EMIGRATION TO HAYTI.

IMPORTANT HAYTIAN DOCUMENTS.

INVITATION TO EMIGRANTS OF THE BLACK AND RED RACES — HAYTIAN HOMESTEAD BILL FOR THE AMERICAN BLACKS — LAW ON NATURALIZATION—PROGRESS OF THE HAYTIAN REPUBLIC—CIRCULAR TO THE COLORED RACES OF AMERICA.

CIRCULAR

To the Blacks, Men of Color, and Indians in the United States and the British North American Provinces:

FRIENDS: I am authorized and instructed by the Government of the Republic to offer you, individually and by communities, a welcome, a home, and a *free* homestead in Hayti.

Such of you as are unable to pay for your passage will be provided with the means of defraying it.

Two classes of emigrants are especially invited—laborers and farmers. None, of either class, or of any class, will be furnished with passports who cannot produce before sailing, the proofs of a good character for industry and integrity.

To each family of emigrants five carreaux* of fresh and fertile land, capable of growing all the fruits and staples of the tropics, will be *gratuitously* given, on the sole conditions that they shall settle on it, and cultivate it, and declare their intention of becoming citizens of Hayti. To unmarried men, on similar conditions, two carreaux will be granted.

The Government, also, will find remunerative work for those of you whose means will not permit them to begin immediately an independent cultivation.

Emigrants are invited to settle in communities.

Sites for the erection of schools and chapels will be donated by the State, without regard to the religious belief of the emigrants.

Board and lodging, free of cost, will be furnished to the emigrants for eight days after their arrival in the island.

The same protection and civil rights that the laws give to Haytians are solemnly guaranteed to the emigrants.

The fullest religious liberty will be secured to them. They will never be called on to support the Roman Catholic Church.

No military service will be demanded from them, excepting that they shall form militia companies, and drill themselves once a month.

All the necessary personal effects, machinery, and agricultural instruments introduced by the emigrants shall be entered free of duty.

The emigrants shall be at liberty to leave the country at any moment they please; but those whose passage shall be paid by Government, if they wish to return before the expiration of three years, will be required to refund the money expended on their account. A contract, fixing the amount, will be made with each emigrant before leaving the Continent.

I have been commissioned to superintend the interests of the emigrants, and charged with the entire control of the movement in America, and all persons, therefore, desiring to avail themselves of the invitation and bounty of the Haytian Government, are requested to correspond with me.

I shall at once, as directed by the Government, establish a Bureau of Emigration in Boston, and publish a Guide Book for the use of those persons of African or Indian descent who may wish to make themselves acquainted with the resources of the country, and the disposition of its authorities. I shall also appoint agents to visit such communities as may seriously entertain the project of emigration.

Immediate arrangements, both here and in Hayti, can be made for the embarkment and settlement of one hundred thousand persons.

By authority of the Government of the Republic of Hayti.
JAMES REDPATH, General Agent of Emigration.
Boston, November 3, 1860.

*A carreau is 3 acres and 38 rods.

LAWS ON EMIGRATION.

I.

Liberty. Equality.
Republic of Hayti.

Law on the Emigration into the Country of persons of the African and Indian races.

FABRE GEFFRARD, President of Hayti,

By the advice of the Council of the Secretaries of State and the Legislative Bodies after having considered and declared the urgency of it,

HAS rendered the following law:

ARTICLE I. After the promulgation of the present law, five carreaux of land will be granted, free of all charge, to every family of laborers or cultivators of the African or Indian races, who shall arrive in the Republic. This grant will be reduced to two carreaux when the laborer or cultivator is unmarried.

ART. II. These grants will be delivered, without expense, and with a provisional title to every family that shall have made, before the proper magistrate, the declarations prescribed by law with the view of obtaining naturalization, and they will be converted into final grants after a residence of a year and a day in the country.

ART. III. The final grants will be given in exchange for the provisional grants only when it shall have been ascertained by the Government agents that cultivation has already commenced on the property granted.

ART. IV. The grantee shall not have power to dispose of his grant before the expiration of seven consecutive years of occupation. Nevertheless, he will be able to obtain the authority to exchange his grant for another property, but only on the conditions, terms, and with the powers above named.

The present law shall be promptly executed by the Secretary of State of the Interior and of Agriculture. Given at the National House of Port-au-Prince, the 5th September, year 57th of Independence.

The President of the Senate: F. LACRUZ.
The Secretaries: CELESTIN, J. Y. MENDOZA.

Given at the Chamber of Representatives of Port-au-Prince the 5th September, 1860, year 57th of Independence.

The President of the Chamber: W. CHANLATTE.
The Secretaries: J. THEBAID, F. RICHIER.

IN THE NAME OF THE REPUBLIC:

The President of Hayti ordains that the foregoing law of the Legislative Bodies be stamped with the seal of the Republic, published, and executed.

