

Some of the Causes.

It seems like crying over spilt milk, to set about accounting for the cause of a thing that is over and done with, and endeavoring to show how it might have been prevented; but we have often thought that it would be some satisfaction even to a dead man, if he could be made to comprehend what it was that hurt him. It may not be amiss to refer to some things in which the Anti-Lane party missed it, in the campaign just closed, and thus failed of success. The principal cause was doubtless that too many votes were cast on the opposite side. This result might not have been changed by any different policy in the campaign, but the probabilities are strong that it would.

One of the defects was the want of organization. There was a State Convention to nominate a ticket; but beyond that, the party was scarcely organized. The State was canvassed in part, while many points were neglected. County Conventions were almost wholly dispensed with, and candidates for the Legislature announced themselves. In some instances, there were more than one Anti-Lane candidate in a District, and the friends of each wrangled among themselves. On the other hand, the Lane men were well organized and drilled, and worked harmoniously, thus being enabled to carry some Districts in which the majority was really largely against them. In some places, the Anti-Lane men went into Convention with the Lane men, and being out-managed, quietly submitted, without bringing out candidates of their own.

We frequently inquired, during the campaign, about the prospects in certain localities, and were always assured that they were all right. "How was it in Hoop-Pole Township?" "Oh, there is no danger there; Miggins, who used to be the leading Lane man, has turned against him, and is working for our side with all his might. At the same time, Miggins had \$500 in green-backs in his pocket, received from Lane and Sid. Clarke, to elector for them. "How in Permian County?" "Straight as a shingle. Old Gimblet-eye runs that County. Lane promised him an office, but played off on him; and now he has agreed to work for our ticket." At that time, Gimblet-eye had announced himself as the Lane candidate for the Legislature, and had Lane's promise for a fat office, as soon as the Legislature should adjourn. "What is the prospect in the Wild-cat District?" "All one-sided there. Squealer has a tremendous influence there. He sees that Lane has gone up, and he wants to be Consul to the Feejee Islands. Lane promised it to him, but violated his pledge. Now Squealer is working for us; and we have agreed to use our influence to get him the place which he desires." And all the while, Squealer was working for Lane, who had assured him that he was to be Secretary of State for the next four years, and had already given Squealer a commission as Minister to England, to take effect when Lane entered the Cabinet. These names are fictitious, and the incidents somewhat changed; but something like them actually occurred, and much more besides, equally ridiculous, which it would require too much space to refer to. And this is the sort of organization that the Anti-Lane party had. Guess work, opposition, and roasting the fate of Districts upon the word of men who changed front twice a day, and amounted to nothing, after all.

There were instances in which reliable Anti-Lane men were pushed aside to give way for those who had until recently been howling for Lane, but who, thinking he was played out, hopped over into the opposite party, and grabbed for the fat places. It was hoped in this way to draw support from the Lane party, which signally failed. The Lane men became increased against them, and the Anti-Lane men feared to trust such sudden converts. The friends of various prominent men had agreed to unite in a common cause; and when the time for electing a Senator arrived, every man would throw his strength to the candidate who commanded the greatest strength. In view of this, the friends of some aspirants attempted to play sharp on the balance, by forcing themselves on the track, and compelling the friends of other men to support them, or defeat the whole ticket. A saying prevailed during the campaign, (and there was more truth than poetry in it,) that one entire regiment had been furloughed and sent to their homes throughout the State, to run for the Legislature, in the interest of one of the aspirants. They pushed themselves in, regardless of the claims of others, and laid special claim to public favor because they were soldiers. Many of these were notoriously unfit for members of the Legislature; but ran they would, or ruin. This operation did a sight of damage to the Anti-Lane cause. Besides the disgust which their operations produced, the people contended that if Lane was to be condemned for a thing like the above, they could not see how they could better the matter by encouraging it in another.

Another bad arrangement was putting up men for the Legislature merely because they were nobody's men, and had never mixed in politics enough to make enemies. In all such instances, votes were lost instead of gained.

