

Mr. Glick said he did say that \$400,000 had already been subscribed, and that \$400,000 had been paid in.

Mr. Laocock said he did not think the gentleman would say the H. and St. Jo. Co. had ever signified its intention in any event to build the road by the way of Atchison. If I thought that they had in any way signified their intention to construct the road by way of Atchison, I would not stand up here and ask for this consent.

The gentleman from Doniphan told you that we would compel the H. and St. Jo. R. R. Co. to construct the road 125 miles in Kansas, or that they should not have the privilege to pass through the Northern tier. The gentleman from Atchison said no such restriction could be imposed. I deny that. Whatever conditions we may impose upon that company in giving the proposed consent, they will be bound by. I am astonished that any legal gentleman should deny this proposition. He says \$400,000 has been paid in. I should like to see the money. I should like to know where it has been paid in, and what the H. and St. Jo. Co. has ever done towards showing the intention to use it for the purpose of constructing a road by the way of Atchison. The gentleman from Leavenworth said that the H. and St. Jo. Co. would not build the road via Atchison—that they would build a connection with the Kaw Valley road from Cameron to Leavenworth. So they will if they ever make any connection at all. Leavenworth knows this, and her alliance with Atchison, so far as any benefit to Atchison is concerned, is a sham. I submit it if we ask of you anything unreasonable, in our request? Is it not reasonable that Northern Kansas should ask one road?

I have asked gentlemen why this question was made an issue in Southern Kansas, in the late election. The only answer that I have ever received, has been that the St. Louis, Atchison and Topeka papers had made appeals to them on the subject, and that they had been led to think it one of importance. I tell you that it is my opinion that the articles which appeared in the St. Louis Democrat were prepared in Atchison, and sent to that paper for publication—that all this agitation had its origin in Atchison. The position which Leavenworth and Leavenworth County occupy on this question is remarkable. I believe that this locality is acting honestly. They believe that Leavenworth is the metropolis of Kansas. They believe it is legitimate to take such steps as will make her so. In this arrangement with Atchison, Leavenworth is carrying out that view. It is remarkable that up to the time when the Bridge bill was introduced here, the other day, the Atchison men opposed every suggestion concerning it. They said their constituents were unitedly opposed to the Bridge scheme. Leavenworth has been to the northern Counties, begging them to unite with them in support of the Bridge bill. Failing to secure the northern vote, they have made the arrangement with Atchison.

Members from Atchison have said that they were opposed to the bridge bill. Now they are for it. Members from Leavenworth have said they would go for the Henderson Amendment if it would go for their bridges. We refused. Hence their alliance with Atchison. I say that these are facts, and the development will show it. Now I say that northern Kansas has made Atchison what she is. Notwithstanding the odious character she had formerly acquired through the attempts of her border ruffian citizens to assassinate Kansas, yet we overlooked all that, and poured into her lap the trade of Northern Kansas. Now what return is she making us for our clemency and generosity? What tie of affiliation is there between Leavenworth and Atchison? None. Leavenworth has ever been hostile to Atchison, while we have helped to build her up. Yet though we have helped to build her up, and Leavenworth has helped all the interests of Atchison, now we see this remarkable affiliation between the two places. We say to Atchison, ponder well the effect of this thirty pieces of silver. Leavenworth is, by making this alliance, taking Atchison by the throat. If ever you seriously move in any measure for the building up of your Atchison road, you will find that Leavenworth will thwart you. So far as the charges made by the gentleman from Leavenworth of a bargain made by the northern men with Lawrence on the University question is correct, I leave that for the gentleman from Lawrence to answer. I know nothing about it.

I believe that if the members from Atchison were left to their own consciences in this matter, they would vote against the bridge. But they are bound hand and foot, they must defeat the resolution before us, so they now support the bridge bill. I may say that to-day Leavenworth makes us the victim; your time will come if ever an attempt should be made to build your Atchison road. Leavenworth has already said that they would do nothing but for the purpose of promoting her own interest. Building railroads for the benefit of Atchison is not the business of Leavenworth. Why does Southern Kansas oppose us? If the propositions here, were for a consent to be given or the connection of a road through Southern Kansas, would Leavenworth consent to that? No. Leavenworth will consent to nothing that does not pour the trade of Kansas into her own lap.