Given at the National Palace of Port-au-Prince, the 6th September, 1860, year 57th of Independence.
GEFFRARD.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
The Secretary of State of the Interior and of Agriculture, F. JN. JOSEPH.
The Sec. of State of War and the Marine, T. DEJOIE.
The Keeper of the Seals, Secretary of State of the General Police, JN LAROTHE.
The Sec. of State of Justice, &c., F. E DUBOIS.
The Sec. of State of Finances, Commerce, and Exterior Relations, VS PERSANCE.

II.

Law on the Naturalization of Emigrants of the African and Indian Races:

FABRE GEFFRARD, President of Hayti.

On the report of the Secretary of State of Justice, and by the advice of the Council of the Secretaries of State,

Considering that prompt action is demanded in behalf of those who possess the required qualifications to become Haytians, in order to enable them with facility to enter into the immediate enjoyment of the right attached to naturalization,

Proposes the following law:

ARTICLE I. Article 14 of the Civil Code is modified as follows: "All those who by virtue of the Constitution are able to acquire the rights of Haytian citizens, must, during the first month of their arrival in the country, before the Justice of the Peace of their residence, and in presence of two well-known citizens, make a declaration to the effect that they come with the intention of settling in the Republic. They will, at the same time, before the Justice of the Peace, take oath that they renounce every other country save Hayti.

ART. II. Provided with the verbal process of the Justice of the Peace, setting forth the declaration that they come to settle in the Republic, and their taking of the oath, they will present themselves at the offices of the President of Hayti, to receive an act from the Chief of the State recognizing them as citizens of the Republic.

ART. III. The present law annuls all laws or measures which are contrary to it, and shall be executed with dispatch by the Secretary of State for Justice.

Given at the National Palace of Port-au-Prince, the 27th day of August, 1860, the Fifty-seventh Year of Independence.
GEFFRARD.

[Then follow the signatures of various officials, as in the previous law. Both of these laws were unanimously passed through both branches of the Legislature.]

PROGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC.

Exposition of the General Situation of the Republic, Presented to the Chamber of Representatives on the 27th September, 1860.

GENTLEMEN LEGISLATORS: Last year, the Government, in presenting to you the exposition of the general situation of the Republic, engaged itself toend the nation to exert all its efforts to realize the promises of the Revolution. It declared that it would consecrate itself to the maintenance of internal tranquillity; that it would labor for the diminution of the charges which weighed upon the people; to the development of agriculture, of industry, of commerce, of instruction, of religion, of the public revenues.

The ameliorations which were then announced have been for the most part accomplished, or are in the way of being; and the Government, which neglects nothing in order to keep itself on a level with the aspirations of the nation, has not hesitated to use all the means which the laws and resources of the country place in its hands to effect a general reorganization.

For a moment its works of reform were interrupted by a frightful crime. It was the beginning of the execution of a plan, long meditated and prepared, for the overthrow, by assassination, of the new order of things that had been instituted.

The criminals have been punished—some by the sword of the law, and others by banishment. In this melancholy event, society, which was menaced by a trouble, profound and sanguinary, was saved by the devotion of the people, of the National Guard, of the army, and by the calm and patriotic energy of the Chief of the State.

The new era which now opens for the country, the need of progress which manifests itself in all parts, the enthusiasm for work, religion, and instruction—all testify that the people wish to extend their horizon, to put civilization into practice—in fine, to accomplish their regeneration.

In presence of these manifestations, which give us the brightest hopes, the Government ought, for developing the traits which constitute the citizen devoted to his country, and to society, to exert itself to introduce into the country those elements of civilization which it needs, and to join them to the great centers of intelligence and industry. To obtain this result it believed that the most pressing need was to reduce the number of the army, to restore order in the Administration, which had been nearly destroyed by the dilapidations of the past *regime*, and particularly to strengthen rural industry by the immigration of men of the African and Indian races.

On this programme, which it has invariably followed, the army has been reorganized, its number reduced to 16,000 men, from about 30,000, which was its force during the preceding Government; in this figure, also, are comprised the bodies of the Guard and the *Gendarmerie*.

Disciplined, well supported, instructed, it renders to the Republic more real service than when its "effective force" (which was not in harmony with the resources of the country) did not permit that care to be bestowed on it which gives birth to discipline, good maintenance, instruction, and regimental pride (l'esprit de corps).

The Republic is in peace in all parts, the National Guards, full of devotion, constitute an imposing force; if the country were threatened, all the citizens would at once become soldiers.

Since the month of April last year, nearly 6,000 men have been honorably discharged from military service; by the fact of the new organization many other congées (discharges) will be delivered—therefrom resulting a great economy, which will be devoted to the national welfare.

The active service has been much diminished; the decree of the 28th of June, 1844, will be executed; this will still further lessen the burden of war.