There was another operation, most singular of all. When men enlist in a cause for the accomplishment of a great object, they generally keep the peace with one another, and of all things refrain from warring upon those who are doing the most effective work in behalf of their cause. We venture the assertion, that Gov. Carney spent more money to aid the Anti-Lane cause, than any other ten men in the State; and he used all his influence that way, and, as far as he could honorably do so, the patronage of his office. Yet the Governor was almost as soundly abused, during the campaign, by men in the Anti-Lane party, as by those of the opposite party. We have heard speakers get up, and after pitching into Lane for a while, turn and attempt to curry favor with the rabble, by abusing the Governor, and repeating all the stale slanders and vituperations which had been concocted by Lane and his tools. Such stuff disgusted those who had any respect for the Governor, while it only convinced the Lane men that their master had told the truth, for Anti-Lane men were repeating the same charges. Members of a party thus making warfare upon the very best worker in the party, as a matter of course flattened out the whole movement.

Some of the Anti-Lane presses and speakers undertook to make capital against Col. Crawford, the Lane candidate for Governor, by taunting him with being the Colonel of a negro regiment. That kind of argument could not and should not win. He who leads black men against the enemy, and conducts himself gallantly, is surely entitled to as much honor as the commander of a regiment of any other color—especially when we remember that when he goes into battle, he does so with the consciousness that if he is taken, he will have no mercy shown him.

Had Gen. Lee been permitted to come home and see the people, his election would have been sure. But the War Department lent all its influence to further the schemes of Lane. Lee was refused a furlough; while Clarke, also holding a military position, was allowed to traverse the State without hindrance, to address the people in his own behalf, and scatter money to buy votes. Every other officer who would use his influence in favor of the Lane ticket, was granted leave of absence; while officers opposed to Lane, such as Col. Phillips, were compelled to remain on duty.

But that which saved Lane and his ticket, was the immense Government patronage which was placed at his control, while every particle was withheld from his opponents; and thousands of dollars, robbed from the Government, were used to buy votes. We say that such a spectacle was never before witnessed, in this or any other country. Their are about 2,500 McClellan men in Kansas. The balance of the voters are all thoroughly loyal, and in favor of Lincoln. They are divided into two almost equal parties, on State issues; but on the Presidential question, both parties were ardent supporters of Mr. Lincoln. Yet that Administration threw all its patronage in favor of one party, while the other it systematically frowned upon and ground under its heel, as if they had been rebels of the deepest dye—far more so than it did the semi-rebels of the Border States. When a party, composed of the most radical men in the State, and the truest friends of the Government, were thus persecuted by the Administration, they had but little heart for work.

Summing it all up, when we consider that the Anti-Lane party made the campaign unorganized; that they fought each other as well as their opponents; and that the Executive, Judicial and Military influence of the Government was used against them, it is any wonder the Anti-Lane party has been defeated?

CHARLES JOSEPH.—Competition and advertising are the life of trade. Charles Joseph is determined not to be outdone in advertising, in poetry, or in selling cheap goods. His stock of goods is the ne plus ultra, and he intends to keep it so. He has one of the cosiest establishments to be found in Northern Kansas, in the City Hotel building, and a greater variety of useful articles than were ever before packed into the same space. You can't miss the place. Look out for his splendid new sign!

We have heard some one wonder why Hebbard, of Seneca, didn't run for the Legislature, this Fall, as he is so crazy after some petty office, and it appeared to be a favorable season for Lane's dirt-eaters. He didn't, for a very good reason. The Lane leaders are sharp, and were not going to spoil a sure thing, and defeat their ticket, by running him. Besides, nobody ought to be so cruel as to want his fellow to be beaten for office every year.

We judged, when we gave the "state" of the Nemaha Courier a dose, a few weeks since, that it would cause their rice-water discharges to flow until the Holidays; but from the way it operates on them, the prospect is that it will keep them going all the Winter, if indeed it don't settle down on them as a chronic complaint.

