust the ballot-box, the certain American remedy for the redress of all grievances—undertook to create an independent government for themselves. Had this attempt proved successful, it would, of course, have subverted the existing government, prescribed and recognized by Congress, and substituted a revolutionary government in its stead. This was a usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of Connecticut to undertake to establish a separate government within its chartered limits for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might have complained against the legitimate State government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority, and produce universal anarchy.

I ought to specify more particularly a condition of affairs, which I have embraced only in general terms, requiring the presence of a military force in Kansas. The Congress of the United States had most wisely declared it to be "The true intent and meaning of this act (the act organizing the Territory) not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed, by the same act, that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it "shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

Slavery existed at that period, and still exists in Kansas, under the Constitution of the United States. This point has at last been finally decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted is a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment, by prohibiting them from taking into it whatsoever is recognized to be property by the common Constitution. But when the people—the *bona-fide* residents of such Territory—proceed to frame a State Constitution, then it is their right to decide the important question for themselves, whether they will continue, modify or abolish slavery. To them, and to them alone does this question belong, free from all foreign interference.

In the opinion of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, the time had arrived for entering the Union; and they accordingly passed a law to elect delegates for the purpose of framing a State Constitution. This law was fair and just in its provisions. It conferred the right of suffrage on "every *bona-fide* inhabitant of the Territory," and for the purpose of preventing fraud and intrusion of citizens of near or distant States, most properly confined this right to those who had resided therein three months previous to the election. Here, a fair opportunity was presented for all the qualified resident citizens of the Territory, to whatever organization they might have previously belonged, to participate in the election, and to express their opinions at the ballot-box on the question of slavery.

But numbers of lawless men still continued to resist the regular Territorial Government. They refused either to be registered or to vote; and the members of the Convention were elected legally and properly, without their intervention. The Convention will soon assemble to perform the solemn duty of framing a Constitution for themselves and their posterity, and in the state of incipient rebellion which still exists in Kansas, it is my imperative duty to employ the troops of the United States, should this become necessary, in defending the Convention against violence while framing a Constitution, and in protecting the *bona-fide* inhabitants qualified to vote under the provisions of this instrument, in free exercise of the right of suffrage, when it shall be submitted to them for their approbation or rejection.

I have entire confidence in Governor Walker that the troops will not be employed except to resist actual aggression, or in the execution of the laws, and this not until the power of the civil magistrate shall prove unavailing. Following the wise example of Mr. Madison toward the Hartford Convention, illegal and dangerous combinations, such as that of the Topeka Convention, will not be disturbed unless they shall attempt to perform some act which will bring them into actual collision with the Constitution and laws. In that event they shall be resisted and put down by the whole power of the Government. In performing this duty I shall have the approbation of my own conscience, and, as I humbly trust, of my God.

I thank you for the assurance that "you will not refrain from the prayer that the Almighty God will make my administration," an example of justice and benificence.

You can greatly assist me in arriving at this blessed consummation by exerting your influence in allaying the existing sectional excitement on the subject of slavery, which has been productive of much evil and no good; and which, if it succeed in attaining its object, would ruin the slave as well as the master. This would be genuine philanthropy. Every day of my life I feel how inadequate I am to perform the duties of my high station, without continuing it in the support of Divine Providence; yet placing my trust in Him, and Him alone, I entertain a good hope that He will enable me to do equal justice to all portions of the Union, thus rendering me an humble instrument in restoring peace and harmony among the people of the several States.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, D. D., Rev. Theodore D. Woolsey, D. D., L. L. D., Hon. Henry Dutton, Rev. David Smith, D. D., Rev. J. Hawes, D. D., and others.

From Harper's Weekly.

The New Governor of Kansas.