The naval marine consisted, under the old Government, of a few little ships only, for which, however, the enormous expenses of the fleet were ostensibly incurred. Noteworthy improvements have been made in this branch of the service, which will be reorganized on the arrival of two steamships now expected from Europe—the 22d December and the Geffrard. There two ships and several coast-guards, forming a division well equipped, commanded by able officers, will suffice for the service of the police of the sea shore; and by their rapidity will reunite between them the principal ports of the Republic. The more frequent relations between the great centers of population will increase industrial and commercial activity, draw closer the bonds of natural unity and develop more speedily the germs of civilization which exist among us. The young Haytian marines of the naval school, who were sent to France, and who will return on the steamer Geffrard, have been objects of kindness of the French Government, and were placed at Brest on a school-frigate; and according to the reports made to the Government by the Haytian Minister resident at Paris, they have distinguished themselves by their discipline and their progress.

The financial situation of the Republic is gradually improving by the economic measures which have been taken, as well as by the system of reforms followed by the different Departments, which have enabled the State to increase the salaries of the public functionaries and workmen. The system of inspection put in operation for several months past with respect to certain branches of the General Administration, has produced good results. The Custom-Houses, having Directors and assistants capable and honest, will also henceforth be under the inspection and effective control of special officers who will be charged with rigorous execution of the laws, and who will extend their superintendence over all the open ports.

The value of the national currency as compared with that of bullion is rising daily. With public tranquillity, confidence in the Government, and by the system of economy which the Supreme Executive has begun, and in which it will persevere, the emission of paper money, which has already considerably diminished, will grow less every year.

The engagements contracted by the State are punctually fulfilled; the army, at each review, is regularly paid, and there are now no arrears due to it. The administration of the public goods will be confided to the most upright hands, and the Government at the same time will strike down all responsible agents who shall be known to have betrayed the trust confided in them.

Commerce, of which the limits are in harmony with the amount of the productions of the country and the requirements of consumption, is extending itself by the development which labor has taken since the Revolution. Neighborhoods which, for ten years past, have been almost abandoned, are now on the road of prosperity, by the culture of their fields—to which the greater part of the discharged soldiers devote themselves. Routes of communication being indispensable for the progress of agriculture, Government has occupied itself with the repair of the great high ways, and it will not stop until it also completes a good system of irrigation. Trials have been made on several water-courses, chiefly with a view of damming them, and works have been undertaken for the purpose of preventing fresh inundations.

The state of abandonment in which the national estates were found previous to the restoration of the Republic has caused extraordinary expenses for the repair of the edifices; and there are still many such works to undertake, because it has been impossible for the Government to defray all the expenses during one year, necessary for these purposes, as the limits of that fund have already been passed. Besides, it is the policy of the Government rather to spread these expenses over a number of years, in order that the works they undertake may be speedily finished, than attempt to make all the needed repairs at once. Confining itself specially to the most useful establishments, it will soon be enabled to complete the foundation of a model farm, where will be taught the use of new agricultural implements, and where the last perfections of the art of culture, adapted to our climate, will be introduced. The premiums accorded to cotton, mills, and presses, which have been liberally distributed to agriculturists, have established many of the ameliorations which were desired. The returns of coffee have already increased; and the Government will turn its attention to the culture of the sugar cane, which for many years instead of extending and been almost stopped.

Explorations that have been undertaken have ascertained the existence of several new mines, especially coal mines; the working of these veins will open a new source of revenue to the State.

New fountains have been erected in the capital, and similar ones will be built in the other cities, where there are now engineers at work for that purpose.

The service of the Post-Office is regularly performed; the line from Mirbalais to Lascahobas has, without cost to the Treasury, been extended to Hinche.

By virtue of one of the laws passed during the last session, a General Administration of the national domains has been instituted; it has been in operation now nearly a year; all the questions relating to it are under examination, and when the Government shall have finished a perfect register of the land surveys, the administration of the goods of the State will have obtained a complete regularity.

The Government is engaged at present with a census of the Republic; this work, which is of the highest importance, will give a correct idea of the extent of reforms which should be undertaken with the respect to agriculture, the army, and religious and primary instruction.

The Government published during the past year a decree putting up to public bids the various supplies needed by the State. This decree, on account of many difficulties which it encountered, has not yet been fully executed; but the Government, taking cognizance of the modifications which experience has indicated, will see to it that this method shall more and more be made the basis of all operations concerning public works and acquisitions.

The Louisiana emigrants who have established themselves in the neighborhood of the Artibonite are devoting themselves with ardor to work: their plantations are in progress; they express great satisfaction at becoming Haytian citizens. Immigration, which will continue on a larger scale, and which will be encouraged by grants of land, will cover with laborers those of our districts that are still uncultivated, and will multiply our products. The cry of grief which Slavery has extorted has been heard in Hayti, and has vividly moved the public heart; and the Government has felt that it is its duty to favor the immigration of our brothers whose sufferings have become so intolerable. To give a still greater impetus to agriculture, it has resolved to alienate on moderate terms, in favor of the old soldiers, several of the public estates.