"Historical Facts." What miserable bungles many would be literary men frequently make, when they attempt to spin out romantic or remarkable historical coincidences which never occurred. As an example, we find, in the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, (the oldest and one of the leading literary papers in America,) a sketch of Charles Wolfe, the author of the famous elegy on the "Burial of Sir John Moore." Wolfe died early in the year 1828, at the age of 31 years; therefore, he was born in the year 1791 or 1792. Sir John Moore was killed at the battle of Corunna, in 1809, and the poem was written, of course, between that time and the death of Wolfe—probably nearer the latter event than the former. After giving an account of the poem and its author, the Post proceeds to say:

"Charles Wolfe was of the same family with that heroic General Wolfe who was killed at the siege of Quebec—dying in the very moment of victory. Probably the latter did not know of this fact when, on his way in the boat to his famous night attack, he recited the verses to Sir John Moore, which had just appeared in print, and declared he would rather be the author of those verses than a conqueror in the approaching battle."

Right here is where the romance comes in. General Wolfe was killed at the taking of Quebec, in the year 1758; yet, on his way to the attack, he recited verses that had just appeared in print, the author of which was born more than thirty years afterwards, which were written probably sixty years afterwards, upon an event which occurred fifty-one years afterwards, and the hero of which event was doubtless born after the death of General Wolfe!

This is a fair sample of our literary papers. Such blunders can be found in almost every number. Every one of their great "Historical Romances," if subjected to any sort of critical examination, will be found to be composed of more miserable jumbles than the foregoing. Scott and Cooper, in their Novels, endeavored to impart correct historical information, blended with romantic fiction. Not so with the trashy novelists of the present day, of the Ned Bostline school. Why, we not long since read a story in one of our popular weeklies, the date of which was laid just at the close of the Revolutionary war. Yet the characters were made to deal liberally in slang phrases which have had their origin within the past five years; a celebrated actress performed in a play that was written within the last quarter of a century; and, worst of all, the hero of the story sent a telegraphic despatch from London to the Chief of Police in Paris!

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The December number of this Magazine is a truly splendid one, being the handsomest yet issued. The opening plate, "The Snowbirds, Christmas Visit," is a perfect gem; and the frontispiece of the volume, suggested by a story of Hans Christian Andersen, is one of those engravings upon which the eye will linger for a long time, and turn to again and again. Two more beautiful engravings than these are seldom seen in a magazine. The double Fashion Plate for this month is finely engraved and richly colored—no Magazine contains superior style fashion plates to the Lady's Friend; while the other engravings are as usual numerous, and doubtless highly interesting to the Ladies. The literary contents are, "The Christmas Gift," by Mrs. Horner; "Two Falls among the Mountains," by Mrs. Pyle; "The Soldier's Bride," by Mrs. Barnes; "From the same Stock," an amusing sketch relative to visiting your distant relations, by Frances Lee; "Cousin Cal's Will," by Julia Gill; "My Aunt Goldbeater," by Mrs. Denton; "Who Did the Wrong?" by Miss Virginia F. Townsend; &c., &c.

Price \$2.50; 2 copies \$4.00; 9 copies \$16.00; 21 copies \$35.00. Specimen numbers will be sent to those desirous of making up clubs for 15 cts. Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are furnished as premiums on certain terms. Address Descon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

What an amount of suffering and disease among the volunteers would be prevented by the free use of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For Wounds, Sores, and Scoury, the Ointment is a certain cure; for Bowel Complaints, Fevers, Small-Pox, &c., the Pills are the best medicine in the world.

If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to Mr. S. O. Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 58 cents, and \$1.40 per box or pot.

It seems that the States in which the Copperheads, during the past Summer, were most open and rampant in their treason, have gone strongest for Lincoln. Indiana and Illinois have had the worst Copperhead troubles, and have given Lincoln overwhelming majorities; while in States farther east, where there were no difficulties, the contest has been closer.

Gen. McClellan's resignation as Major-General in the regular army has been accepted, and General Sheridan promoted to the vacancy. A decided change for the better.

REM.—Sol. Miller, in telegraphing the result in Doniphan County, to the Leavenworth Times, adds: "There is said to have been foul play in Brown County." It seems probable that there has been a good deal of "foul play" throughout the State, not excepting Nemaha and Sol's own county.—Nemaha Courier.