More than usual importance attaches to the appointment of Mr. Robert J. Walker, as Governor of Kansas. In the troubled condition of that Territory, the appointment of a new Governor, would be an event of moment, independently of personal considerations affecting the man chosen. But the chief significance of this appointment arises out of the rank of Robert J. Walker in American politics. He has filled, and may again fill a Cabinet office. To accept the Governorship of a Territory, appears to be aspiring to ascend. It may be taken for granted that Mr. Walker was induced to accept the post by the conviction—a conviction shared by the President—that, in the present conjuncture of affairs, the Governorship of Kansas was the post of honor and the post of danger. We have reason to believe that he selected some time before the Inauguration, and that the selection was a fortunate one, as it meets the unanimous approval of the chiefs of the Presidential party, while it gives pretty good satisfaction to their opponents. Under the circumstances, we have thought that a brief sketch and portrait of Mr. Walker would be of interest at the present moment.

Abroad, and especially in England, Mr. Walker is, perhaps, the most advantageously known of all cotemporary American statesmen. He owes this distinction chiefly to the elaborate Treasury Reports which he gave to the world during his term as Mr. Polk's Secretary of the Treasury. These have been collected by the British Government, and republished in a volume, at the public expense, for the instruction and guidance of British economists. They are constantly quoted in Parliament, and referred to by writers on political economy. But they are not the only effusions of Mr. Walker's which have made their mark abroad. When Mr. Pierce was inaugurated, he desired to avail himself of the abilities of Mr. Walker, and offered him the mission to China, with the title of Commissioner. Mr. Walker accepted the offer, and drew up, for the information of the Cabinet, a statement of his views regarding the policy which the United States ought to pursue in that quarter of the globe. Private reasons prevented Mr. Walker's departure for China, and he staid at home. But, by some accident, the note of his views found its way into the hands of some members of the British Government, who immediately pronounced it to be the most statesman-like document ever penned on the Chinese question. It struck them so forcibly, that Lord Napier was specially instructed to endeavor to bring about the re-appointment of Mr. Walker as minister to China. It is not unlikely that the delay which intervened between Mr. Walker's appointment and his departure for the Territory may be due to Lord Napier's interference.

The life of Robert J. Walker has been active, and, like that of many of our distinguished men, a striking instance of precocious development. Born in 1801, he was a graduate with honors at 18, a lawyer at 20, a member of the State Democratic Committee at 21, Chairman of Committee at 22, the nominor of Gen. Jackson for President at 23, and, at that juvenile age, the acknowledged leader of the Pennsylvania Democracy. Born and bred in the North, allied by marriage to one of Pennsylvania's noblest families—the Baches—Mr. Walker has won his virile honors as the representative of a Southern State. He was 25 when he removed to Mississippi, and settled down to the practice of his profession. For ten years he steadily adhered to a private vocation, giving to his party the aid of his talents when it required them, but refusing political office. In 1836 he was sent to the Senate, and his national life began. His career as a Senator is chiefly remembered by his manly efforts in favor of the recognition of Texas. The debate on the resolution declaring Texas an independent State, and the close division—23 for, and 19 against the resolution, (Mr. Buchanan, by the way, voted with the noes)—are well remembered by those who take an interest in the politics of the country. Nor has every one forgotten the fine answer of Mr. Walker to the Texan embassadors, when they solicited his bust for the Capitol of the State of Texas. "In my own name, and for my poor services," wrote Mr. Walker, "I could never accept your proposition. It was as a representative of the wishes of the people of Mississippi that I moved and advocated, in consonance with my own feelings and judgment, the recognition of your independence. My name must soon be forgotten in connection with this or any other transaction; but be it long remembered that it was a representative of the State of Mississippi who, in the hour of your deepest gloom and danger, predicted your success, when not a voice in Congress had been raised in your behalf." At a later period, when he had been nominated for the Vice-Presidency by the Democracy of Mississippi, he wrote, in reply to inquiries from Kentucky, his famous Texas letter, which formed the basis of the policy under which that State was admitted into the Union. Mr. Walker may, in fact, be regarded as the foster-father of Texas; may he be equally fortunate with Kansas!

One of the most able and unswerving advocates of the Independent Treasury System, Mr. Walker was entitled to a seat in the Cabinet which was offered him by Mr. Polk. Of his reports we have spoken already; he was the first able, outspoken advocate of free trade in that position, and beyond doubt he contributed more largely than any other man to disseminate the economical doctrines which now command the assent of a majority of the people of the United States.

