

We may expect interesting news from Vicksburgh, next week.

The latest news from the Eleventh is that they are encamped 30 miles south of Springfield, and are likely to be there some time.

Gold is still going up, up, up. When it will stop there is no telling. The last quotation in New York is 64; demand notes 64. In Leavenworth gold was selling on the 25th for 55; demand notes 53; silver 40.

Wyandott got beaten, for the Lunatic Asylum, by Osawatomie. While we think that Wyandott needed the institution very much, Osawatomie needed it more. It is a good place for it. It will get plenty of local patronage.

We suggest to the present Legislature, before they adjourn, that something should be done to place Lawrence on a "war footing." If the State should ever be invaded, by rebel gunboats coming up the Kaw, as they may do at some time in the future, if the water gets high enough, that city is in a very exposed condition. Any one who has stopped in Lawrence for a few days, will remember what a place of resort the bank of the noble Kaw is for the people of the city. They have nowhere else to go, and as the worst state of circumstances may arise before the war closes, we think measures should be taken to protect that exposed part of the city. A wall should be built, some three miles long and 100 feet high, which should be made impervious to shot from cannon of the largest size.

In the fore part of the present session, a bill was up declaring that the Marais des Cygnes river was not navigable. Such a bill should be introduced at once, declaring that the Neosho and Kaw rivers are not navigable, except for boats, in the winter time. An attempt was once made by a boat about the size of one of John Speer's boats—whose cargo consisted of a one-eyed, red-headed woman, a negro boy, and a barrel of spring wheat flour for one of the extensive wholesale houses of Lawrence; and if measures are not taken to prevent it, some crack-brained individual will be trying the experiment again some day. We were there when the boat arrived, and great was the joy of the people. They flocked to the banks by the score—that was when Lawrence had thirty-five hundred inhabitants—to see the little craft. But the Kaw fell, and we believe the fate of the boat was to lie there that summer and dry up.

HOW THEY GOT PAID.

We see that the Douglas county delegation in the House voted for the Henderson amendment. If that Henderson proposition had been adopted, it would have injured the Kaw valley more than any other portion of the State. These men would not have dared to vote for the Henderson proposition, had they thought it would pass. They voted for it to pay the Henderson amendment men for their votes on the University. That's the way it's done. There would have been nothing wrong in our members, from the southwest, voting for the Henderson amendment, because it would have weakened the Kaw valley, our enemy, and enhanced our railroad prospects, by building up a railroad in the extreme north. But they looked upon the interests of the majority of the people as being the ones they ought to foster, and voted against that proposition.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

A. G. Procter arrived here Wednesday, from Neosho, looking for all the world like an Indian agent, in which capacity he has been acting for several months for the refugee Cherokees, at Neosho.

Mr. P. has just visited Col. Phillips's command, now at Bentonville, Arkansas, to arrange important matters with the military authorities in regard to the removal of the Indians to their country, which mission he accomplished to the entire satisfaction of the chief Agent. Mr. P. has secured the contract for transporting the goods of the Indians from Fort Scott to Fort Gibson, and visits this place to procure teams for the trip, which will take about eight weeks.

From Mr. Procter we learn the following interesting items from the country which he visited:

The wounded Kansas soldiers, from the fields of Prairie Grove and Cane Hill, about 150 in all, came up on the last train from Fayetteville. Most of them are doing well. They are at Fort Scott, Capt. Heritage, Lieut. Drake of Americus, Chas. Hyde, and Mr. Anderson, are among the number. They have been well cared for at Fayetteville, and all speak in the highest terms of their surgeon, Dr. Pate.

The last train up from the army was attacked by the bushwhacker Livingston's men. Lieut. Spencer, of the 9th regiment, a citizen of Geneva, Allen county, was among the killed on our side. He was a brave officer. Col. Cloud was in the vicinity of Spring river, with several companies of the Kansas 2d, for the purpose of meeting Livingston; and it is fair to presume, from Cloud's reputation, that Livingston will stand a poor show if he falls into their hands.

The refugee Cherokees expect to return to their country next month. Plows, harness, seeds, and all the requisites for a farming community, are to be sent down immediately. They are all anxious to return.

The Indian Brigade, commanded by Col. Wm. A. Phillips, is now in camp at Bentonville, Ark. The Indians are under good discipline, and Col. Phillips has demonstrated the fact that he is capable of making them not only a valuable auxiliary, but an effective part of the Army of the Frontier. He has the confidence of his whole army, and has shown a wonderful executive ability in organizing and sustaining his brigade.