The above would be a very good joke, were it not for the fact that "Sol. Miller" never telegraphed any such thing to the Leavenworth Times, nor to anybody else. We did not notice such a despatch in the Times, but presume something of the sort was published; and if the Courier has not altered the punctuation and added a word, for the sake of telling a lie, the Times (but, make us say what we never did say. Fortunately, the original copy of every despatch is kept on file in the office where sent from, and a copy also kept at the office where received. We have the original copy sent, and as the Courier man seems to be so deeply interested in keeping our correct record, he had better call at the Leavenworth telegraph office, and compare copies. On Saturday, Nov. 12th, after hearing reports from Brown, and the final result in this County, we telegraphed the same to the editor of the Times, and requested him to send us such returns as he had received from other Counties. Here are our exact words, relating to this County and Brown:

"Lee's majority in Doniphan County, about 170. State ticket somewhat mixed. We elect four Representatives and two Senators. Lane Representative in the District which was thought to be most certain against him. Said to have been about 60 majority, and both Representatives and Lane."

That is all the "rich" there is about it. We never heard nor reported that there had been foul play in Brown; and we should not take the trouble to deny the Courier's statement, only that some Brown County man might chance to stumble upon a bedeside copy of the Courier in some fence-corner, and cast his eye upon the above paragraph, which would lead him to think that we had been slandering his County.

WOLF RIVER AND BUCK OAK.—These two Townships are entitled to a great deal of credit for their vote in the recent election. Before the election, the general impression was, that Buck Oak would give a large Lane majority; while in Wolf River, no one could tell of an Anti-Lane man there, and thought it would go pretty much all for Lane. But both gave large majorities for Lee, and went for Anti-Lane on the State ticket, except for Governor. With work, Marion would have done much better than she did; and with a fair and honorable vote, the result in Wayne would have been reversed, and at least twenty-five added to the Anti-Lane majority.

James and John Berry, on trial before Military Court, in St. Louis, for desertion, and for having been engaged in the murders of Duff and others, in Andrew County, Missouri, were sentenced to be shot on the 9th of December. They belonged to the 14th Kansas, and their crimes were of the most aggravated character. John, being a private, the President has commuted his sentence to imprisonment and hard labor in the Alton Penitentiary, during the continuance of the present war. James held the position of Second Lieutenant, and the sentence of the Court will be executed upon him.

ESTABLISHMENT.—Honest industry is bound to succeed at last. Fairall has demonstrated this. He is turning out Chairs and all kinds of Cabinet work that cannot be surpassed in this upper country. He is kept busy early and late, to supply the great demand for his furniture, which never fails to give satisfaction. Give him a call, before trying elsewhere. His prices are as low as the times will admit. His new advertisement appears in another column.

WORTH STEALING.—It is only a genuine, a desirable, hence a valuable article that is worth stealing. Just so only the good thing is worth counterfeiting. It attests to the great value of D. B. De Land & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus, that it has been extensively counterfeited, and a spurious article in green papers put into the market. The genuine is always put up in bright red papers, and may be had of the best family grocers in the United States.

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday were stinging cold—especially Monday. The river was filled with floating ice, stopping navigation, and preventing ferry boats from running. A few more such days would have closed the river. The weather has since turned much warmer, and the running ice has about disappeared.

The Topeka Record is now printed on a Hoe power-press. We think, if they would print it on cheese-press, it would be more readable. Such a looker paper, from a Hoe press, we never saw before. It is worth one's eye-sight to attempt to read it.

W. W. Bloss has retired from the Leavenworth Times, and Col. J. C. Vaughan again assumes editorial charge. It seems to us, the Times changes too often for wholesome.

The Lawrence Tribune, of Oct. 8th, has just reached us. We learn from it that a man by the name of Crawford was running for Governor of Kansas.

SHERMAN, GRANT, AND SHERIDAN.—Sheridan has been heard from. He was within a few miles of Macon, with a portion of his army, while another division was marching on another route. They were expected to unite, and then march for Savannah or Charleston. Macon was defended only by Georgia militia, composed of old men and boys, who, it was thought, would make no opposition, for fear Sherman would destroy the city.

