The Independent.

J. W. ROBERTS, Editor.
JOHN W. DAY, Associate Editor.

OSKALOOSA, KANSAS.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28, 1860.

SECESSION.

For several weeks the extremists of the Cotton and Sugar States have been blowing most vociferously about secession. Keitt, in his sensation style, is going to throw his arms—Samson like—around the pillars of the Constitution, and break up the Union by hurling the towering structure of this great confederacy into a massive pile of ruins. Governor Gist, of South Carolina, will, next thing you know, forbid Uncle Sam the privilege of carrying the mails for his constituents — notwithstanding the Northern States pay the expenses thereof — and then will follow a decree that any man who, within the State lines, avows himself anti-slavery in his sentiments, or circulates or conceals incendiary publications—Harper's Magazine, for instance — shall be laid across the chopping block, from which shall roll his severed head, gushing with a traitor's gore.

Hammond, and Chestnut, and Yancey, and Toombs, and Jeff. Davis are overflowing with disunion gass, and endeavoring in their hot anger, to incite the fire-eaters of their several States to daring deeds of "blood and thunder."

Seriously, what has produced all this madness?— we say *madness*, because we know no milder name for it? Simply because the people of the United States, in a Constitutional and legitimate manner, deemed it wise and expedient to elect Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the republic.

Though much amusement has been created on this subject, the present aspect of affairs presents a broad field for serious reflection; and, without assuming to speak for any party, we will endeavor, calmly, candidly and independently, to present a few thoughts upon the subject before us.

First, have the Southern States sufficient cause in the election of Mr. Lincoln, to justify cecession? To answer this interrogatory intelligently, we sho'd examine carefully and without prejudice, the leading principles that will probably govern the incoming administration.

From the platform enunciating the principles of the Republican party, we learn that the party soon to be in power are in favor of free homesteads for white men, a railroad to the Pacific Ocean, and a moderate protective tariff. Is there anything in any of these things that is not alike to the interests of the Slave and the Free States? If there is our perceptive faculties are not accute enough to discover wherein the one section would be benefited to the injury of the other. We have neither space nor inclination to dilate upon these subdivisions separately, for each is a prolific theme within itself; and we design to be brief in our review of the subject.

But the subject in which the South is most deeply interested is that of Slavery; an institution peculiar to the Southern States, and to maintain which they propose to cecede. Now what are Mr. Lincoln's views (and his are the views of the Republican Party) on this subject? Why, that neither the States separately, or the Federal Government, have a right to, nor shall interfere with the institution of Slavery in any of the States where it exists. That it is a creature of positive enactment, and cannot otherwise exist — precisely the doctrine of the Fathers of our Government both North and South. The Republicans admit the right of any State to pass laws *creating* Slavery within the State, and also deny the right of any other States, or of Congress to abolish it there. What then has South Carolina, or Georgia, or Alabama, or any Slave State to fear from Mr. Lincoln's Administration? Evidently nothing.

But, again, admitting the fact that Mr. Lincoln and his party are opposed to the extension of Slavery into the Territories and in favor of making all territories of the United States free, is there the shadow of a pretext in that doctrine for disolution? We answer no! *Why?* Let the preponderance of population, of free schools, of college, of manufactories, in short, of WEALTH in the Northern over the Southern States answer the question! Manifestly, the South has not sufficient cause for cecession; aye, more, she has nothing to lose by remaining in the Union!

But what would she gain by cecession? She could neither take the Navy or the Army; the Federal Capitol or the National Institutions at Washington. Bunker Hill, Yorktown and Mt. Vernon, sacred mementoes of the stern, pure patriotism of our common Fathers, would be given up; and the ties that, as sacred memories of the past, should bind the whole American people in one bond of brotherhood will be ruthlessly severed. What, we ask again, would the South gain by the proposed precipitate dissolution of the Union? certainly nothing! What, then, would she lose? The Army and Navy, and their protection; the Capitol and the attending institutions at Waskington; the archives of the nation and the benefits resulting from them; the cherished relicts of the nation's early glory; in a word, she would lose everything but her "niggers," and them she could keep in the Union.