Rural police have been instituted for the maintenance of order and public tranquillity, and for the protection of the respect due to individual liberty, property, and the general security. The Government, in order to attain this object, has organized a body of armed police, which is now on a good footing throughout the whole Republic. It is true, indeed, that it still shows that it is of recent origin; but the Government, which will perseveringly sustain it, entertains the hope that it will one day become a legion of picked men, whose devotion and morality will offer the most earnest guaranties to society. There have also been created, in the interests of order, commissaries and under-commissaries, and *commissaires d'illets*, who conform to the regulations defining the duties that have been marked out for them. The country will derive a benefit from the law promulgated during the last year, which determines the powers of the armed police, the city police, the rural police, and the *gendarmerie*. That body of police known formerly under the name of the *Garde Champêtre* has been replaced by the *gendarmerie*, which is specially destined to superintendence and to the police of the country, where already theft and vagabondage begin to disappear. Guard-houses for the use of the *gendarmerie* have been built, at a trifling expense, at the center of every rural section, near the public highways, in order to enable them to see that the law of passports is observed, and to prevent the great roads from being crowded, on working days, by idlers, intent on theft or crime.

Many of the prisons have been repaired and made healthy. These penitentiaries which formerly presented the most revolting appearance, have now a satisfactory aspect. They are no longer encumbered with a large number of vagrants and of the accused of all kinds; as crimes, so also minor offenses, being no longer unpunished, infractions of the law are becoming less frequent.

The Central House erected into a School of Arts and Trades, has numerous pupils, who, supported and clad at the expense of the State, not only learn different trades, but also pursue a complete course of reading and writing. The young, competent citizens who will successively leave this Institution will worthily serve the interests of society.

Government wishes to found other schools of arts and trades in the principal towns of the Republic, and already it has received the remainder of the apparatus of a foundery, and all the instruments for boring artesian wells.

Primary Instruction has made noteworthy progress; the schools founded in the rural sections, since the Revolution, gather together the youth of both sexes. Government proposes to make these schools agricultural. The work of the fields, which, in a few years, will be directed and executed by practical men, will produce important results. On the other hand, the Government will fill with capable citizens the different rural offices; and those of the youth who will be called to serve the country in the ranks of the army will have, by their education, the sentiment of National honor and of duty.

Religion will come to aid the development of labor and of education. In a few months, by the execution of a treaty concluded with his Holiness the Pope and the Republic, good priests will be spread over both the towns and the country. Under the direction of the Bishops of the Roman Church our masses will be moralized. New curés will be established in the plains and on the mountains; and it will be easy for the people to hear, each Sabbath, the voice of their pastors; superstition, which has so often led them astray, will vanish; the union of man and woman, sanctified by religion, will advantageously consolidate the family relation. Thus, labor, religion, education, will transform Haytian society, and will enable it even to furnish its contingent to the work of civilization. Secondary instruction in the National Lycées has not realized the progress which Government expected from it; the studies have been slow; they have been far from attaining the degree marked in the programmes of the Universities. By the measures which the Government will take, while modifying the general system, the secondary instruction will receive a new impetus.

The young Haytians whom, since the Revolution, the State has placed in the different Lycées of France have made satisfactory progress, the direction which the Government will soon give to their studies will make of them special men who will one day be useful in different careers, but more especially in the arts, sciences, and trades. Four National Lycées, 89 primary boys' schools, 21 primary girls' schools, 56 rural schools, a girls' boarding-school for the higher branches of instruction, a naval school, a school of medicine, a school of jurisprudence, a school of music, a school of painting, instruct, at the expense of the State, in all the extent of the Republic, 13,000 pupils. In private schools also there are a considerable number of young pupils of both sexes.

Justice has been a subject of the greatest solicitude to the Government. By the law recently voted, the pecuniary position of the magistrates has been improved, and the Government hopes that it will still further and soon be again ameliorated. By demanding from the officers of the Public Prosecutor weekly reports of the progress of the civil tribunals, the Government guarantees to society the execution of the organic law. The Tribunals of Commerce meet regularly, and the country is proud to see that the magistrates that compose it fill with a patriotic zeal the gratuitous functions which devolve on them. The Tribunal of Cassation, by its decrees, justifies the confidence which society reposes in it. New Justices of the Peace have been founded since the Revolution; and as fast as the needs of Society demand, Government will create others. The Justice of the Peace, who ought to be a moral, instructed, and energetic citizen, renders immense services to society, because he prevents many law suits and maintains peace between families.

Our relations with the powers represented in Hayti are on a footing of perfect harmony. The national debt is regularly paid. The Envoys Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Courts of England, France, and Spain, who were especially charged to notify those Powers of the establishment of the Republic, have fulfilled their mission to the satisfaction of the Government. Since the return of our Minister Plenipotentiary, the first which Hayti had sent to Spain, the relations which have been established between the Republic and the Court of Madrid have been of the most amicable nature. His Excellency the President of Hayti has accredited to the Government of the Queen of Spain a Consul at the residence of Barcelonne. The concordat made with his Holiness the Pope, no article of which is at variance with our Constitution or laws, has been ratified by his Excellency the President of Hayti and sanctioned by the Senate; the exchange of ratifications will be made immediately.