The Cherokee Council is now in session at Delaware District, on the Cowskin river, Cherokee Nation. A majority of the Council that framed the ordinance of secession, have been collected together; and, seeing the folly of their past action, have determined to rescind the ordinance. They have become decidedly anti-slavery in the meantime, as well as loyal.

The emancipation policy has worked wonders in Arkansas. A complete revolution has taken place. The negroes seem to appreciate their new opportunities. All those who are of any account, have left, and are going into the service. Mr. Procter says it is amusing to see them. The old decrepit slaves still cling to their masters, and they can't get rid of them. The masters say they are a burden and a curse to them, as they eat as much as ever, and the country is in a very destitute condition. The curse has come home to roost. It is amusing to see the rebel master, in many instances, when he wishes to go anywhere about the country, compelled, for safety, to procure a "pass" from his "slave." The emancipation policy, in its practical workings, is bringing ruin to the rebels. No loyal man can regret it.

"WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT?"

NO. III.

Happiness is the desire of every rational being; and revelation, nature, history, and the universal experience of mankind, teach us that this desire never can be realized at the expense of virtue and truth: how amazing, then, is the blindness and stupidity of a government which derives all its power from the consent of the people, to so exercise its high functions as to defeat the end of its creation! A compliance with the demands of eternal right is a condition of happiness—it is an immutable law of our being; governments, no more than individuals, can violate this law without suffering the penalty of its infraction.

We attempted, in our last, to show that all our national suffering was the legitimate result of our unfaithfulness to the high trust which had been committed to our charge; that the measure of our transgressions was full, and that God was bringing us to judgment. If we are right in these conclusions, our only salvation rests in reformation, and in bringing forth fruits meet for repentance. If yielding to the unholy demands of the slave power has brought woe and misery upon the nation, it is an obvious truth, that persisting in this course will ultimate in blotting it out forever.

We would not be uncharitable, but to us it seems a self-evident truth, that all the affliction under which the nation is groaning is traceable to an unmanly yielding to the encroachments of Slavery; indeed, it does appear to us that no one who is not willfully, devilishly blind, could fail to perceive and acknowledge this truth.

Had we adhered to the policy our fathers enunciated in the Ordinance of 1787, in relation to the Territories, and resisted the admission of Missouri, all would have been well with us. The struggle would have been fierce, but brief. Had we, at a later period, resisted the admission of Texas, this rebellion would not now be upon us. Had we insisted on the unconditional admission of California, and resisted the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the Compromise of 1850, we should have had no rebellion now. Had we met, with manly firmness, the attempt to repeal the Missouri Compromise, and put an effectual veto upon that greatest of all political humbugs, "Squatter Sovereignty," we should have had no difficulty in the settlement of Kansas, and no rebellion now. Had no party in the North, for the sake of party ascendancy, sympathized with the rebels of the South, given them aid and comfort and promised them assistance in their hellish designs against the Government, our arms and arsenals would not have been wrested from us, nor Fort Sumter battered down. And, last of all, had the present Administration taken a retrospective view of the past, and, in the light of Christian philosophy, traced the logic of events up to the crisis which met its advent into power; could it have had a full conception of the national malady, and, turning a deaf ear to every suggestion of compromising timidity, entered upon its cure with a robust earnestness that would have inspired confidence in its power and skill—could it have realized the magnitude of its high responsibilities, and in all the sublime majesty of truth grappled with the monster of the age, and with a firm and undoubting purpose boldly struck for liberty and right, the rebellion, we believe, would have been crushed in six months. But, alas! our excellent Presi-

dent, honest in purpose but too timid in action, yielded to the counsels of those who were infidel to Truth's omnipotency; and the result has been, the worse than waste of an incomputable amount of treasure, and the fruitless sacrifice of many precious lives. This policy, or rather the want of a policy, on the part of the Administration, has not only engendered doubt and fear throughout a large portion of the most loyal men in the country, but has inspired the enemies of Freedom with fresh hope and confidence, and, under one pretext or another, they are seeking to obtain control of the Government, in order to preserve Slavery, the source of their past success—even if it should be at the expense of the final destruction of our Federal Union. However reluctant we may be to admit the fact, the country was never in more danger than at the present moment. Imminent and immediate ruin threatens us on every side. A gulf of woe and anguish, at the contemplation of which the stoutest heart may quail, is yawning before us.