This was his last public service. Deeply imbued with the progressive spirit which marks the typical American citizen, he embraced the project of a trans-continental railroad with ardor. He became the chief officer of the Company to which Texas was to donate untold acres of land in return for a railroad to California. When the Pacific Railroad is actually built—whatever corporation performs the work—it may be taken for granted that the scheme will be carried out in accordance with the plans laid down by Robert J. Walker.

Exchanging our retrospective for a prospective glance, what a future Mr. Walker has before him! He is in the prime of life—just fifty-six; he can afford to disdain the promptings of mere ephemeral ambition; his fortune, we presume, is ample; his fame is catholic. Let us suppose that he succeeds in pacifying Kansas, and piloting it into the Union on terms which will coincide with public anticipation, and which alone are consistent with the meridian of the Territory. Let us assume that he will put an end to the sempiternal squabbles of the Free State men and Pro-Slavery men, armed invaders and border ruffians, Sharpe's rifles from the East, and bowie-knives from the West. And let us contemplate him—this great work achieved, and the State of Kansas fairly enrolled among the proud commonwealths of America—turning his energies to the next great difficulty which may beset the Republic, and grappling with it in his own bold way.

USE OF STRYCHNINE IN DISTILLERIES.—The physician of the House of Correction, at Lawrence, Mass., reports it almost impossible to treat delirium tremens successfully now, in consequence of the utter prostration of the nervous system of drunkards by the strychnine so generally used in the manufacture of liquors.

An editor making a speech at a recent jubilee, at Keokuk, Iowa, remarked "that when he landed in Keokuk, in 1837, it was a nest of pirates!" and directly afterward added, "Keokuk has held her own remarkably well for twenty years past." Very complimentary.

The Harrisburg Telegraph chronicles the arrival in that city of Granville J. Penn, Esqr., of England, a great grandson of the founder of Pennsylvania.

THE POOR VOTER'S SONG.

They knew that I was poor,
And they thought that I was base;
They thought I would endure
To be covered with disgrace—
They thought me of their tribe,
Who on filthy lucre dost;
So they offered me a bribe
For my vote, boys, my vote!
O, shame upon my betters,
Who would my conscience buy!
But I'll not wear their fetters,
Not I, indeed, not I!

My vote! It is not mine,
To do with as I will;
To cast like pearls to swine,
To these wallowers in ill.
It is my country's due,
And I'll give it while I can,
To the honest and the true,
Like a man, like a man!
O, shame upon my betters,
Who would my conscience buy!
But I'll not wear their fetters,
Not I, indeed, not I!

No, no, I'll hold my vote
As a treasure and a trust;
My dishonor none shall quote,
When I'm mingled with the dust;
And my children, when I'm gone,
Shall be strengthened by the thought,
That their father was not one,
To be bought, to be bought!
O, shame upon my betters,
Who would my conscience buy!
But I'll not wear their fetters,
Not I, indeed, not I!

The "People of Lawrence."

The "people of Lawrence" are a most remarkable "people." They are a "chosen" people. Behold the "people of Lawrence," the inhabitants of a small town far away upon the plains of Kansas Territory, holding in their hands the proud destiny of the great North American Republic. How magnificently grand and majestically sublime is the mighty fate quiescently reposing beneath the sceptre swayed by the "people of Lawrence." All eyes are riveted upon the "people of Lawrence." The glory of Greece and Rome, and the more modern splendor of Great Britain, France and Russia appear but sights in a raree show, when compared with the overshadowing and overwhelming power radiating from the "people of Lawrence." The organized will of the "people of Kansas" threatens with awful portent the very foundation of this Republic. American citizens North, South, East and West are magnetized and spell-bound, even amazed and horror-struck by the "people of Lawrence."

The United States Government, with all its power by constitutional authority and its force of established precedent, is but a toy, a plaything wherewith the "people of Lawrence" enjoy themselves in their healthy pastimes while playing truant. When the "people of Lawrence" desire any peculiar form of government that in the course of events the "people of Lawrence" think fit to have, them the "people of Lawrence" do enact, and anything the "people of Lawrence" do act upon is highly good and useful, because such action is taken by the "people of Lawrence." Truly wonderful people are these "people of Lawrence."