Think you, even if she cecede peaceably, that it will cost her nothing to found a new government? Are the Cotton States ready to incur the expense of creating, arming and equiping a navy and an army? Of assuming to defray the enormous cost of a national mail service? Of building a Patent Office? (But that they won't need!) Of erecting a National Capitol, Custom Houses, and Fortresses for the public defence? We think not; and when the proper time comes, we believe a concervative element will be raised up in the midst of the States now agitating cecession that will bring the hot-heads back to their senses, and coerce them to remain in the Union until the infringement on their constitutional rights is too intolerable to be longer borne, and forbearance is worse than revolution. That time, we think, will never come!

If they will *not* stay, let them go. The remaining States can do without them, and will lose but little by their going. We can but believe that the course the Gulf States are pursuing, is only hastening the abolition of Slavery twenty-five years—perhaps fifty years—sooner than it would occur in the ordinary course of events.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

The War Department has ordered the headquarters of the First Cavalry to be removed from St. Louis, Mo., to Fort Wise, Kansas; and Major Sedgwick has been assigned the command.

At the late term of the District Court, held in Lawrence, two young men have been indicted for kidnapping—one a brother of the notorious Jake Hurd, the other named Frank Baldwin—and both have been safely lodged in the new iron jail in that city.

Two prisoners, awaiting their trial for murder, escaped from the jail in Wyandotte City on Sunday night.

A young Philadelphian, a Douglas Democrat, who was employed as a salesman by a businessman in the interior of Georgia, was recently driven out of that state with threats of tar and feathers, simply, as was avowed, because he was a Philadelphian. On the same steamer arrived a gentleman and lady driven from the same state by the same menaces. The gentlemen had taken his wife south, by the advice of her physician, for her health. They were quietly stopping at a hotel, attending to their own business, when they were directed to leave the State.

Garibaldi and Victor Emanual entered Naples together; when the former resigned the Dictatorship, and for a time has retired to private life.

The telegraph announces that Hon. W. R. B. Cobb, representative in Congress from the Huntsville District in Alabama, is opposed to secession.

Gen. Millson, representative in Congress from the Norfolk District, is also opposed to secession.

It is said that a majority of the papers published in Virginia do not consider Lincoln's election sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union.

The Governor of Maryland has refused to convene the Legislature of that State.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Register disapproves of secession, and will contend for the Constitution and the Union. It says that not one in ten citizens are in favor of a dissolution for any existing cause.

HAYTI.

THAYER & ELDRIDGE, of Boston, have in press a GUIDE TO HAYTI, by James Redpath, published under the auspices of President Geffrard, which will embrace a History of that Country, its Constitution unabridged, Essays on its Natural History, Mineral Wealth, People, Resources, Religion, Revenue, Commerce, Laws, &c. Also, all the Official Documents in relation to the great Emigration Scheme, which is new attracting so much attention from our colored classes, everywhere. No book has been published on Hayti in the United States for thirty years, nor in England for more than twelve years. A volume on Hayti, therefore, is much needed at this time. Two editions of the Guide will be published. Price Fifty Cents for the "Emigrant's Edition," and One Dollar for the "Geffrard Edition," including postage.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We have received this justly celebrated magazine for January 1861, which is, in a superlative degree, the most magnificent number we have ever seen. For thirty-one years this has been the standard Lady's Magazine of America, and every year it grows better. The sixty-second and sixty-third volumes will contain 12000 pages of reading matter, 24 pages of music, 12 colored steel fashion plates, containing about 50 figures; 15 steel engravings, (3 more than any other magazine,) 1200 wood engravings, and 780 articles by the best authors of America. In the January number is commenced a new novelette, by MISS FANNIE WARNER, entitled "SUNSHINE AND SHADE," which will run nearly though the year, and which promises to be a story of thrilling interest. Terms, one copy one year $3; two copies one year $5; three copies $6; five copies, and one to the getter up of the club, $10. Godey's Lady's Book and Home Magazine one year $3.50. Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year $4.50. Address, L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

We will furnish Godey's Lady's Book and the *Independent* one year for $4, which will make 50 cents less each than the regular price. Will not some of our friends give us their names on these terms?

W. C. BARNES' SELECT SCHOOL.—We paid this school a short visit a day or two since, and were highly pleased with the exercises. Mr. Barnes' School is well attended, as it should be, for he is fully competent as a teacher, and energetic in the discharge of his duties.