The Army of the Potomac was in full motion, with eight days' rations, and one hundred rounds of ammunition. Their destination—whether Richmond or Petersburg—we have not learned.

It is reported that Sheridan has had another fight with Early, near Fisher's Hill, and given him his monthly whipping. The entire cavalry force of the Army of the Gulf was concentrating, under Gen. A. L. Lee, for the purpose, as was supposed, of intercepting Beauregard, on his way to Mobile.

Hood was near Pulaski, Tennessee, with our forces not far off. Gen. Gilliam's command is all safe. His defeat was not as severe as was at first reported. Gen. Burbridge has reached Cumberland Gap, and no apprehensions are entertained that Breckinridge can invade Kentucky.

The Nemaha Courier re-publishes, for the fifth time, something the Chief said about Carney, before he was nominated for Governor, over two years ago. We suggest that they keep it on hand, as standing matter. It will help to fill up, when behind-hand. If they cannot spare the type, they had better purchase a supply with a portion of the \$500 they got from Lane and Sid. Clarke, or else steal some out of the Champion office!

One of the Lane papers, in the heat of the campaign, made the assertion that "Kansas has an ass for Governor." If so, the thing has not been bettered, for a male has been chosen to succeed him. Thomas Carney will make way for Sam-mule Crawford.

We learn that Judge Kingman has disposed of all his property in Hiawatha and vicinity, and intends removing elsewhere—to what point, we have not heard. The result of the recent election is enough to disgust any honest man out of the State.

They have had a Committee, out in Brown County, to examine into the Windmill question. Guthrie was a leading member of the Committee. This is an illustration of the "eternal fitness of things."

We see it stated that a School of Design for females is to be established at Pittsburgh. Is such an institution the place where "designing women" are graduated?

The Missouri returns, as far as received, foot up over 25,000 majority for Lincoln. When all in, the majority will not fall far short of 30,000.

THE GREAT UNBREADY.—A Democrat out West insists that McClellan would never be inaugurated, if he should happen to be elected. He says he would never be ready for the inauguration, and as the ceremonies would have to go over to another day, Pendleton would get ahead of him.

DISTRICT JUDGES ELECTED.—First District, D. J. Brewer; Second, A. H. Horton; Third, C. K. Gilchrist; Fourth, D. M. Valentine; Fifth, J. W. Watson.

PROCLAMATION. STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. The year now drawing to a close has been one of great prosperity to the people of this State. We have to rejoice over sufficient harvests, liberally rewarded industry, the decrease of crime, and the general peace and quiet of society.

In the midst of a gigantic war, which is taxing the energies and the resources of the country, we have steadily progressed in wealth and population. The consumer and the producer have shared the blessings derived from the increased activity of trade and commerce.

Our educational interests have been fostered and developed. Schools have been established, churches erected, and the means of mental and moral culture liberally diffused. The State has been measurably free from the devastation of rebel armies. The cloud of invasion which lately hung over our border has been dispelled, and the tide which threatened to overrun our soil, and perhaps engulf our institutions, has been turned far beyond our limits.

To avert this great disaster, the mass of the people gallantly sprang to arms, held back the foe, and, by their vigilance and heroism, illustrated the impossibility of subverting institutions defended by the enlightened valor of a free and united people.

The Union armies have gone on from conquering to conquering. Great victories have been gained on land and sea, from the effects of which the rebellion has been shaken to its foundations, and a restored Union rendered certain.

The country has been true to itself. The will of the people has been potentially expressed in favor of the perpetuation of the Government, and the prosecution of the war until the rebellion is utterly subdued, and Freedom everywhere established.

These, with numberless other blessings vouchsafed to us by Divine Providence, are subjects of special thanksgiving. Now, therefore, in accordance with the Proclamation of the President of the United States, and a time-honored custom, I, THOMAS CARNEY, Governor of the State of Kansas, do designate



"NE PLUS ULTRA!" CHARLES JOSEPH'S GREAT VARIETY STORE! AT THE CITY HOTEL, WHITE CLOUD. LOOK OUT FOR THE SPLENDID NEW SIGN!