The question before us is, shall the Northern Counties have an equal chance with Atchison for the construction of this road? It is a simple act of justice that we ask. But it seems to me that Atchison must see that there is no prospect of the construction of this road by that place. They only seek to deprive us of having a road.

The question then is, shall any part of Northern Kansas have a railroad? Will this Legislature yield to the ungenerous demand of one or two localities in the Northern part of Kansas to deprive all that part of the State of Railroads for all time to come? We make our appeal to the State; we demand at the hands of this Legislature that justice be done in the decision of the question upon which our future prosperity depends.

He said he should now proceed to say something showing the relation which Atchison sustained towards Kansas and towards Missouri.

He said that Atchison now is and always has been more in sympathy with Missouri than with Kansas. This is true, both as to politics and in regard to

all political relations.

I say that to-day, if the citizens of Atchison had consented, the railroad now running from St. Joseph to Atchison, might have been built on the west side of the Missouri river. I tell you that Atchison has nothing in sympathy with Kansas. All her trade is with St. Louis—she never buys a dollar's worth of goods at Leavenworth, she has no affinities of trade with any town in Kansas. I tell you that Missouri will have a road from Cameron to Leavenworth. So the Leavenworth member told you last evening. He says that the Hannibal and St. Joseph company will certainly make that connection. It comes with a poor grace for Atchison and Leavenworth to charge us with endeavoring to build up Missouri. Leavenworth is now, in this measure, endeavoring to secure the building of the Cameron road in Missouri, to the sacrifice of a Kansas road. Leavenworth believes that the Kansas Valley branch of the Pacific Railroad will cross the Kansas river near its mouth, and be built on the north side of the river. I ask you now of Johnson County and of Douglas County, where you ought to stand on these questions, in which it is apparent that Leavenworth intends to make every thing stoop and bend to her interests to the sacrifice of all other interests of the State. If it should be that another year Southern Kansas should have an opportunity to have a road carried through that section of the State, you will find Leavenworth arrayed against you. What does the gentleman from Leavenworth say? Self preservation is the first law of nature. That is the generous sentiment which will control Leavenworth in all her measures. I say to Atchison men now that they are being made the cat's paw of Leavenworth. Atchison has been beguiled by Leavenworth into a conspiracy against her friends. Leavenworth is arraying Northern Kansas against itself in order to destroy it.

His Honor, the Mayor of Atchison, is here, looking after the result of this controversy. Mine host, of the Massachusetts House, is here. When these gentlemen go home, if this resolution is defeated, I have a little message for them to deliver. Let them tell their people that their Representatives have sold them out to their natural enemy, Leavenworth—sold the interests of Northern Kansas, too—that portion of the State to which Atchison owes all her prosperity.

I now call your attention to one feature of the case before us. It is this: The Pacific Railroad bill requires that the branch to be built by the Hannibal and St. Joseph Company shall be located in two years. We therefore come before the Legislature at this time. We do not propose to let this privilege be lost by limitation. But if we do not gain this consent at this time, we shall here at the next session of the Legislature to make the same demand. It is our duty—a duty which we shall not neglect—a duty, too, which we owe to the State, for it is time that the State should know to what extent this disposition of our position to defend another out of her just rights is to be carried.

We say to you, gentlemen of Southern Kansas, that you have come up here pledged to oppose the Henderson Amendment, and you must redeem your pledges. But I ask you, if you see that those pledges were wrong, that you go home and so inform your constituents. I do not say what I have heard said here, that the Pacific Railroad is a measure of great national importance, and of great importance to Kansas. If we had had that road in operation at the time this rebellion broke out, 50,000 men from the Pacific coast would have been here to aid Kansas and the Government in wiping out the last traces of treason in Missouri. The rebellion has given the opportunity to locate the Pacific Railroad. Southern men, now traitors, had always prevented its location, by insisting that it should start from the South and take a Southern route.