Our salvation depends, not only in overcoming our enemies in arms at the South, but in prompt and successful efforts against midnight plotters of treason at home. The Democratic party of the North has for many years been a satellite of the slave power, and, true to its instincts, it is now exerting all its expiring energies to preserve an institution from whence it has so long derived all its sustenance; hence it is driven, by the logic of events, to an attitude of disloyalty.

We never feel so forcibly the impotency of language, as when we attempt to express our utter loathing of the hypocrisy of the Democratic party of the North as it now exhibits itself. The Republicans of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois throw aside their party organization, and proposed to unite with all true, loyal men, to preserve the Union. If the Democracy of those States were loyal, why, in the name of all that is consistent, did they refuse to co-operate with them? Was it because they did not approve of the principles upon which the war was being conducted? Out upon such hypocrisy! Their opposition to the Administration was no less virulent when our armies were led by Democratic generals, and the war conducted upon the very plan they now oppose. They object to the abolition of Slavery, whilst it has been demonstrated that Slavery has not only been the cause of the rebellion, but at present constitutes its very life-blood. They object to negroes being enlisted into the service, whilst they have done all they could to prevent white men from taking their place. They propose making concessions to the rebels, in order to get them back into the Union—while these traitors spurn their overtures with contempt, and say they will spend the last dollar and sacrifice the last man before they will accede to any terms. They propose to hold a meeting to change the Constitution, in order to preserve it as it is! And finally, when driven from every subterfuge, they boldly throw off the mask, and propose to cast New England off and annex the Northwest to the Southern Confederacy. And yet, with all this, they profess, with unblushing impudence, to be loyal men!!

We do not charge that every Democrat is a traitor—far from it. Yet we do charge, and verily believe, that the Democratic organization is, as such, a disloyal one; and should any one of its leading measures be carried out, the result would necessarily be a dissolution of the Union.

That the ulterior designs of the leaders of this party are traitorous, we have not a shadow of doubt; and we greatly fear they are rapidly accumulating power for mischief.

May God in his mercy enable the Administration to perceive the dangers which environ it, and may it be moved to act with promptitude and firmness. Hesitation is ruin. This demon of Discord must be crushed, and that immediately. Should the Administration falter now, it will be responsible for a scene of blood and carnage which we shudder to think of. We wish what we say, marked and remembered: If the Government takes a backward step now, it seals its doom. The loyal men of this country will never consent to a final and perpetual dismemberment of the American Union. The sun of our glory may go down for a season—blood and carnage and anarchy may reign for a time; but out of the ashes of a nation dead, God will finally raise up a people who will rule in righteousness.

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WEEKLY SUMMARY OF NEWS.

It would seem from the following that fighting has again commenced at Vicksburgh. Advice of the 18th state that active hostilities commenced that day. The mortar boats, towed to a position above the city, opened briskly, but with what result is unknown. Three rebel batteries responded. Our position was soon found to be too much exposed, and was changed, and the bombardment renewed. The gunboat Indiana, which ran the blockade, had provisions and coal sufficient for three months. A dispatch of the 20th, from Washington, has the following: Gen. Rosecrans telegraphed the War Department, a day or two ago, that rebel officers, under a flag of truce, had remarked, "Well you have got Vicksburgh at last." No confirmation, however, has been received, and it is doubted. It seems that Congress is at work on a

conscription act for the North. It is rather humiliating to think we must come to this. The New York Herald has the following Washington special: It is understood that as soon as the conscription bill shall have passed the House, there will be a call for 600,000 or 800,000 more men. It is expected that the soldiers whose terms of service are about expiring will offer themselves as substitutes for unwilling conscripts.

The Times says: We have private advices confirming, to some extent, the rumors of trouble in Gen. Banks's command, growing out of the introduction of negro troops; four or five officers of the 133d New York have resigned.

The following telegram is from Washington the 21st: Certain officers on the staff of Gen. Hunter and Foster, who have been here within a few days past, denounce very bitterly the officers of the two British men-of-war in Charleston harbor. Their purpose there, they say, is to carry a million and a half of gold, which the rebels have accumulated at Charleston, for the purpose of purchasing arms and warlike munitions in Europe. This is one of the results of Secretary Seward's lenient orders, permitting British naval vessels to enter any of the blockaded ports where our own vessels cannot go. The officers who are thus denounced, are known to have been engaged in carrying mails and intelligence between Charleston and Nassau, and are the men who united with Beauregard and the Consuls in the declaration that the blockade was broken, and said they went out over the bar with him—a declaration, which is proven, by the united testimony of our officers, to be wholly and palpably untrue.

As recently announced, General Cameron has resigned, and Clay has been appointed Minister to Russia.