Hot Citizens of Kansas, and all people of the West! Come get my fashionable Goods, the cheapest and the best! I have a great variety of everything you need. And can supply you every want, at trifling cost indeed—At, bargains that will make you rich, for little you may reap. Because I bought my Goods for Gold, when everything was cheap. The Ladies at my Store will find whatever they desire. I've Muffs, and Ruffs, and Cuffs, and Stuffs, and gorgeous gay attire; I've Shawls, and Plaids, and Robes, and Cloaks, of every style and hue; I've Silks and Satins, rich and rare, and lovely to the view; I've Slippers, Gaiters, Boots and Shoes, and every kind of Hose; I've Ribbons, Bonnets, Balms—of all kinds of Fancy Clothes, For Church, or Balls, or visiting, or every day attire— I've every kind of Clothing that a Lady may require; I've fashionable Jewelry—Gold Bracelets and fine Rings, Gold Chains, Gold Lockets, Ear-Rings, and a thousand other things. For Gentlemen, I have supplies of all they wish to wear: I've Coats, and Vests, and Pantaloon, of colors gay and fair; I've Shoes and Caps, I've Boots and Hats, Cravats and Neck-Ties pretty— The best and cheapest they can buy in this, or any city. My stock of Groceries is complete, and you will find it true, That I can sell as cheap to you as merchants in St. Louis. You'll find my Store just next door to Spaulding's City Hotel. I can't enumerate all my Goods—call in, and see the total Of what I have; and I will buy whatever you've got to sell— Your Butter, Eggs, and Grain, and Hides, for which I'll pay you well! White Cloud, Nov. 24, 1864—Jy. CHARLES JOSEPH.

let us assemble in our several places of worship, and humbly thank the Father of All for His mercies in the past, and implore His guidance and protection for the future. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at Topeka, this 14th day of November, 1864. By the Governor, W. W. H. LAWRENCE, Secretary of State.

General Orders. HEADQUARTERS KANSAS STATE MILITIA, TOPEKA, KANSAS, October 29th, 1864. I. Commanders of regiments and detachments called into active service by the proclamation of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, of the 8th of October, will cause to be made out and forwarded to these Headquarters, immediately, a complete and accurate report, showing the number of men that it need out and are entitled to pay, and the number of animals and the amount of transportation actually used in the service under said proclamation.

They will also muster *free pay*, at as early a day as practicable, the militia thus called out, making a separate roll of such persons, including negroes, as are not liable to military duty under the militia laws of Kansas, but were ordered into the service by proclamation of Major-General Curtis, declaring martial law. Blank muster and pay rolls will be furnished, upon application at these Headquarters. II. All claims for subsistence, forage, fuel and transportation will be made out in proper form and forwarded, as directed by the Governor, to Major-General George W. Deitzler, at Lawrence. Persons presenting such claims, will be required to furnish the receipt of the Regimental or Battalion Quartermaster, by whom the supplies or transportation were taken or employed, or make affidavit to the correctness of the claims, and that the articles were really taken by the militia, giving, if possible, the number of the regiment or the name of its commander.

III. Claims for horses lost in the service, must be sustained by the certificate, under oath, of at least three credible and disinterested persons, setting forth the value of the animal lost, and that it was actually lost in the service. IV. Vouchers will be given for all claims allowed, and will be paid by the General Government, upon the approval of Major-General Curtis.

The General Commander desires to tender his tribute of praise and express his pride to the citizen soldiery of Kansas, who, at the first signal of alarm, marched to the scene of threatened danger, with an alacrity and enthusiasm which has no parallel in history, leaving their homes and occupations to the care of the women and children, the decrepit and the infirm, in a holy zeal for the welfare of the State, and who bore themselves, almost without a murmur, through the fearful crisis, suffering all the hardships and privations incident to the season, without tents or a sufficient supply of blankets, and camp and garrison equipage, with a virtuous gallantry, and who, when victory had crowned our cause, returned quietly to their homes, to enjoy the deliverance purchased, under the guidance of God, by their self-sacrificing and noble action.

