



WM. J. OSBORN, WM. H. ADAMS, EDITORS.

LEAVENWORTH, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1854.

INTRODUCTORY.

The establishment of the first press in a Territory is always an important and interesting event; and this we feel to be peculiarly so, in the establishment of one in the Territory of Kansas.

We commence our efforts under a combination of circumstances, peculiarly interesting and exciting, and therefore great wisdom, prudence and moderation are indispensable in conducting a press at this time and in this place; more, indeed, of these qualities are needed than we profess to have. At the same time, the qualities of truth, honesty and firmness, were never more requisite on the part of journalists than at this time.

Our course shall be straight-forward, open, undisguised, repudiating alike, on the one hand, violence and ultraism, in the defence and advocacy of our principles; and on the other, every form and species of Machiavelian policy that substitutes craft, cunning, duplicity and falsehood, for truth, honesty and manly fairness and integrity—a policy as crooked as the course of the serpent, and whose principles are as poisonous as the virus of its fangs.

As honest journalists we deem it necessary to define our positions and declare our political creed. We are Democrats, and will advocate and defend the well established and long tried principles of that democracy, which has conducted our country to the elevated station she holds among the nations of the earth—that has made her the wonder and admiration of the world, and the dread of tyrants.

We will also defend to the utmost of our abilities the constitution, the laws and the institutions of our country, firmly believing, that with the preservation of the same is identified the preservation of our union and our liberties. We will, therefore, oppose all fanatical and factious movements, in every quarter—of every name and on every pretext, that opposes itself to that constitution, those laws and institutions.

Subscribing with all our hearts to the true and safe democratic doctrine, that the majority shall rule, that its will and decisions shall be the supreme law of the land—we will oppose steadfastly all endeavors to counteract the same, and count those as enemies, who will not submit thereto, when legally and constitutionally declared.

As pioneers of the press in this new and beautiful Territory, we will carefully watch over her interests, defend her rights, advocate her claims and endeavor to promote her interests and welfare. Believing that an intelligent and moral press is a powerful agent in elevating the character of a people, in correcting and purifying public sentiment, we will do our utmost to make our paper an efficient instrument in that behalf. We look for favor and assistance in our labors, to the friends of virtue, law and order, and to the lovers of our country and her glorious constitution.

OSBORN & ADAMS.

To EXCHANGES.—Those papers to which we send the present number, are requested to forward to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas their first issue after the receipt

of the first number of the Herald to many old friends and prominent citizens in various States, and hope that all will become subscribers and exert themselves in our behalf. We will forward the higher prices for advertisements on the receipt of two that if half of the price shall occupy our columns will be acquired by pre-emption local interests and news of which they would be gainers. But we will not operate if the right of entry and pre-emption is denied. Settlers would turn in another direction. There are other localities, which have been removed from before the surveys would be completed, and Broadway, that time settlements would have great growth in those other localities.

population would concentrate below our office, our enterprising elements of citizenry W. S. Murphy and the land of the Delaware Scruggs have erected a fine steam improved, would not which is ready for sawing. G. to the purchaser. From contracted for the building of a by, it then appears very doubtful, to say the least, that the Delaware, acting through the company, intended to obstruct the right of pre-emption. Admitting, however, that this was the case, it is well known in the treaty, and that its stipulations do conflict with the statute before quoted, which is to have the precedence.

(There is of course no question as to the completeness of thecession. The deed has been signed, sealed and delivered. In the words of the learned attorney General the legal title domain and jurisdiction are in the United States.) To make this matter entirely plain two points require discussion.

1st. Is an act of Congress superior to an Indian treaty? 2d. Did Congress intend to authorize pre-emption titles in the Delaware lands?

General Cushing does not state the relative authority of this treaty and an act of Congress.

Our Paper and Ourselves.

We have no apologies to make for the appearance of our paper, as we flatter ourselves that it needs none. We are certainly fortunate in that respect, commencing as we have done with new material, new press and without access to any other printing office. All the type of the present number of the Herald has been set under an elm tree in the city of Leavenworth. Ourselves and our compositors have been, like the Patriarchs of old, "dwellers in tents" for the last two weeks. During that time we have had almost every variety of weather, heat and cold, rain and dazzling sun-shine, mists, fogs and thunder-storms. In addition to these duties and difficulties, we have packed wood, built fires, cooked for ourselves, fought mosquitoes and slept on prairie hay on the ground. We have at the same time superintended the building of a substantial office, which is now nearly completed, and done our best to entertain and give information to the crowds of visitors, who have thronged our young city. Our selections have been made, our editorials written, our proof read, sitting on the ground with a big shingle on our knee for a table. Think of this, ye editors, in your easy chairs and well furnished sanctuaries, and cease to grumble.

We had the pleasure, a few days since, of a visit from our friends, SAMUEL J. FISCH, Editor of the *Western Reporter*, and IRA F. BIRD, Esq., in our *sanctum sanctorum*. They appeared very much astonished at our office, which, by the way, is under an elm tree, but they seemed very much pleased with our "black bottle."