THE TYPOGRAPHIC ADVERTISER for October is a beautiful number of this quarterly serial. It is publisred by L. Johnson & Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, at 25 cents a year.

☞ We have heretofore neglected to notice the fact that W. P. Montgomery has assumed the editorial charge of the *National Democrat* at Lecompton. The *Democrat* has already greatly improved under his management. We wish all hands concerned abundant success.

Moot Legislature.

At the meeting last Friday night, called for the purpose of organizing some kind of a debating society, C. B. McClellan was called to the Chair, and W. C. Barnes elected Secretary.

Several systems of organization were proposed and discussed, when on motion of Dr. E. B. Johnson, it was agreed to organize a Moot Legislature.

Members were present from a large portion of the Representative Districts of the State.

On motion the House proceeded to organize by the election of Officers, which resulted as follows:

For Speaker, John W. Day; Clerk, E. B. Johnson; First As't Clerk, Jason Finnicum; Second As't Clerk, William H. Turner; Sergeant-at-Arms, William Cooper; Docket Clerk, Gideon Coldren; Enrolling Clerk, C. B. McClellan.

On motion a committee of three, consisting of E. J. Barnes, Henry Crabbs and C. B. McClellan, was appointed by the Speaker to wait upon the Governor and inform him of the organization of the House, and their readiness to receive any communication he may have to make.

On motion the House adjourned until Friday Nov. 30th, at 6½ o'clock P. M. E. B. JOHNSON, Clerk.

General News.

Southern Kansas Affairs.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 23.

Fort Scott not harmed yet. Paris is sacked. Green is reported killed.—Clover is in town.

J. M. HOFFNAGLE.

The dispatches below are from the regular reports to the Eastern papers of the 22d.

WARSAW, MO., Nov. 21.

A Messenger reached here to-day, bringing the following dispatch, which has been forwarded to the Administration at Washington:

CLINTON, MO., Nov. 21.

The Abolitionists, with arms newly imported from Boston or the East, under command of Capt. Montgomery, numbering from three to five hundred, and increasing in numbers, have attacked Fort Scott, Kansas, broken up the court, compelling myself and all the officers of the United States District Court to fly for our lives.

They have taken the towns on the Missouri line, the Fort Scott Land Office, &c. They intend to invade Missouri.

Signed: J. WILLIAMS,
U. S. Judge Third Judicial District.

A military company will be organized in this city to-morrow to aid in the suppression of this outbreak.

At a meeting of the citizens of Clinton, Henry county Missouri, to-day, it was resolved to raise a volunteer company to defend their homes and if necessary the western border of the State, and a committee was appointed to wait on the Governor of Missouri, and lay the facts before him and request a supply of arms.

The following letter has been addressed to Gov. Stewart:

CLINTON, MO., Nov. 21, 1860.

SIR: I am here to inform the citizens of this place of the following facts, and I have been requested to present them to you as Governor of the State:

The abolitionists, under command of Montgomery and Dr. Jennison, to the number of from 300 to 500, armed with Sharpe's rifles, dragoon sabres, navy revolvers, and bowie knives, have suddenly commenced a war of extreme ferocity on the law-abiding citizens of Southern Kansas, in the counties of Linn and Bourbon. These arms arrived by the wagon load at or near Mound City, about a month since, in boxes marked as donations for Kansas sufferers. They are all new.

Montgomery has been in Boston during the summer, and returned with plenty of money to enlist recruits.—Many of his men are newly imported. He has taken possession of Fort Scott and other towns on the border near the Missouri line. He has murdered Mr. Moore, a grand juror, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Samuel Scott, and Mr. Hinds, and obliged all the U. S. officers, including myself, to fly for our lives. His own expressed design in a public speech, as he said without concealment, is to keep possession of Fort Scott and other places near the missouri line, to prevent a fire in the rear, while de cleaned out Southwest Missouri of slaves. So far he has carried out literally his declared programme.

The citizens of Missouri on the Osage and Marmaton rivers, in Bates and Vernon, are flying from their homes into the interior. He boasts that he has money and arms to equip and sustain one thousand men. My Court was broken up by them—the United States Court for the Southern District—and I suspect that they have seized the records, and also the records of the Land Office, as he publicly declared he would do so.