The conduct of the people of Kansas, in the campaign just ended, challenges the admiration of every loyal and patriotic mind, and furnishes an example which, if followed by a similar outpouring of the people of the Northern States, would certainly, effectually and speedily crush this wicked rebellion, together with its cause. While we mourn the loss of the gallant dead who sleep quietly in honored graves, and deeply sympathize with the wounded and the bereaved, we have cause to congratulate ourselves that our casualties are so light, and also, that the threatened invasion is not entirely without compensating benefits.

It has developed the military spirit of our people, and inspired full confidence in our prowess and ability to successfully defend the State—it has given arms and equipments complete to nearly every man in Kansas, and to-day we can safely boast that we have a better militia establishment than any State in the Union. The enemy is not ignorant of these facts, and it is confidently believed, he will not again venture an attempt to overrun Kansas. It is gratifying to observe, too, that large portions of two classes of notorious and peace-distributing characters—bushwhackers, and the wives

and families of rebel officers and soldiers, have accompanied Price to Texas. The removal of so large a number of rebel wretches, whose influence was vastly more pernicious than that of twice the same number of men, will tend to lessen the danger of another invasion. Confederate soldiers having no longer the inducement to make annual visits to their families in Missouri. The expenses incurred by the campaign, though amounting to millions in the aggregate, will not prove a heavy burden on the State. By direction of Major-General Curtis, to whose kind co-operation and well-directed energy in furnishing arms and other supplies, without which our efforts would necessarily have been feeble, we should cheerfully accord a full measure of our triumphant success, the General Government will assume the largest item of expense, such as subsistence, forage, fuel and transportation; and it is more than probable that the General Government will reimburse the State for the pay proper of the militia. By order of GEO. W. DEITZLER, Major-General K. S. M. JOHN T. MORTON, A. A. G. [Nov. 17-18.]

Filed. At Richmond, Indiana, on Tuesday evening, November 8th, A. W. E., wife of Maj. John A. Eubank, of Nebraska Territory, aged 27 years and 24 days. Thus another near and dear friend has gone down in death, a victim to slow Consumption; and notwithstanding her long suffering, she died in full possession of all her faculties, a devoted wife, affectionate sister, indulgent mother, and a consistent Christian.—Indianapolis Journal, November 12th.

FURNITURE & CHAIR FACTORY! WILLIAM FAIRALL, WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS. ANNOUNCES to the people of Northern Kansas, Southern Nebraska, and Northwestern Missouri, that his Manufactory is still in operation, with greater facilities than ever, and all in need of Chairs or Furniture of any kind, are invited to call at his

CHAIRS of all kinds, such as Windsor, Cane-Bottom, Split-Bottom, Parlor, Dining Room, Arm and Rocking Chairs, settees, &c. In Furniture, You can be supplied with TABLES, STANDS, BUREAUX, SAFES, BEDSTEADS OF ALL KINDS, LOUNGES, CLOTHES PRESSES, DESKS, SECRETARIES, BOOK CASES, SHOW CASES, CRADLES & CRIBS, ETC. UNDERTAKING. COFFINS, plain or trimmed, will be made upon the shortest notice, at reasonable price; and attendance given at funerals, when desired. TURNING of all descriptions done to order. White Cloud, Nov. 24, 1864—Jy. Proposals for Indian Goods. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office, until the 16th day of December next, for furnishing and delivering at the Agency, 6 Boys' Coats, " 2 " " " " " 3 " " " " " " 1 " " " " " " 6 Pairs Boys' Pants, " " " " " " 5 " " " " " " 3 " " " " " " Samples of the goods the Clothing is to be made of, can be seen at this Office. (High colors.) No bid binding on the United States, until approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. GREAT NEBASKA AGENCY OFFICE, No. 102, Neb., Nov. 21, 1864. JOHN A. BUREAK, U. S. Indian Agent, Nov. 24-30.