At the meeting of the Squatters of Kansas, held at Salt Creek September 1st, 1854, it was resolved to hold a meeting at Leavenworth on the 29th inst. relative to the Delaware lands and to enable the Squatters who have settled upon said lands to petition the President of the United States to modify the treaty recently made with the Indians so that those lands will be subject to pre-emption.

Town of Leavenworth. It may not be improper, for us at this time, to give a brief description of the origin, location, present and future prospects of our young and flourishing town. It was originally taken up, or claimed, by citizens of Missouri, about the last of May 1854, immediately after the passage of the "Douglas Kansas and Nebraska Bill." The original claimants supposed that there would eventually be a Town at Fort Leavenworth, and they desired to get as near said Town as possible. Several other squatters immediately settled around and back of them. There was a variety of conflicting claims, as to the time their separate claims were made. It was soon ascertained that Fort Leavenworth would probably not be abandoned as a military post for a number of years. The Squatters on the present town site, and the claims adjoining, to avoid all difficulty among themselves, and for the mutual benefit of each and all of them, called a meeting and concluded to form an association, composed of 32 members, with a Constitution and By Laws, to elect suitable officers, and to lay off a town site to be called "Leavenworth." The original claimants on the town site then relinquished all their right and title to the association. The Trustees of the Association immediately commenced clearing the ground of the almost impenetrable growth of underbrush which covered almost the entire tract of three hundred and twenty acres, the number proposed to be laid off. This was a long and very tedious job, during the hot summer months occupying the entire time from about the middle of June to a day or two since, a large number of hands were employed and no expense spared to push the work vigorously forward. The company have already expended about \$2,400, in preparing the ground, great credit is due to the untiring energy of the Trustees, and the ready aid furnished by the members of the Association. For the past ten days Maj. F. Hawn, Engineer, has been engaged surveying and laying off the town, and opening the streets which will probably be completed by the 15th or 20th inst. A few weeks since the association determined to divide the stock, or Town interest into one hundred and seventy-five shares. Each of the thirty-two members to have five shares, and the remaining fifteen shares to remain in the hands of the Trustees, to be disposed of as they might deem best for the interests of the Town. We learn from the Secretary H. Miles Moore, Esq. of Weston, that fifty shares have been sold to different persons, not only in Missouri and this Territory, but in Virginia, Kentucky and other States, only three of which have been disposed of by the Trustees. The remainder have been sold by the individual members, at prices varying from \$200 to \$500, a large number at the latter price, amounting to about the sum of \$18,000 mostly cash in hand, the balance on thirty and sixty days. The Town is situated one mile and a half below Fort Leavenworth. In the language of the advertisement for the sale of lots on the 9th of October, 1854. "It is scarcely necessary to speak of the Beauty of Fort Leavenworth, or the surrounding country, for its peculiar advantages for a great commercial city have been known, by all who have ever ascended the Missouri River to this ancient Fort. The town joins the Military Reserve, and has a rock bound front on the River, with a gradual ascent, and gentle undulation for miles around. This beautiful place is destined to be the Capital and Metropolis of the rich and fertile Territory of Kansas, no one who knows anything of its geographical position, or of the country surrounding it can doubt. It will be the starting point for the Caravans of emigrants and merchandise to New Mexico, Utah, California and Oregon for centuries, or until a Rail-Road is constructed to those distant States. The western terminus of this road must be at Leavenworth." We have already a Steam Saw Mill, a Printing Office, several Stores, a Large Hotel, Boarding House; Warehouse, and many other public dwellings, so that we are well prepared to receive the thousands of emigrants, who are daily flocking to this beautiful spot. A large number of persons have already settled on the town site, and the prospect is very bright.

Kansas Territory.

As the settlement of this territory is occupying a large space of the public mind, through-out the United States, we cannot better employ our columns, than in giving a brief outline of its geography, soil and productions. The boundaries, as given in the late organizing Kansas are as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-sixth; thence following said boundary westward to the base boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning."

These limits give an extent of about 210 miles from North to South, and about 450 miles from East to West, making an area of nearly 140,000 square miles. The Missouri river, for a distance of one hundred and fifty miles including its meanderings, forms the North Eastern boundary of the Territory; that is, commencing four or five miles above the mouth of the Big Nemaha and running with the Missouri river to a point near or perhaps at the mouth of the Kansas. The Kansas river from the junction of the Smoky Hill and Republican Forks flows almost due East for 180 miles, and divides the Territory for that distance into two parts nearly equal. Almost all the tributaries of the Kansas flow into it from the North side, and their general course is from North and North West to South and South East. These tributaries are very numerous, the most important of which are the Grasshoppers, the Big Vermillion, Little Vermillion, Big Blue, Little Blue, the Republican, and Solomon's Forks. Nine tenths of the waters of the Kansas are received from its North side. The lands in the vicinity of these streams and their numerous branches are well wooded with a heavy growth of oak, black walnut, hickory, and other valuable timber. The soil of both prairie and timber is a miracle of fertility, being the rich dark mould known as "mulattoe land." The waters of these streams are pure and clear, running over pebbly beds, and affording a constant and almost unlimited water power.