Yours, &c., J. WILLIAMS,
U. S. District Judge of the Third Judicial District of Kansas Territory.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.

Gov. Stewart has issued orders to Brigadier General Frost, directing him to organize his command and hold himself in readiness to be called into service on the border to protect the citizens of Missouri against the depredations of Montgomery and his outlaws.

Gen. Harney commanding the military department of the West, leaves St. Louis for Ft. Leavenworth this afternoon on orders from the war department to assist in suppressing the disorders in Southern Kansas.

Advices from Warsaw, Mo., state, that Montgomery and his outlaws had invaded Missouri and was encamped near Taborville, in Vernon County.

It was reported that they had burned Ball's mill in that county, but the report was not credited.

A meeting was held at Warsaw last night at which Judge Williams the venerable Dist. Judge of Kansas made a statement of the troubles. He declared that Montgomery had received large supplies of munitions from New England shipped out as provisions for the sufferers in Kansas. That he has been preparing this raid for several months, having visited Boston last summer to solicit aid for it, and that Thaddeus Hyatt, somewhat distinguished of late, for his efforts to collect supplies for the starving settlers of the Territory, has been acting in concert with him. The outlaws are now well provided with Sharp's rifles and amunition in abundance and as they constitute a force several hundred strong, they are a formidable body. The greatest excitement prevails in the border counties of Missouri from the settled apprehension that Montgomery has determined to invade the State, plunder the towns and villages, murder all who oppose him and excite a servile insurrection.

Meetings are being held to organize military companies to repel the invasion.

Gov. Stewart has despatched a messenger to the border to ascertain the true state of affairs.

THE ST. LOUIS MILITARY departed on Sunday last for the border, to repel the supposed invasion. The expedition consisted of 600 men, divided as follows—1st regiment, 325 to 350; engineer corps, 100; dragoons, 75; battery, 40. This large militia force was called out by the Governor, under the supposition that Montgomery had entered the State, and was endeavoring to create an insurrection. The Missouri "Democrat" thinks the movement was hasty and unnecessary.—*Leav. Times.*

THE U. S. TROOPS IN MOTION—THE SHIELDS' GUARDS ORDERED OUT.—Yesterday, about 1 o'clock, two companies of mounted artillery, consisting of 180 men, besides the officers, with two cannons, fifteen train wagons, and the necessary teamsters, wagon masters, &c., passed through there, on their way to the "seat of war." They are to meet the detachments from Riley and Kearney, at Lawrence, whence they will proceed immediately in the direction of Fort Scott. Gov. Medary has also left here, on his way to the scene of the troubles. It is the intention to arrest all the men who were engaged in the lynching of Hines, Moore and others, and bring them to trial. A messenger has been sent for Judge Williams, and the term of Court for the Fort Scott District will be commenced at once.

Yesterday, Capt. Dan. McCook, of the Shields' Guards, received notice to put his command in marching order.—He forthwith called a meeting of the company, and it was unanimously resolved to go, in full force. Gen. Harney thinks that the services of the Guards will be required, and they will receive instructions to move, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made with the War Department, for equipments, rations, &c. Capt. McCook expects to bring into the field from 60 to 100 men.

Gen. Harney will leave here to-day, for Southern Kansas.

It has been deemed necessary to bring this large force into requisition, in order to restore peace in Southern Kansas. We hope that all measures to this end, will be dictated by calm and prudent counsels. The people of that section feel justly indignant at their treatment by the Federal Government, and nothing should be done which will unnecessarily increase that feeling. By pursuing a proper course, all offenders can be brought to trial and justice, without further violence and bloodshed.—*Leav. Times.*

Missouri Banks.

All the Missouri Banks have suspended specie payment. This has been rendered necessary by the pressure to which they have been subjected, in consequence of the panic that pervades financial circles, and the stoppage of some of the Southern Banks. Missouri currency has a sound basis, and will not suffer from this temporary suspension. The bankers and brokers of this city will receive it, as formerly.—*Leav. Times.*

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

CONSERVATIVE FEELING IN THE SOUTH.

MESSAGE OF THE S. C. GOVERNOR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.

There has been no official notification concerning the reported resignation of Chief Justice Taney as far as can be learned. There is no such information at the Attorney-General's office.