There has been nothing discovered within the last half century, half as exciting and interesting as the "people of Lawrence" and the "murder of Dr. Burdell." The "people of Kansas" are not only the people of Lawrence, but they are still more, they are the "people of Lawrence." Taken collectively they are the most interesting people of which history, ancient or modern, contains a record. Individually they may not be far superior to the people of the United States, but take them all in all, the "people of Lawrence" have given to the world unmistakable evidence that they are an original and most extraordinary people. The "people of Lawrence" have furnished for the newspapers such an abundance of good reading matter that the sudden loss of that people would be a very sad and melancholy calamity. But they are immortal because Lycurgus Greeley and Homer Whittier have made their deeds as imperishable as time, or perhaps eternity.

The Governor of Kansas would do the people of the United States a great favor if he could induce the President of this Republic to visit that interesting people, and let him study their manners and customs, and the form of government under which they live. The President is well acquainted with the Governments of Europe, but the "people of Lawrence" are acknowledged to be (and most deservedly so) the most interesting people upon the face of the globe. The "people of Lawrence" may possibly have a prerogative higher and beyond the ordinary province of any other people with which the civilized world is acquainted, but let that hypothesis be as it may, they are the first people that ever successfully set at naught the entire constitutional authority of the United States with such reckless and unblushing impudence.—*New York News.*

CENSUS OF LARGE CITIES.—According to the latest census, taken on the dates specified below, the following is the population of the chief cities in Europe: London, 1851, 2,362,236; Paris, January, 1857, 1,727,419; Vienna, 1854, 431,880; Munich, 1855, 132,112; Brussels, 1855, 166,807; Hanover, 40,000; Lubeck, 26,098; Bremen, 1855, 60,087; Hamburg, 1855, 164,145; Copenhagen, 1855, 129,619; Turin, 1855, 136,849; Naples, 417,824; Rome, 1855, 177,461; Madrid, 1849, 260,000; Frankfort, 1855, 64,257; Liverpool, 1851, 375,955; Manchester, 1851, 303,385; Athens, 1855, 33,000; Berlin, 1853, 451,871; St. Petersburg, 532,241; Moscow, 373,500; Dresden, 1855, 108,712; Glasgow, 400,000.

PUBLISHING A NEWSPAPER IN THE COUNTRY.—As an illustration of the hardship of publishing a paper in the country, the editor of the Statesman (the new paper established at Whitehall,) says he has been publishing for a month past, and in that time he has received "the alarming sum of $8,00" on subscription, and nothing for advertising.

This we presume is a fair illustration of the difficulties with which many country newspapers have to contend.

Important Facts to Kansas Emigrants.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat makes the following summary of them:—

1. Kansas has an area of 114,798 square miles.

2. The land at present open to pre-emption, is large enough to accommodate 75,000 families, or half a million of persons, exclusive of the population of cities, towns, and villages.

3. Kansas is the garden as well as the geographical centre of the United States.

4. Its climate is genial and healthy, and its soil of unsurpassed fertility.

5. It has wood enough for all practical purposes.

6. Coal banks have been discovered in every district of the Territory.

7. It is intersected in every direction by running streams; pure water is found, at a moderate depth, in every part of the Territory.

8. There are numbers of salt springs a few miles westward of Fort Riley.

9. The land will be sold for a dollar and a quarter per acre.

10. Every man has the power, if not the legal right, to sell his claim before he pays for it; and if he selects it judiciously, he will have no trouble in disposing of it. A great deal of money can be made in this way, by young men who have the courage to "rough it," and the industry to improve their claims.

11. Every male adult or widow is entitled, under the laws of Congress, to pre-emp 160 acres; and they are not required to pay for it until the time of public sale.

12. Land warrants—those issued in 1856 excepted—will be taken in payment for the pre-emption claims.

13. Those men who cannot raise $200, when their land falls due, will find no difficulty in borrowing it, or mortgaging their farm.