I believe that the rebellion is drawing to a close. I believe that the last energies of treason are being exhausted. Peace will bring back into Congress the power of the South again, to some extent at least. Now is the time, then, for us to get those acts done for the national progress of Kansas which we desire to have done by the Federal Government. The Legislature of Kansas should be a unit in endeavoring to secure to the State now those privileges and grants to which it is entitled at the hands of the Government; and in the distribution of those privileges and grants, no such selfishness should be exhibited, as we see here exhibited by certain powerful localities towards another.

Mr. Laocock's speech was an able one, and in its delivery was not excelled by any former one in this discussion.

The question being then put, the resolution was lost, by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Bradley, Brown, 54th, Clark, Cobb, Conroy, Dennison, Emery, Ford, Forman, Foster, 40th dist., Geif, Irwin, Hanson, Hidden, Hiner, Hollenberg, Irwin, Johnson, 1st dist., Laocock, McCartney, Russell, Sayer, Vaughn, Weisbach—23.

Noes—Messrs. Alford, Baker, Beeson, Barrett, Bishop, Bottom, Bowman, Broadhead, Brown, 22d dist., Campbell, 33d dist., Campbell, 55th dist., Craft, Douthitt, Downing, Drake, Ellis, Ekdridge, Foster, 30th dist., Fullington, Glick, Gordon, Grover, Gwartney, Harrison, Hawkins, Hollister, Ide, Jackman, Johnston, 70th dist., Jones, Kinner, Lattin, Lee, 17th dist., Lee, 19th dist., Loy, Means, Medill, Miller, Mitchell, Page, Rogers, Saunders, Snyder, Steel, Stratton, Tucker, Underhill, Walker, Ward, Williams, Mr. Speaker—50.

FIGHT WITH JEFF. THOMPSON'S BAND.

McNeil Rout and Pursues Them, Killing 9, and Capturing 20 Prisoners.

Telegraphic dispatch was received last evening via Cape Girardeau, by Gen Davidson, from Gen. John McNeil, stating that he had met, engaged, and routed Jeff. Thompson and his band, pursuing them as far as Clarkston, killing nine, taking twenty prisoners, and capturing a large amount of live stock.

Marmacke, with four thousand men, is said to be moving toward Chalk Bluff.

The Kansas Chief.

SOL. MILLER, - - - - EDITOR.

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS:
Thursday, : : : March 19, 1863.

TO TAXPAYERS.

We have a large amount of Doniphan and Brown county warrants, which we will dispose of at the current market price. Persons having taxes to pay in the above counties, will save money by using the warrants.

A CHANGE COME O'ER THE SPIRIT OF THEIR DREAM.—The Copperhead Democracy, from some cause or other, are coming out (or pretending to come) in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. Perhaps they found themselves drifting into trouble; perhaps the leaders saw they were raising a spirit of treason in the North which they could not quell; perhaps they are endeavoring to lull suspicion, in order to make their "fire in the rear" more effectual; or more probably, they are shaping their course for the next Presidential election. But be the cause what it may, they are crying for war—the Emancipation Proclamation to the contrary notwithstanding. Gov. Seymour, of New York, advises his friends to stop their treason, and go into the fight. John Van Buren is making stirring war speeches. The New York Express, a "sympathizing" sheet, has changed its cry from Peace to War. Even the St. Louis Republican, stung by the contempt with which the Copperhead peace propositions have been received by the Southern Chivalry, has raised the howl for a war of subjugation. It is to be hoped that they will now go to work in earnest, and hasten to remedy the mischief they have caused. Had they taken this course two years ago, it might have been far better for the country.

The papers throughout the State are complimenting Secretary Lawrence and Auditor Hairgrove for the manner in which they are transacting the business of their offices. The praises are well deserved. The Auditor is determined that the State shall not be "kinned alive," as long as he can prevent it; and no one is permitted to dip into the treasury, unless he presents an account that will bear inspection, in every particular. The Secretary and the Brigadier are still busy straightening up their offices—having rescued about a steamboat load of the State archives from destruction. Enrolled laws and other valuable papers, were found stowed away, mouldering and rotting, in bushel baskets and goods boxes.