The report from the military hospitals of Washington, Alexandria and vicinity, presents a very gratifying improvement in the health of the army. The number of patients now is less than 7,000, showing a decrease of 15,000 from the highest number under treatment at any one time. At no time within a year has the number fallen so low.

The Richmond Enquirer says there are rumors of an advance of the Yankees upon Middle Tennessee. Cannonading was heard in front, and also in the direction of Birch Grove, where Gen. Buford, with his brigade of Kentucky cavalry, is stationed. General Forrest has crossed Birch river, north of Columbia, with cavalry and artillery.

The Texas Flag of the 2d has accounts of the invasion of our (rebel) soil by Mexican banditti, who are stealing horses, cattle, &c. About five hundred Mexicans have been organized for the purpose of plundering our frontier, and their acts are approved by the Mexican authorities. The bandits, at last accounts, were on the west side of the Rio Grande, and some of them are under the U. S. flag.

The New York Post has information, through a gentleman from Richmond, that the rebel army is done growing. Every man in the South between the ages of 18 and 40 who can bear arms, is now in the service. There is a bill before the rebel Congress, conscripting even foreigners and Marylanders. The rebels are reported short of powder, and forage is scarce, while the people on the route to Fredericksburg are on the point of starvation. The informant is certain that there is a formidable force of rebels in front of Hooker, and laughs at the assertion that Lee's army has gone to Vicksburgh.

A dispatch from Baltimore, dated the 20th, says: The lecture announced this evening at the American Institute, by Mr. Vallandigham, did not come off. Unmistakable evidence that the loyal sentiment of Baltimore would not tolerate his presence, having induced the abandonment of the lecture.

An exploded story of Gen. Banks having been defeated near Port Hudson, has been received. Government has received no unfavorable information whatever from that quarter.

News from Galveston states that the fleet had entered the bay, but found it so strongly fortified that it was deemed best to withdraw for the present.

The steamer George Cromwell, from New Orleans on the 12th, has arrived. Considerable discontent existed among the troops, growing out of an unwillingness of white soldiers to be placed on a common footing with negroes.

The House Judiciary Committee has prepared a report sustaining the Postmaster General in his exclusion of disloyal newspapers from the mails.

The Richmond Enquirer, of the 18th, expresses great indignation against Drouyn D'Hay's peace plan, and scolds all ideas of mediation, and says: "All the commissions we have are Beauregard, Longstreet, Jackson and Johnson." In reference to the proposed Conference, it says: "It is well the Jacobin Government refuses the suggestion. Conferences are good, and battles are good, but both together would be too much. The French Emperor was snubbed by England, and lectured by the United States. Will he end as he ought to have begun, by recognizing the Confederacy and sending a minister to Richmond? Until he comes to that point, the Confederates

will no more thank him for his interference than the Yankees."

The Richmond Enquirer pretends to have an account of a successful attack by Forrest upon Gen. Jeff. C. Davis's Union force at Franklin, on the 17th, dispersing the Yankees in every direction, they retreating towards Nashville.

The Sunday Mercury's dispatch states a long list of officers who have uttered disloyal sentiments and been reported. They will be dismissed, and the list published.

Gen. Butler was offered the command of the expedition against Vicksburgh, but declined.

The Times' Washington dispatch says the War Department has no information of a disaster to our forces at Port Hudson. The Herald's dispatch states Virginia roads are becoming passable.

A dispatch dated Halifax, 21st, says George N. Sanders, who sailed for Europe Friday evening, had been staying here for the last four days. He is bearer of dispatches from the Confederate government.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 18th contains a proclamation from Beauregard to the people of Charleston and Savannah. He says the movements of the enemy's fleets indicate an early attack on one or both cities. He tells those unable to take an active part in the coming struggle to retire, and calls on all, able-bodied men from the seaboard and mountains to rally with arms, pikes, spades and shovels for the protection of their firesides and altars.

The Richmond Dispatch says the North is fighting as much for self-preservation as Southern subjugation; that the time has passed when the National Government sought to extinguish the South, and the further prosecution of the war is to save the North from an avalanche of ruin, which the success of the South must precipitate. Another article denounces John Van Buren for turning political summersets, and repudiates all ideas of mediation, reorganization and intervention, as tending to a relaxation of the efforts for filling up the army. It says the present is the most critical period of the war.