14. All the Indian tribes are friendly.

15. Stone masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, plasterers, wagon makers, gunsmiths, cabinet makers, teamsters, brick makers, shoemakers, tailors, painters, butchers, pedlars, men willing to work at any manual labor, may emigrate to the Territory, and will find no difficulty in procuring steady work and remunerative wages.

16. For the services of respectable young women as teachers, domestic help and seamstresses, there is a great demand in every new country, and especially so in Kansas.

17. While Kansas is pre-eminently the country for the poor man, it holds out advantages equally encouraging for the man of limited fortune. While a man without a dollar can find remunerative work, the small capitalist or store keeper will increase his fortune more rapidly there, than in any other Territory in the United States.

18. He can do it by buying Trust Lands, town lots, claims, or by loaning money on good security, at a heavy rate of interest.

19. He can do it more readily still, by establishing workshops and stores; by building and renting houses; by keeping a hotel, or erecting a saw-mill. There are openings for all these enterprises—and every variety of them—in every town and district in Kansas.

20. Claims can be purchased around all inland towns in Kansas. The price depends very much on the means of the settler, the shrewdness of the buyer, the character of the soil, and the location of the claim.

21. A log hut can be built on a claim for from $50 to $100.

22. The price of horses, cows and working cattle in Kansas, and in the adjoining Counties of Missouri, is about the same as in the Middle and New England States.

23. Prairie land can be broken from the first of May to the middle of September, for $3 per acre.

24. One team will break from two to two and a half acres per day.

OPINION OF A MEMBER.—A member of the Constitutional Convention in Kansas, writes as follows to the Richmond South:

"Let me tell you, sir, as a member of the Constitutional Convention, a member of the last Legislature, one of the Committee that reported the present Democratic platform, upon which we act, and as invariably a member of all the political Conventions held in Kansas, that the members of the Constitutional Convention are all right. If I had to select from the whole South, I do not know that I could improve upon them. I have conversed with most of them; they are strenuously opposed to reference, and you may be assured that whatever we do will be done directly to effect the all-important making of Kansas a Southern State—Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Walker, or Mr. Any-body-else, to the contrary notwithstanding. We can neither be intimidated by fear, nor seduced by favor. Gov. Walker is in a miserable plight; he is backing down very sensibly, and, were the opportunity presented, would back down altogether. He is treated with contempt by the Black Republicans, and to a great extent, he has lost the confidence of our party."

REMARKABLE RUN OF BAD LUCK.—A down town merchant received a remittance from one of his correspondents, in the shape of a draft on the Ohio Life and Trust Company for $3,000 on the very day that institution closed its doors. He immediately telegraphed the fact to his debtor, who sent him another draft on John Thompson, which arrived the day after the failure of that broker; the merchant again telegraphed the failure, and received in a few days another draft on Atwood & Co., just as that firm suspended.—*N. Y. Times, 3d.*

A correspondent writing of the various tortures inflicted on ladies and gentlemen by the mutineers and the low Mahomedans of India, says that they slit the skin around the throats of their victims, and pulled off mask, scalp and all.

ON DIT.—The Rochester Democrat mentions a report that ex-President Fillmore is about to marry a lady at Montreal.

The best remedy for eyes weakened by night use, is a fine stream of cold water frequently applied to them.

Useful and Curious.

CURE FOR SCROFULA AND OLD SORES.—Take a table-spoonful of aquafortis, and put in it two copper cents; when the effervescence ceases, put in it two table-spoonsful of good, clear, strong vinegar; leave the cents in. Apply it twice per day to the sore, with a soft rag or brush. The sore should be occasionally washed to keep it clean, but not soon after applying the remedy. It should give pain; if very severe, a little rain water can be added. The remedy has been found a certain cure for old sores, also I have never known a failure to cure. The two strangest was a case of scrofula, where from the knee to the foot, one-third of the flesh was gone, and all the skin, except a strip one and a half inches wide. The case of an old sore was a gentleman from Kentucky, who, from a fall, had not been able to walk without a crutch and a cane for twenty years. One of his legs was much smaller than the other. The sore was cured, the leg regained its full size, and the crutch and cane were thrown aside. A letter from the person, stating the case and cure, was published a few months since. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.