SQUIRE TRAVEL'S HEIR.—This is the title of a new story, just commenced in the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, by Mrs. Wood, the celebrated author of "East Lynne," "Verner's Pride," &c., &c. Mrs. Wood has written for the Post, for several years past. Marion Harland, also, is now writing a story for the Post, which paper is generally reputed to be one of the best published. Its terms are \$2 a year, or four copies for \$6. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia; who will send a sample number gratis to any one requesting it.

We notice a call for a meeting at Topeka, to take into consideration the building of a bridge at that place. This is the way we like to see them doing. If the Leavenworth merchants, who annually make sufficient profits to build half a dozen bridges, had put their shoulders to the work, instead of trying to build the bridges at the expense of the State, and by violating the Constitution, the bridges might have been completed several years since.

The direct tax law is now so searching, that a person cannot die without being taxed for it. In cities, a permit to enter a body in a cemetery, must bear a revenue stamp. The law should take one step farther, and then stop. Let it be enacted that every infant born in the United States shall have a revenue stamp attached to it, or be considered illegitimate.

One by one, the Copperheads are being crushed. First the Leavenworth Inquirer; then the Keokuk (Iowa) Constitution; and now Sammedy's Crisis, the leading traitor organ of the North, has been "cleaned out." The only objection we have to these proceedings is, that the editors are not hung, instead of their offices being destroyed.

The Missouri 25th is again back to St. Joseph. The Scotch sympathizing musical instrument, (Guitar,) has been removed as Provost Marshal of that District, and Col. Harding, of the 25th, appointed in his place. We understand that one company is to be stationed at Oregon, in Holt County.

We are reminded that A. C. Wilder has entered upon his Congressional career, by the receipt of valuable public documents, under his frank—for which he has our thanks. Kansas now has a Representative who owns himself, and will make his voice heard in the distribution of offices and patronage.

Cummings, of the Topeka Tribune, has been elected Mayor of that town. Cummings is now a Mayor and a Aze.

Rev. O. B. Gardner, of this place, has been appointed Chaplain of the 9th Kansas Regiment.

"YOUR OX AND MY BULL."—The Leavenworth papers are not at all pleased, that Tom Osborn gave a casting vote in the Senate against the bridge. They think his conduct outrageous. It will be a happy thing when Leavenworth learns that she is not the entire State. Perhaps her members forgot one little transaction of their own. The Lieutenant Governor was deeply interested in the Henderson Amendment. It did not concern Leavenworth a particle. Yet every single Leavenworth member entered into a bargain and sale with Atchison, voting solid against the Henderson Amendment, in order to secure the Atchison votes for the bridge. After such conduct, could they reasonably expect the support of the Lieutenant Governor, or of a single northern member, for their bridges, even had there not been serious Constitutional objections against them? It is truly a sad thing, that the Lieutenant Governor should refuse to violate his oath to support the Constitution, in order to gratify a mercenary enemy!

We begin to have hopes that the war is to begin in earnest. Officers are scattered throughout the country, nabbing up every person who has been in the army, but who has by some locus pocus or other got out of it, and are taking them back into the service. This section of the country is full of military caps and overcoats, worn by individuals of the above description; and from all accounts, the same is the case in every nook and corner of the land. If all such are marched back, it will double the number of our forces in the field, and there will be no necessity for enforcing the Conscription act. Let all deserters be returned to the army, or be punished to the fullest extent of the law; and let an example be made of every surgeon or officer who discharges a soldier without good and sufficient cause.

The New Hampshire election came off last week. The Republicans will secure the Governor, and large majorities in both branches of the Legislature. It is feared the Democracy have elected one of the four Congressmen, which will be a gain for them. The Connecticut election comes off in April. A hard fight is being made there. The politics of that State has always been doubtful; and owing to the troops absent from the State, there is danger that Copperheadism will carry the day.