During the months of April, May, June and July last, his Excellency, the President of Hayti, has visited the Departments of the Artibonite of the North, and of the North-West, and St. Mark, Cape Haytien, Gonaives, Port-de-Paix. Both in the towns and in the country the people came in mass to receive him, to give him the testimony of their lively sentiments of devotion—to show how happy they were at the restoration of the Republic, which is Labor, Liberty and Progress. The ovations which the President of Hayti received is these expressions of the national sentiment were sublime. His Excellency visited the interior of these Departments without being escorted by troops; the people everywhere surrounded him with their love; in every locality he seemed to be in the bosom of his own family.

Such, gentlemen, is the situation of the Republic. The desire of the Government is to maintain order and tranquillity in it, and energetically to combat all anarchical passions which may manifest themselves.

Port-au-Prince, 26th September, 1860, Year 57th of the Independence of Hayti.

THE KANSAS FAMINE.

SYSTEMATIC RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERING PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

More than three months ago, reports reached the Eastern States in regard to the destitution in Kansas in consequence of the unprecedented drouth. The reports were, however, so contradictory that it was deemed proper to make a thorough personal investigation. For this purpose, Thaddeus Hyatt of New-York visited Kansas, and after a full inquiry, he became satisfied that it was necessary to have a thorough organization in the Territory before an appeal was made for the relief of the sufferers. To accomplish this, the citizens of the various counties and townships were requested to organize and appoint their own committees. Statistical tables were printed and furnished to them, and in nearly all the counties organizations have been formed. A general agency was established, consisting of Thaddeus Hyatt of New-York, Gen. S. C. Pomeroy of Northern Kansas, and W. F. Arny of Southern Kansas, who have entered into an agreement for the receipt and distribution of money, provisions, &c., for the relief of the sufferers.

This agreement places in the hands of Mr. Hyatt of New-York City authority to raise money in the Eastern States to pay freights, &c., and to the undersigned authority to obtain money and produce in the Western States, and to Gen. S. C. Pomeroy and the Rev. Mr. Mahen, the business of receiving at Atchison, Kansas (which is the terminus of railroads to Kansas)—all freights and distributing the same to the various county and township organizations—by them to be distributed to the most destitute. The conclusion of the agreement is as follows: "It is now mutually and solemnly "agreed as a covenant with each other, and our benefactors in the States as well as with our suffering "people at home in Kansas, that neither one of us "shall directly or indirectly receive one dime of money "or produce contributed for relief as a compensation "for our time, labor, or effort, and shall only be entitled to compensation for incidental expenses necessary for the transaction of the business, and shall "give and take vouchers as well from each other as "from all other persons, and preserve the same for a "settlement."

The reports received from the county and township Committees show a great amount of destitution in prospect as well as already existing. They are too lengthy for publication, as they contain the name of each settler, and his condition and wants. A few of the reports in a condensed form can only be given here, and these are from various portions of the Territory.

The Committee of Auburn Township, Shawnee County, report the names of "64 families, consisting of "254 persons. In this township, 30,700 bushels of corn "were raised in 1859. The crop this year will be 92 "bushels! Wheat raised in 1859, 1,650 bushels; in "1860, only 10 bushels. Potatoes in '59, 2,715 bushels; in '60, 15 bushels. Garden products this year, "$5. Cash on hand, $348. Thirty-three families are "without money. Old corn and meal on hand, 604 "bushels; flour on hand, 2,065 pounds; groceries $34; "47 persons have left; 6 persons have moved in. All "will need an entire supply of seed grain next Spring."

Cottonwood Falls township, Chase County, report 29 families, 118 persons. The Committee in conclusion say that "the men whose names are on this list have "been here over a year; have spent all the ready "means which they had, and the drouth and failure of "crops have left them without bread or the means of "procuring it."

Judge Graham, chairman of the Committee for Center township, Madison County, in submitting the report says:

"One-third of the inhabitants are in destitute circumstances. Of the other two-thirds, there are 33 families, 142 persons, that are partly supplied; 9 families are without any money. It is ascertained that unless relief is had from abroad three-fourths of the inhabitants of this county will be compelled to leave the country or starve! A number of cattle have died in this county of Spanish fever."

Eureka Township, Greenwood County, reports:

"Fifty-three families 265 persons. They have 250 bushels of corn and meal and 9 sacks of flour; not a dollar in money. There is not a bushel of corn or meal to the individual in the township, and only four pounds of, flour to the person; eleven families are without meal or flour, except as they borrow from others."