By a recent ratified treaty with the Kansas Indians, the intrusion upon their lands have been adjusted. These Indians are concentrated within defined limits, outside of which whites will be undisturbed. A few intruders are still on the Osage Reservation, but notice has been served to them to remove therefrom. Intruders on the Cherokee Neutral Lands have been forced to vacate them through the integrity of the Commissioner of Indian affairs.

Both Chambers of Congress are now in readiness for members; very few, however, of whom have yet arrived in Washington.

The old Senate Chamber—the improvements having been completed—will be occupied by the Supreme Court of the United States at its December cession.

The Government, to-day, received a dispatch from Minister Clay, stating he had, pusuant to instructions, demanded his passports and was on his way home. Shortly after this information to the Executive Committee, the Peruvian Minister to the United States was promptly furnished with his passports, and thus all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries is terminated. The amount of unadjusted claims in Peru on seizure and confiscation of the vessels Georgiana and Lizzie Thompson, is $150,000. Mr. Clay has been our Minister to Peru for nearly fourteen years.

The Treasury report will be a brief business document, merely rehearsing the operations of the Treasurer for the fiscal year, without making any special recommendation. The condition of its finances will be its most interesting feature. Immediate relief for the Trasury upon the meeting of Congress will be necessary to save the depatment from actual suspension. The warehouse system is found to be a great drawback on the Trasury at a time like the present, when large quantities of merchandize and payment of duties withheld. This experience has satisfied even Mr. Cobb, that it ought to be abolished.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 27.

A citizens' meeting, composed of all parties, last night, passed minority resolutions deploring the election of a President upon sectional issues, and declaring that Kentucky has a common interest with all slaveholding States; that she does not dispair of justice within the Union, as both Houses of Congress will be opposed to the Executive; that Kentucky will insist upon the repeal of Northern statutes nullifying the Fugi-Slave Law, appealing to the Southern States not to desert the common cause of the South within the Union, and resolving that Kentucky will stand by the Union till aggressions on her Constitutional rights become more intolerable than revolution.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., 26.

The Senate Bank Bill passed the House by 93 to 27. A veto is expected, but the bill will probably pass over the veto.

AUGUSTA, GA., 26.

Hon. A. H. Stephens and Dr. Perkins have been unanimously chosen as delegates to the State Convention from Taliaferro County. Mr. Stephens made a charecteristis conversative speech.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.

An association, calling themselves Southern Volunteers, displayed the Palmetto flag from their place of meeting to-day. A large crowd were attracted by the novelty of the thing, and the flag was greeted with groans and hisses from the crowd, and with plaudits from the volunteers. Capt. Jones, of the bark Isabel, also displayed the Palmetto flag from the mast head of his vessel this morning, when all the ships in the vicinity immediately ran up the stars and stripes.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 27.

The Legislature has just read, for the first time, a bill to arm the State, and to raise $400,000 for that purpose. Tenders of aid from other States continue to come to the Governor, and so strong and universal is the feeling that the moment that the command shall have been given 70,000 soldiers, within her own boundaries, from mountains to sea, will come forward to the defence of South Carolina, and they all would sooner die than see the State a subjugated province and passively submit to the continuance of Northern encroachments on her right. The Governor will send in his message at one o'clock to-morrow. He will recommend that the Legislrture should, to some extent, encourage and foster direct trade with Europe and the continent, by taking upon itself part of the losses which might flow from the establishment of direct trade, and to this end a proposition of some citizens of Charleston to establish a line of steamers between that port and Liverpool is favorably thought of.

In the event of traitors arrising in the State after she shall have asserted her sovereignty, it is probable he will advise some legislation more particularly defining treason to the State and settling the punishment for that offience. It is believed that he will recomend that a law be passed, punishing summarily and severely and heavily, perhaps with death, any person who circulates incendiarry documents, avows himself an Abolishionist, or in any way endeavors to incite slaves to insurrestion or insubordination, and that South Carolina shall bind herself to take 50,000 worth of arms, annually, for five years, from Major Ripley, in accordance with the proposition of that gentleman, and that negotiations be entered into between South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, to fix upon a site for an armory. He will probably recommend what he Legislature had already anticipated him in—that is, to arm the State at the earliest practicable period, so as to prepare for the first act on the part of the Federal Government.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 26.