The Atchison Champion compliments the members of the Legislature from that County, upon their faithfulness; and in the same issue, expresses pleasure at the defeat of the Bridge bill. Yet every one of those members sold themselves out to the Bridges, body and breeches, in order to gain votes upon a question which they would have carried without.

News has been received from the Yazoo Pass expedition. Yazoo City is reported captured, with a large number of prisoners—some reports say 7,000. Twenty-six transports, the best the rebels had left on the Mississippi, have been taken, and most of them destroyed. The bombardment of Vicksburg is hourly expected to begin. It is thought the rebels are upon the point of evacuating that city.

A considerable portion of this week's Chief is taken up with the discussion on the Henderson Amendment, in the Legislature. A perusal of it will convince the reader that the northern tier members had decidedly the best of the argument, although they were outvoted by means of prejudice, false impressions, and bargain and sale.

Cols. Deitzler and Lee, of this State, have been confirmed as Brigadier Generals. Justice has at length been partially done Col. Deitzler. He should have been a Brigadier more than a year ago, and before any other man in Kansas.

Under the United States excise law, Doniphan County pays about one thousand dollars more tax than Atchison. This fact speaks for itself. White Cloud pays about one-third of the direct tax of this County.

The correspondent of the Leavenworth Times, speaking of Topeka and the members of the Legislature, says of Acc. They didn't have any at our boarding house—we never at any.

Dr. M. R. Leonard, State Senator from Chase County, was married at Topeka, after the adjournment, to Miss Mollie Campbell. He put in his time well, during the session.

We just learn by telegraph, that Government will soon order a draft for 500,000 men, and that arrangements are being made to enforce the Conscription act without much difficulty.

The steamer Emilie, the first boat of the season, reached our landing on Thursday night, and lay until morning. She put off a large lot of goods for O. Bailey.

Among the captures resulting from the battle at Marfreesboro, was an extensive rebel tannery. Rosecrans gave them enough tanning to last them for a while.

See advertisement of Oregon Nursery. A large number of fine fruit trees may be had at low prices.

An exchange speaks of the "discipline in Gold." We have not declined any of it lately.

LITERARY.—That old, well-known and valuable literary paper, The Flag of Our Union, has recently passed into the hands of the wealthy and enterprising publishing firm of Elliott, Thomas & Talbot, who will henceforth continue its publication, preserving all its excellent features, and constantly adding to its attractions. Terms, \$2 a year, in advance.

The same firm still continue the publication of the American Union, another well-known paper, established by them, a number of years since. It is a model paper of the kind, containing everything to make it a perfect publication—but no continued stories. Price, \$2 a year, in advance.

The Novelette, and Ballou's Dollar Monthly, two monthly literary publications, are also published by the above firm.

Address Elliott, Thomas & Talbot, 102, Washington Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

The steamer Emilie, on her down trip, on Wednesday morning, took about seven hundred tierces of lard from the White Cloud Pork House.

Champion Vaughn has been appointed by the Governor, to go around and visit the Kansas troops, and receive a thousand dollars for it.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

ATTACK ON FORT McALLISTER.

Dispatches to the Richmond Papers.

New York, March 7.—Savannah, March 4.—The enemy shelled Fort McAllister all last night, but did not renew the attack this morning. Vessels are still in the river. The fort is in good condition.

A columbiad dismounted yesterday has been replaced.

The attack by three iron clads and two mortar boats commenced early on the morning of the 31, and continued all day. Only two persons were slightly wounded.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 3.—Nassau advices report the privateer Retribution has taken and burned several vessels.

She had an encounter with an unknown whaler in the Caribbean sea, which showed fight, killing one person on the Retribution, and was sunk, with all aboard, by the Retribution.

PORT HUDSON, Feb. 25.—The Yankee, 4,000 strong, are advancing towards Morgan. The advance guard, 1,000 strong, is at Amite river, twelve miles from here.

This is deemed an important movement, and prompt steps will be taken to arrest it.

PORT HUDSON, February 27.—Colonel Mills' legion and Fenner's battery have driven the Yankees from Point Coupee.