Butler, Hunter, and Otoe Counties, with a population of 909 persons, are reported by Judge Lambden, P. G. Morton, esq., and Dr. Lewellin, as follows:

"It is truly alarming as to crops; there are none—it is a complete failure. There will not be twenty bushels of corn raised in the three counties. Three-fourths of the population are almost destitute of money, clothes, and provisions. Very few have more cattle than supply their immediate wants; some, indeed, have been deprived of their last cow by a disease which has prevailed in this country, called the 'Spanish Fever.' Many families have not more than one bushel of corn meal in the house; that, with some buffalo meat and milk they get, composes their daily food. The facts, as they really exist, are, that the people are in a suffering condition, and, unless supplies are furnished from some source, much suffering will be the result."

Marshall County, Blue Rapids township, report forty nine families in a very destitute condition; they have little money and scarcely any groceries on hand.

Atchison County, Grasshopper township, 43 families—228 persons—two-thirds of the families in want of Winter clothing, and seed grain wanted in the Spring.

Bourbon County, 429 families—2,063 persons—all needing help more or less, as the statistical tables show.

H. A. Smith, esq., Secretary Linn County Relief Committee, says:

"The reports received thus far by the County Committee present a most alarming state of facts. The township of Potosi reports 93 families destitute, and those families embrace 491 persons. Scott township reports an aggregate of 135 families, 105 of which need immediate assistance; and such is the picture of other townships, as well as Potosi and Scott. May Heaven speed you in the good work you have commenced."

Thus we have given a few of the many reports that have been forwarded by the Committees, which will give some idea of the condition of the people. It is due to the inhabitants of Kansas to say that they have been industrious; when their wheat crop failed, they planted it in corn. In most instances three or four different crops have been put in the same ground, and all have failed.

It is also proper to say that this drouth has developed the fact that the soil of Kansas can withstand a dry season equal to that of any country. The testimony of men who have lived in Kansas from ten to thirty years is that every year an average crop of 40 bushels to the acre of corn has been raised till this season. We have statements of the following persons to this effect:

Gen. Whistler of Colley County, 15 years.
J. W. Brown, Shawnee County, 11 years.
John T. Jones, Ottawa Reservation, 24 years.
Peter Welsh, Osage Reservation, 30 years.
Judge Baker, Breckinridge County, 14 years; and others, some of whom have raised 80 bushels of corn to the acre in former seasons.

An arrangement has been made with the railroads that all produce, &c., shipped to Pomeroy & Mahen, at Atchison, Kansas, will be transported at very reduced rates of freight. When shipped, the bill of lading must state that it is "FOR THE RELIEF OF SUFFERERS IN KANSAS," and a copy of the bill of lading sent to Gen. Pomeroy, at Atchison, Kansas.

The necessity of a system will be apparent to every one—not only to reduce the price of transportation, but, also, for the benefit of the railroads, so as to save them trouble and prevent frauds being practiced; hence, they agree to a reduction ONLY *on freights that are forwarded as above*, AND ON NO OTHER.

By the following it will be seen that the undersigned is authorized to act as agent in the Western States. He will immediately visit the prominent points for the purpose of soliciting donations and putting the freights in the proper channels, so that they will reach the Kansas borders at Atchison, and from there be distributed to the various County and Township Committees.

"The undersigned, citizens of Kansas Territory, hereby certify that Judge W. F. M. Arny is authorized to solicit aid in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, &c., for our destitute and suffering people, occasioned by the drouth and consequent failure of crops in Kansas. We commend his mission to the kind consideration of the friends of humanity in the States. (Signed)

"S. C. Pomeroy Atchison; J. N. Phillips, Humboldt, Allen County; C. M. Gifford, Marshall County; W. A. Ela, Coffey County; John T. Cox, Chairman Ottumwa Relief Meeting; Jas. Fletcher, Topeka Relief Meeting; A. L. Winans, Chairman Auburn Relief Meeting; James L. McDowell, Mayor of Leavenworth City; John A. Steele, Chairman Committee Topeka Township; W. Y. Roberts, Wyandott; S. S. Hufaker, Morris County; P. B. Maxon, Breckinridge County; John W. Scott, Allen Co.; S. D. Houston, Riley County; H. Williams, Anderson County; H. H. Farnsworth, Mayor of Topeka; G. W. Deitzler, Mayor of Lawrence; G. H. Fairchild, Mayor of Atchison; G. O. Chase, Editor *Atchison Union*; John A. Martin, Editor *Freedom's Champion*; F. N. Blake, Junction City, Davis County.

The organization as now arranged is an efficient one, and the donations will reach the sufferers promptly. We therefore ask the citizens of the various counties on the railroads in Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, to send their contributions in grain as above specified. The citizens of Indiana and all States east, are requested to send their contributions in money, boots, shoes, woolen materials for clothing, heavy cotton cloth for meal sacks, and sacks for grain and meal, as it would cost too much to transport grain or produce from the States east of Illinois. Thaddeus Hyatt, of New-York city, will inform the friends of humanity in the Eastern States how to forward money.