Admiral Porter communicates the following to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Feb. 28th:

I am happy to inform you that the steamer Vicksburgh was so badly damaged by the Queen of the West that she has to be kept afloat by large coal barges fastened to her sides. Her machinery has been taken out and she will probably be destroyed. This is the fifth steamer of which we have deprived the rebels. The Vicksburgh was the largest and strongest steamer on the river, and I think they were preparing to use her against our transports. She being very flat, her guards and wheels were smashed in and a large hole knocked in her side; so deserts report.

Official information has been received that the rebel Congress refused to sustain Jeff. Davis's proclamation regarding the non-exchange of Federal officers. They have also taken action with a view of releasing Unionists in the South arrested and imprisoned for political opinions.

DEATH OF CHARLES STOTLER.—It is our painful duty to announce the death of Charles Stotler, formerly of this place, and a band in the Republican office, from a wound received in the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas.

We have always felt a deep interest in the Stotler boys, Jake and Charley, and have watched their course with much solicitude ever since they finished their apprenticeship with us and started out into the world to battle with life's vicissitudes. They were orphans in the fullest sense of the word, thrown upon their own resources in childhood, and right manfully and honorably did they deport themselves in childhood and manhood, until, at length, Charley, the younger of the two, has given his life for the defense of our beloved country. Noble boy! patriotic man! green be the grass upon his grave, and precious his memory in the hearts of his numerous friends.—Clinton (Ohio) Republican.

DISGUSTING.—Semmes, of the pirate steamer Alabama, recently visited Kingston, Jamaica, and made a speech to the merchants of that city, at their Commercial Exchange. The Jamaica Watchman says that—

"During this slave-pirate's speech, he was consistently cheered by A. F. Senclair and H. F. Colthirst, two merchants, both of whose ancestors were liberated from slavery by the British Government in 1838.

"We must frankly confess that there were few present on that occasion, through whose system slavery has not passed; and yet they, unmindful of the past, simply that they might ingratiate themselves with the villainous Capt. Semmes, of Alabama notoriety, and a pirate under the semblance of law, recognized his dangerous expedition on behalf of the Confederates."

Military.

The following appointments have been made by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate:

James L. McDowell, for Major General Northern Division Kansas Militia; John B. Scott, Coffey county, Major General Southern Division.

The following are the staff appointments: Hon. D. P. Lowe, Judge Advocate General, on the staff of commander-in-chief. John G. Otis, Paymaster General of Militia, on the staff.

C. G. Foster, Atchison, A. W. Spalding, Jefferson, S. W. Strickler, Davis, C. V. Eskridge, Lyon, and Josiah Miller, Douglas, aids to the commander-in-chief, with the rank of colonel.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF KANSAS, LYON COUNTY, ss: James C. Munkres vs. Hall & Porter.

BY virtue of an order of sale, to me directed, issued out of the Fifth Judicial District Court, for Lyon county, State of Kansas, I will, on

TUESDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1863, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and four o'clock p. m., at the Court House door, in the town of Emporia, county of Lyon and State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the following described lands and tenements, to-wit: The east half of section number twenty-nine (29), and the west half of the southwest quarter of section number twenty-eight (28), all in township number fifteen (15), south of range number twelve (12), east of the sixth principal meridian, situated in the county of Lyon, State of Kansas, taken as the property of the said Messrs. Hall & Porter, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at office in Emporia, this 23rd day of February, A. D. 1863. JAMES B. COX, Sheriff of Lyon Co., Kas. 75-80 \$9.10 By R. PARHAM, Under Sheriff.

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Sheriff's Office, Feb. 20, 1863. JAMES B. COX, Sheriff. 75-80 \$9.75 By ROY PARHAM, Under Sheriff.

COME AND SEE THE LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE!

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Unsurpassed for certainty and reliability of Stitch, for ease and grace of Movement, and for absolute Worth.

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For Sale. THE southeast quarter of section twelve, township nineteen, range eleven, one mile east of Emporia. I will sell the above property for Four Hundred Dollars, one-half cash and the balance in one year; or will take work cattle in payment. Title perfect.

Parties wishing to buy can address me at Leavenworth. [262tf] C. L. GORTON.

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Millinery & Fancy Goods,

BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, EMBROIDERIES, Lace, Shaker Hoods, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Kid Gloves, &c., &c., No. 52 Main St., LEAVENWORTH, KAS. 26c20ly

Administratrix' Notice. NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration upon the estate of JOHN WILKINS, deceased, have been granted to me by the Lyon County Probate Court, bearing date the fifth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if said claims be not exhibited within three years from the date of said letters, they will be forever barred.

ELEANOR WILKINS, Administratrix of John Wilkins, deceased. January 16, 1863. 270-2 \$3.00.