MOBILE, March 3.—A dispatch from McMinnville, Tenn., 23, says Major Austin, of Morgan's brigade, passed around the Nashville Railroad, tearing up the track and running a train of soldiers over an embankment.

Gold in Richmond 300 premium. It advanced 40 cents in one day. Sterling held at 260.

FROM FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.

A Skirmish in the Mountains on White River.

The Rebels Completely Routed by a Greatly Inferior Force—Recruits from Arkansas for the Union Army.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 9.

Capt. Brown, a Union man from Arkadelphia, has just arrived at this post. He had eighty-three men in the mountains on White river, near Arkadelphia, where his little command were attacked on Sunday, the 15th February last. The fight lasted from sunrise till noon, when the rebels were completely routed, with a loss of eleven killed and twelve wounded. Capt. Brown lost two killed and four wounded.

Capt. Brown brought in some recruits for the 1st Arkansas cavalry.

Capt. Vanderpool came in yesterday with 200 Union men—mostly recruits for the volunteer service.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Bragg Reinforced—A Rebel Expedition into Kentucky on Foot—Gen. Granger to Command at Nashville.

New York, March 12.

A Nashville dispatch of the 11th says a Unionist from Shelbyville states that Bragg has been reinforced by eleven brigades. The rebel General Earle stated to him that enough forces had been received from Richmond to resist any attack of Rosecrans.

Another rebel expedition into Kentucky is on foot, and fifteen regiments of cavalry are already under marching orders at Knoxville.

Gen. Granger, the famous Union fighting General, takes command at Nashville in a day or two.

A large fleet of transports and gunboats had arrived at Nashville on the 10th.

It is rumored that Fort Donelson was again threatened.

THE PAPER QUESTION.—Ex-Senator Laffin, an extensive and enterprising paper manufacturer at Herkimer, paid us a visit, a day or two since, and gave us the agreeable information that the present exorbitant prices for paper were not destined to continue long. Mr. L. has a controlling interest in a recent patent for producing paper from almost every description of vegetable fiber, including straw, broom corn and sorghum stalks, aquatic grasses and wood. He can put a load of straw into his mill at one side, and pass it out at the other in the form of a quality of paper, duly packed, in a couple of hours. He assures us that the whole business of the manufacture is to be revolutionized, and, at no distant period, the price of every description of paper will be reduced to a lower rate than was ever before known.—Syracuse Journal.

Senatorial Protest.

The following is the protest of the ten members of the State Senate who voted against the passage of the Bond bill. Their reasons are set forth in full:

We, the undersigned, members of the Senate, do hereby enter an earnest protest against the passage of an act entitled, "an act to provide for the issue and negotiation of Bonds of the State of Kansas, and to legalize those bonds of the State heretofore sold to the Department of the Interior of the United States," for the following reasons:

First: Whereas, bonds were issued under an act entitled "an act to authorize the negotiation of \$150,000 of the Bonds of the State of Kansas, to defray the current expenses of the State," approved May 1st, 1861, amounting to \$50,000, and "an act supplementary to an act to authorize the negotiation of \$150,000 of the bonds of the State," approved June 3d, 1861, amounting to \$99,400, making in round numbers \$150,000 of the bonds under these acts; and whereas, it also appears from the evidence advanced before the Court of Impeachment, which assembled June, 1862, that the entire Congressional delegation represented in a letter to the President of the United States, dated Washington, Dec. 16th, 1861, that "the State of Kansas has, by her Legislature, authorized the sale of \$150,000 of the bonds of said State, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and that said bonds have been duly executed, and that the Constitution of the State of Kansas prohibits any further issue of bonds by her Legislature; and at the time they authorized the issue of bonds authorized by the Constitution, shall provide by law for the levy and collection of a tax to pay interest, and for the ultimate redemption of those bonds;" and from the representation thus made the Secretary of the Interior was induced to negotiate for the whole issue of said bonds at 85 cents on the dollar, and he received of said bonds \$95,600, leaving a balance of \$54,400, which were issued and held by individuals, making the whole amount of bonds issued pursuant to the acts of 1861, \$150,000.