Remittances in money may be forwarded from any of the Western States to Dr. John Evans, office No. 55 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., who will pay it to the general agency to be used for the purchase of sacks, provisions, and payment of freights, and take their receipt for the same. By this system every person who receives money or produce will pay it to the General Agent, Thaddeus Hyatt, New-York City; S. C. Pomeroy, Atchison, Kansas; or the undersigned at Chicago, and they will recive and receipt for it.

The money or produce will be distributed to the County Committees, who will give a receipt to the General Agents, and in return they will divide it to the townships and take the receipts of the Township Committees, who will also take receipts from the individuals to whom it is given, and finally the Township Committees will settle with the County Committees, the latter with the General Agents, and they again with a Committee to be appointed in the State.

As the citizens of Kansas who will be relieved say that "they do not want aid *as a gratuity*, but will "pay it back when able," it is proposed that the receipts after final settlement shall be handed to the County Board of Commissioners of the respective counties in Kansas, and that the people be allowed *voluntarily* to pay when able to the County Treasurer the amounts; and that the amounts thus paid be constituted a COMMON SCHOOL FUND, *the interest to be annually distributed to the school districts of the respective counties.* Thus the donors will relieve the hungry, and furnish seed to plant, and the interest of that relief will ever afterward be used to educate the children of Kansas.

All agents who are in the States authorized by county or township Committees to solicit aid for special localities in Kansas, are requested to report themselves to the undersigned at Chicago, and to forward through the General Agency at Atchison all donations they may receive, so that there may be an equal distribution in accordance with the wants of the people in each county and township; and also, if possible, to prevent unauthorized agents from soliciting aid which may be misappropriated, and at the same time receive the benefit to be derived from a reduction of freights on railroad transportation agreed upon by this General Agency with the Railroad Companies.

The undersigned most respectfully solicit the co-operation of the humane and liberal in the States, and would ask that relief be furnished as speedily as possible, as there are hundreds who are at this hour without anything to eat but corn meal and water, and but a small quantity of that.

We do not think it necessary to make a labored or lengthy appeal to the citizens of the States for contributions in aid of our friends in Kansas. Many of you know from experience the terrible significance of a failure of the crops, and hence will spare something from your present abundance. Others have known continued prosperity; hence they are able to add something to the common fund. Those who have not grain can contribute money to buy bags, and defray necessary freight expenses. Spring wheat, rye, corn, flour, and beans are needed. Those who send grain fit for seed are requested to mark the bags "FOR SEED." Warehouse room, free of charge, has been tendered to the General Agency by citizens of Topeka, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Wyandot, Quindaro, and Atchison, so as to store grain to be used for seed in the Spring.

Arrangements have been made with mills in Kansas to grind at half the usual price, so that the grain can be turned into meal to feed the hungry after it reaches Kansas, and thus avoid the risk of its becoming musty (if ground) by transportation in close cars.

Transhipment of freight being necessary at both the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, *everything must be sent forward in bags.* The Committees and agents in the States who receive grain donations and have not means to furnish bags, are requested to communicate the fact to the undersigned at Chicago, so that bags can be furnished.

W. F. M. ARNY, *Agent for Relief of Sufferers in Kansas.*

Editors who desire to aid in the relief of 30,000 suffering people in Kansas, are requested to publish the above in their papers.

SOUTHERN MOVEMENTS AND OPINIONS.

We find in our exchanges some interesting items of fact and fancy, drawn forth by the Lincoln victory:

From The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer, Nov. 7.

The long looked for and long desired day has come and gone. If any one is elected, Abraham Lincoln is the man. Now, then, let us have a settlement of the question, Union or Disunion, once for all—not for a day, but for all time to come. Rant, rave, and grow quiet again and busy yourselves in achieving the victories of peace, as less renowned than those of war. Turn your attention now from disgusting politics, for at least four years—would to God it could be for twenty—and devote the energies of the mind and body to the development of the resources of the good old Commonwealth—now languishing under too much legislation. Up Virginians, and improve the best opportunities nature ever bestowed, and place your beloved State in that position to which she is just entitled, among the first nations of the world, in all the elements of prosperity and happiness.

From The Washington Star, Nov. 7.

LINCOLN ELECTED.—*The Star's* readers, we take it for granted, were not unprepared for the result of yesterday's election, for it has sought to raise no baseless hopes in their minds upon the subject, having, for weeks past, clearly foreseen that the defeat of Lincoln was impossible.

They have, as good citizens, now before them the plain duty of submitting with grace to the will of the people as manifested at the ballot-box. Those who may hesitate so to do, will thus prove unworthy of the high prerogative of American citizenship, which embraces obligations, it will be remembered, as well as privileges. That Lincoln has been overwhelmingly elected according to the forms of the Constitution, is undeniable; and that his elevation to power in the Government under that election can no longer be opposed, except by naked and palpable revolutionary means, no less apparent. Those who counsel aught but acquiescence in the result, therefore, counsel neither more nor less than revolution; and that, too, while the South are the richest and most prosperous community, under the Government of the United States, that the world contains under any Government. At this moment, there is not a tithe of the want, crime, and individual discontent with one's lot in life, at the South, that exists at the North. This is for the most part, doubtless, the result of the South's advantages of soil, climate, pursuits, and institutions. What man of common sense, with aught accumulated that may be endangered by revolution, will be rash enough to favor any such violent change as is now proposed?