A grand Mass meeting of all those who are in favor of the Union, will be held at Fincastle on the second Monday in December.

IT is announced that Mrs. Lincoln will take with her to the White House her sister, Mrs. Miriam Edwards, of Springfield, Ill., said to be an educated and accomplished lady, and a good looking niece about eighteen years old.

Encounter with a Buffalo.

We learn that Mr. Drake, residing on the Mission Creek settlement, Waubaunsee county, had a sinular adventure and narrow escape from death a few weeks since, while hunting buffalo. He was suddenly confronted by a huge bull, and had barely time to discharge a heavy pistol into him, and spring to one side, to escape his horns. Being wounded, the animal was of course furious, and charged with great fierceness, though at random. Being very quick and athletic, Mr. Drake succeeded in jumping upon the animal's back, as the best way to avoid the thrusts of his horns. Here he was enabled not only to hold on by the long hair, but to use his bowie knife to such purpose among the short ribs as to bring the monster to the ground, when he was duly dispatched, and a trophy taken from him which will always remind Mr. Drake of his daring adventure and narrow escape.—*Topeka Tribune.*

AN EDITOR'S DUTIES.—Every judicious and observant man will concur in the following views, presented by the editor of one of the best conducted journals in the Old Dominion, the Alexandria *Gazette.*

Many people estimate the ability of a newspaper, and the industry and talents of its editor, by the quantity of the editorial matter which it contains. It is comparatively an easy task for a frothy writer to pour out daily columns of *words—words*, on any and all subjects. His ideas may flow 'In one weak, washy, everlasting flood," and his command of language may enable him to string them together like bunches of onions, and yet his paper may be a meager and poor concern. But what is the labor and the toil of such a man who displays his "leadeed matter" never so largely, to that imposed on the judicious, well-informed editor, who exercises his vocation with an hourly consciousness of its responsibilities and devotes himself to the conduct of his paper with the same care and assiduity that a lawyer bestows upon a suit, or a human physician upon a patient, without regard to show or display? Indeed, the *mere writing* part of editing a paper, is but a small portion of the work. The care, the time employed in selecting, is far more important; and the tact of a good editor is better shown by his selections than anything else; and that we all know is half the battle. But, as we have said, an editor ought to be estimated, and his labor understood and appreciated, by the general conduct of his paper—its temper—its uniform, consistent course—its paincipies—its aims—its manliness—its dignity—its poopriety. To preserve these as they should be preserved, is enough to occupy fully the time and attention of any man. If to this be added a general supervision of the newspaper establishment, which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is how they get time to *write at all.*

New Advertisements.

NOTICE!

EDWARD HIATT will take notice that he has been sued by James M Hands, before Samuel A. Coffman, a Justice of the Peace in Kaw Township, Jefferson County, Kansas Territory, to recover the sum of four dollars due said James M. Hands, from said Edward Hyatt, and that he must appear and answer the petition of the said J. M. Hands before the 12th day of January 1861 or the same will be taken for confessed and judgment rendered thereon accordingly by

S. A. COFFMAN, J. P.

Nov. 28-21-6w-d3,50.

NOTICE!

EDWARD HIATT will take notice that he has been sued by Lot A. Patty, before Samuel A. Coffman, a Justice of the Peace in Kaw Township, Jefferson County, Kansas Territory, to recover the sum of forty one and thirty one hundredth dollars with interest, at the rate of twenty per cent per annum, from the second day of September 1859 due said Patty upon a promissory note executed to him by said Edward Hiatt Sept. 1st 1859 due one day after date. And unless the said Hiatt answers the petition filed in the case by said Patty before the 12th day of January A. D. 1861 the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered thereon accordingly by

S. A. COFFMAN, J. P.

Nov. 28 21-6w-d3,50.

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J. W. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

APPRAISEMENT NOTICE.

Territory of Kansas,
County of Jefferson.
John Atkison
vs
William W. Atkison.

William W. Atkison, you are hereby notified that I will on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1860, levy and upon appraise the South-west quarter of Section thirty-four, (34) Township eight, (8) of Range eighteen, (18) of the Delaware Trust Lands to satisfy an Execution in my hands in favor of John Atkison sued against William W. Atkison. J. F. HINTON, Sheriff.

Nov. 21-20-3w-3d.