This act to which we enter our protest, provides for an additional issue of \$54,400, seven per cent. fifteen years bonds, to supply the Interior Department, the amount held by private individuals, which bonds thus authorized to be issued, are not the same bonds negotiated for by the Secretary of the Interior Department, and cannot be construed to be any portion of the bonds that were by our Congressional delegation recommended to the President, for the reason that the whole amount of the \$150,000 bonds have been issued, and that said issues as provided for under this act, fall due in the year 1878, while the first issue matures in the year 1876.

Nor have we any official information that the Interior Department will receive this additional issue of bonds, in lieu of the \$54,400 of the original issue of bonds, in the keeping of private individuals.

Second: It appears from the report of the State Auditor, and that on the 17th of February, 1863, the whole amount of the State's liabilities on the bonds issued, to wit: \$150,000, and \$31,000 war bonds, due July 1st, 1863, is \$53,972. To meet this liability, there has been collected by taxation, and now in the office of the Treasurer of State, \$17,643, leaving a balance of \$36,329 to be provided for. To satisfy this balance, there remains to be paid into the State Treasury in May, 1863, \$20,928, leaving a balance of \$15,400 due on July 1st, 1863.

There is due to the State, from the General Government, for cash advances by the State for war purposes, \$12,400. There is also due from the Interior Department on \$31,000 of 7 per cent. bonds at 85 cents, the sum of \$26,350, which, in the aggregate, make \$33,750, leaving a balance of \$23,350 cash on hand; thus showing that the additional issue of \$54,400 of bonds to maintain the credit of the State, is uncalled for, and an imposition upon the tax payers of the State.

We hold that the proposed issue of \$54,000 of bonds, provided for by this act, is a direct attempt to stifle the voice of the people, and to over-ride the provisions of our Constitution. Art. XI, Sec. 3, Constitution of the State of Kansas, is as follows: "The Legislature shall provide each year for raising revenue sufficient to defray the current expenses of the State." The original \$150,000 of bonds were to defray the current expenses of the State. The only constitutional way to pay the bonds of \$150,000 is according to the above section of the Constitution, and not by the issue of \$54,400 of additional bonds. Sec. 6, of the same article of the Constitution, also prohibits the contracting of a debt by the State, unless the proposed law for creating such debt shall first be submitted to a direct vote of the electors of the State at some general election. An amendment was offered to this act, that this provision of the Constitution might be carried out, and the will of the people regarded; but this has been summarily refused by a bare majority of one vote more than the constitutional vote necessary to pass the bill.

We, therefore, in conclusion, enter this our solemn protest against the passage of this bill, believing it to be uncalled for, impolitic, a gross fraud and imposition upon the tax-payers of the State, unconstitutional and void; a measure that can never be carried out with any benefit to the State; but, on the contrary, involve it in a maze of confusion, saddle it with expense and litigation, and disgrace it, by endeavoring to force upon innocent parties bonds which are unconstitutional and void. (Signed.)

F. P. FITZWILLIAM,
SOL. MILLER,
JAMES McLEW,
JAMES THURSTON,
F. W. POTTER,
M. R. LEONARD,
P. B. MAXSON,
THOMAS H. BAKER,
S. M. THORP,
BYRON SHERMAN.

Hon. Ed. Russell, of Doniphan County, has been appointed Quartermaster General of the State by Gov. Carnegy. Mr. R. was one of the leading members of the late House, is a man of ability, and will faithfully perform his duties.—Leavenworth Bulletin.

BATTLE OF SPRING HILL.

Further Interesting Particulars.

CINCINNATI, March 9.

A special from Murfreesboro to the Gazette gives additional particulars of the fight at Thompson's station. There is no evidence that our force was surprised.

Van Dorn was known to be in force ahead, and the brigade was slowly advancing, constantly skirmishing, when the rebels with their superior force engaged us in front and on both flanks. The 12th Ohio, which was in the rear with the wagon train at the time the rebel flank movement was made, was cut off from the main body and escaped.