From the same paper.

AN INFAMOUS OUTRAGE.—We are very sure that the respectable persons of all parties in the Federal Metropolis will unite in indignantly deprecating the cowardly and infamous attack, at midnight last night, upon the building on Indiana avenue, occupied as the Republican party headquarters, which, it seems, was perpetrated by a gang of political rowdies who are said to have proceeded from the headquarters of the Democratic Jackson Association of this city upon their reprehensible errand. The police by this time doubtless know the names of the most conspicuous as participants in the outrage, and it is to be presumed that due process of law for their arrest is already in the hands of the officers. Their prompt and proper punishment is called for by every consideration of manliness, justice, decency, and the public peace.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

The Star gives detailed accounts of the doings in the Federal Capital on the night of the election. We quote:

A large audience was assembled at the theater last night with the double purpose, it was supposed, of witnessing the performance and hearing the election returns. During the evening Gen. Lane came in, and on passing down the aisle to the orchestra seats was loudly cheered. Among those present in the orchestra seats was Secretary Thompson and family, and several accompanying ladies and gentlemen, all of whom seemed to take much interest in the election returns as they were from time to time announced from the stage. The first of these announcements—the partial success of the Fusion ticket in New-York City—was made by Joe Jefferson while performing the character of Simon Lullaby, and was received with loud cheers. Subsequent dispatches were read by Jefferson, Glenn, or Raymond, as they arrived. Breckinridge, Bell, and New-York Fusion successes were received with enthusiastic applause, while Lincoln majorities were generally hissed. On the announcement that nineteen wards in New-York City had polled 49,000 majority for the Fusion ticket, a large portion of the audience rose to its feet, and for a few moments the whole interior of the building was a scene of wild excitement—men loudly hurraing and swinging their hats, and the ladies—particularly Secretary Thompson's party—waving their handkerchiefs with delight.

Near midnight the crowd about the hotels had grown not only large but noisy, being made up very largely of drunken young men, "spiling for a muss." A short, light-haired chap called out vociferously for anybody to show him a d—d Black Republican. A Second-Ward boy, who doesn't train with the Wigwam folks, we believe, but who seemed disposed to wade in just for the fun of the thing, presented himself as the identical individual sought for by whitehead, and followed the word by a blow upon the nozzle of the latter. The adherents of the respective belligerents immediately rushed to the support of their principals, and for a few minutes there was a general tussel and fight, amid which we could only distinguish the rallying cries of "Jump in, Second Ward!" "Hit him, Gaines!" "Sock him, Baker!" "Go it, tow-head!" &c., &c. The Second Ward boys are considered "some on a plug muss," and they were very soon in possession of the field; and the last we saw of the light-haired young man he was being supported to the rear of the hall, wearing a bloody nose and a mottled face. Meantime the symptoms of a fresh scrimmage began to manifest themselves (the members of the police force present looking on with the strictest impartiality, we must do them the justice to say), but this was averted by the timely intervention of Alderman Ward, who managed to make himself heard above the din, and stated that the esteemed proprietor of the house (Marshal Brown) was lying ill above, and asked the crowd to withdraw. Mr. Ward's request was acceded to, and the belligerent parties divided into squads, and started in various directions.

When the crowd left Brown's Hotel, at the suggestion of Mr. Ward, a portion of it raised vociferous cries of "Let's adjourn to the wigwam," which were responded to by numerous others, of "All right; come on, let's rout 'em down there." The major portion of this crowd then proceeded in the direction of the telegraph office, opposite the Breckinridge Club rooms, where the initiatory steps were taken to collect a party to repair hither under the rallying cry of "The National Volunteers." We noticed two or three police officers present during these proceedings fully cognizant of the intentions of the crowd, but who made no attempt to dissuade them from their purpose, which it was apparent, if carried out, must lead to a disturbance, if not to serious rioting and bloodshed.

About half-past 12 o'clock a large body of men were formed in line on Pennsylvania avenue, near the Breckinridge headquarters, assuming the name and claiming to be members of the National Volunteer Association. They marched by way of Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets to the Republican Wigwam, corner of Indiana avenue and Second street, on reaching which they were drawn up in line on Second street, immediately facing the building, when three loud cheers were given for the Volunteers. Fortunately for all parties, the Republicans, having received sufficient intelligence to satisfy them as to the general result of the election, had, a few minutes previous, adjourned the meeting, and all left the building with the exception of the proprietor of the establishment and five or six others, who were in the upper story quietly engaged in conversing relative to the result of the election. At the approach of the crowd the doors were securely fastened, and the lights extinguished. The order having been given to attack the building, a rush was made to the main door, breaking the same