THE BEST TOOTH WASH.—The best tooth wash, because the safest, and most universally applicable and efficient, where specific dental science is not sought, is a piece of common white soap, with a brush of moderate stiffness. The correspondent of a medical cotemporary, inquires as to the truth of the statement, to which the editor replies simply, "It is nonsense!" What are the ascertained facts of the case? "Tartar on the teeth," is a familiar expression. Microscopical examination shows that millions of living things are there—that there are mainly two kinds, and that the larger class are instantaneously killed by soap suds, when strong acids have no effect whatever. Here is a simple fact on which eminent dentists have based the practical advice to use common white soap as a corrector and preventive of tartar on teeth to a considerable extent.

RESUSCITATION OF DROWNED PERSONS.—Dr. Marshall Hall, the eminent London physician, gives the following instructions for the resuscitation of persons apparently drowned, at variance with the methods now in use. The doctor says:

"There is one great impediment to the restoration of the functions of respiration, which is the falling back of the tongue across the top of the glottis or entrance into the windpipe. In order to remove this, the patient is to be placed upon his face and breast, and the body is then to be turned slowly on the side, and then returned slowly to its former position. This motion, the effect of which is to cause a considerable amount of air in the lungs to be expelled and reinspired, is to be kept up, until breathing is restored, or all hopes of resuscitation from this source abandoned."

THE TONGUE.—A white fur on the tongue attends simple fever and inflammation. Yellowness of the tongue attends a derangement of the liver, and is common to bilious and typhus fevers. A tongue vividly red on the tip and edge, or down the centre, or over the whole surface, attends inflammation of the mucus membrane of the stomach and bowels. A white velvet tongue attends mental diseases. A tongue red at the lips, becoming down, dry, and glazed, attends typhus state. The description of symptoms might be extended, taking in all the propensities and obliquities of mental and moral condition.—*Scientific American.*

WASHING SILVER WARE.—It seems that housekeepers who wash their silver ware with soap and water, as the common practice is, do not know what they are about. The proprietors of one of the oldest silver establishments in the city of Philadelphia, says that "housekeepers ruin their silver by washing it in soap-suds; it makes it look like pewter. Never put a particle of soap about your silver; then it will regain its original lustre. When it wants polish, take a piece of soft leather and whiting, and rub it well."

THEORY ON ASTEROIDS.—Professor Alexander, of Princeton, has recently prepared a paper on the subject of the asteroids, which is ingenious. His conclusion is, that between Mars and Jupiter there once revolved a planet with an equatorial diameter of 70,000 miles, and a polar diameter of only eight miles, thus being shaped like a wafer. Having a great velocity on its axis, it burst, as some grinding stones do, and its fragments formed asteroids.

LEMON JUICE IN DROPSY.—Lemons are recommended for dropsy, in a Russian medical journal, and are said to be beneficial in the most hopeless cases. The first day one lemon was given, after taking the peel off, and cutting it up into small slices, in sugar; the two following days three were given, and afterwards eighteen every day. For nourishment, meat was given. In every case, the water came off the seventh day.

EGG OMELET.—Take one quart of good rich milk, six table-spoonfuls of good flour, six eggs well beaten, one tea-spoonful of salt, one salt-spoonful of pepper; add parsley, or Summer savory, if you like; mix the flour and milk smooth, then add the eggs, melt a large table-spoonful of butter in a large bread pan, and bake them twenty to forty minutes.

ENAMELLED CARDS.—An exchange says: "A little child of our acquaintance, was rendered seriously ill, last week, by chewing a handsome enamelled ball ticket, which its mother had given it to play with. For the benefit of those who do not know, we would state that the enamel on these cards contains arsenic!"

Among the Romans, the gift of a ring was a badge of liberation from slavery. Married people may best explain, (observes a sarcastic old bachelor,) whether it is so among the moderns.

SOAP FOR MOUSE HOLES.—A lump of hard soap is the best thing to stop a mouse, rat, cockroach, or ant hole. Dirty brutes of all kinds, have an antipathy to soap.