The 22d Wisconsin, 69th Michigan, 33d and 55th Indiana were then completely surrounded, and after exhausting their ammunition and having inflicted severe loss on the enemy, were forced to surrender. A flag of truce, sent to the rebel lines to obtain information of the losses, prohibited from approaching the battle-field.

The flag was told by rebel officers that they had buried eighty Federal privates killed outright, and twenty who afterwards died from their wounds. They said from two hundred and fifty to three hundred Federals were wounded. No Federal officers were killed, and but one wounded—Col. Baird, of the 55th Indiana, and he but slightly.

The rebels had a force of 12,000 engaged. They lost one Colonel, several field officers, killed, and a proportionate number wounded.

The 7th Pennsylvania and 4th Michigan Cavalry attacked Russell's Union Cavalry at Unionville, ten miles from Murfreesboro, on Saturday, and cut them to pieces.

The rebels lost 50 killed and 180 wounded—all by sabre strokes. Two captains, three lieutenants and fifty-three privates were taken prisoners.

The Gazette's correspondent says look out for stirring dispatches from this quarter within three days, if the rebels stand ground.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

A BATTLE IN PROSPECT.

The Late Disaster to be Retrievered—Report of Van Dorn's Defeat.

CINCINNATI, March 10.

A special to the Gazette from Franklin, Tennessee, says a large force of infantry, artillery and cavalry moved yesterday against the enemy posted at Spring Hill. If the enemy stand, there will be a heavy engagement. Coburn's division at Thompson's Station is to be retired.

A special to the Commercial from Murfreesboro says a report reached here yesterday that Van Dorn's forces had been defeated, and a greater portion of them captured.

Gen. Rosecrans has ordered all whose natural supporters are in the rebel service, and whose sympathies and connections are such that they cannot give assurance of loyalty, to hold themselves in readiness to go south of our lines within ten days.

PREPARATIONS TO ATTACK PORT HUDSON.

A Dispatch to the Richmond Papers.

New York, March 9.

The following is from the Richmond papers of the 7th:

Port Hudson, March 5, via Monroe, March 6.—Intelligence, reliable and of the greatest importance, has been received from the front. The preparations being made by Banks' army point irresistibly to an immediate advance. Seventeen mortar boats, the sloop of war Mississippi and the gunboat Essex are now anchored at Baton Rouge.

Banks' force is full 30,000. Ambulances and litters are being prepared. The opinion of military men is, that this point will be attacked in a few days. The utmost confidence prevails among both officers and men in our ability to defeat the enemy.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Further Accounts of the Battle at Spring Hill.

NASHVILLE, March 8.

Late news from Franklin states that our troops fought with great valor until their ammunition was exhausted. Our loss in killed and wounded is about 300. We lose about 1,000 prisoners.

The report about the rebel negro regiments proved untrue.

The rebel loss, according to their statement, is double ours in killed and wounded. We lose no officers killed.

The gold gambler had a fit of the blind staggers yesterday. The recent legislation of Congress affecting their craft, though it does not take effect for some days yet, has given them "a fearful looking for of judgment," which we trust they are about to realize. If Secretary Chase shall use with discreet energy the power wherewith he has been clothed by Congress, he will within a month send every scoundrel of them limping out of Wall street.

There was never any reason for the enormous premium on gold, and the price has been forced up by gambling speculators, whose hearts ought to be remitted to his dominions forthwith. If the Union army can but win one or two good victories soon, we shall have gold down to twenty per cent. directly after. We pray the Secretary of the Treasury, to spare no effort to secure this most beneficial consummation.—N. Y. Tribune.

Taxes for 1863.—By an act passed on the 27th of February, a tax of five mills on the dollar is levied on all taxable property in the State, to defray the current expenses of the State Government for the year 1863.

Section third of the act reads as follows:

That one mill on the dollar of the tax levied shall be payable in lawful money of the United States, or matured coupons of the bonds of the State of Kansas, which shall be reserved exclusively for the payment of the interest upon such bonds, the issue of which has been authorized by law, and for the redemption of said bonds.