In the extreme Northern part of the Territory there are some fine streams flowing into the Missouri, among which are Independence creek, Wolf River, and a portion of the Big Nemaha and all its tributaries from the South. These too are well timbered and have a constant supply of water contributed by thousands of never-falling springs. An easy access to the immense bodies of timber on the Missouri, will afford incalculable advantages in building up towns and cities, and opening farms in the portion of the Territory adjacent to that river. The soil of the entire Northern half of the Territory for 150 miles West from the Missouri is of the very best quality and as well supplied with timber as any prairie country of equal extent. For pure spring water it will rival any portion of the U. S. This is the region of country that for some years past has excited the cupidity of the frontiersmen, and more recently that of the California emigrants. Its fame has gone abroad through every neighborhood in our broad land, as an almost fabulous paradise.

On the South side of the Kansas River, the Waukareusa is the only tributary of note, the general course of which is nearly parallel with that stream. The dividing ridge between the waters of the Kansas and the Arkansas, is very near the former. The Waukareusa is well timbered and will afford some water power. Almost the whole of this region is drained by the minor tributaries of the Arkansas, and Osage. These are small, remote from each other, destitute of timber, and frequently dry. Immediately below the mouth of Kansas, the Eastern boundary line of Territory, leaves the Missouri River, and runs due South. In the angle formed by this line and the Kansas is the Shawnee's permanent reservation of 200,000 acres, embracing all the good timber and choice land for forty miles up that stream. The Osages, Kansas and other Indian tribes also have large reservations in the Eastern portion of the Territory South of Kansas, which circumstance will retard for some time the settlement of that region. Along the North side of the Kansas, the Wyandottes and Delawares have a reservation ten miles wide and extending forty miles up that stream. The soil in the South half of the Territory varies greatly in quality. A narrow strip of land on the Kansas and Waukareusa is good and well covered with timber, while those on the tributaries of Osage and Neosho, are thin, gravelly and badly timbered. The country suitable for cultivation South of the Kansas extends out about one hundred miles from the Eastern boundary, including the Shawnee's reservation.

All these facts, in connection with the great advantages the navigation of the Missouri for nine months of the year will give to the Northern half of the Territory, will throw the great centre of its business and population considerably north of Kansas River. The great military road, used by the Government, for the transportation of supplies to the posts in New Mexico, on the Arkansas and Fort Riley on the Kansas, is on the North side of that stream and is said by those best acquainted with the different routes, to be forty miles shorter than any other. The Kansas River is navigable for a small class of boats for a month or more in the spring, but will not afford sufficient facilities of transportation for the country upon its banks.

The Government posts, and the Santa Fe, Utah, California and Oregon trains will offer an excellent market for the surplus grain and stock produced in the Territory, for years to come. Besides these, the Indian tribes will be large consumers of the agricultural products of Kansas. Under the present treaty they will receive larger quantities of goods, and will continue to labor with them in our Territory.

The soil on the Missouri, between the tributaries in the northern part of the Territory, for 150 miles west, is admirably adapted to the growth of hemp, being the rich, porous "mulattoe" mould. The peculiar nature of this soil makes it very desirable for farming. In 1853, wet seasons the water sinks readily into its almost boundless depths and leaves the surface dry enough for the plough in a short period after the heaviest fall of rain. For this reason it was almost entirely unproductive in its vicinity, in 1854, the springs that issue from the soil are clear and pure, and the water is so soft and sweet that it is said to be the best in the Territory.

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dry drought. The same soil produces corn, wheat, oats and the cultivated grasses in the highest perfection.

Our space forbids a further consideration of this subject in the present number; we shall continue to report, in our future issues, until we have given our readers at distance, whatever information we possess or can acquire in regard to Kansas Territory.

Frightful Massacre by the Sioux.

By the express which arrived here on the 5th inst., from Fort Laramie, Nebraska, we have the details of a most appalling tragedy. Somewhere about the 13th of August one of the Sioux Indians deliberately shot an ox in the team of an emigrant. Previous to this malicious act, depredations had been committed by parties of the tribe on the helpless traveler. The commander of the Fort, Lieut. Fleming, in the absence of Capt. Ketchum, under these circumstances felt bound to notice these outrages by bringing the offender to justice.—The chief asserted that if a force was sent out the culprit should be delivered up.

Accordingly on the 19th Lieut. Gratian was ordered out to arrest him with a detachment of twenty privates, a Sergeant, Corporal and interpreter. On arriving at the Indian camp he refused to be given up and stood forth to fight. After one shot from his arrow the soldiers were ordered to fire. The Indians in camp, of whom there were several hundred, then participated in the fight and it is said that in less than five minutes the whole detachment, including the fearless and determined GRATIAN were slaughtered. Only one Indian fell; he was a chief—the great Bear. The remote but certain cause of this melancholy affair, we are assured, was the want of adequate military force at the garrison.

We have information that Gov. Reeder, and the Territorial officers will arrive in Kansas on or about the 5th of October.

The crowded condition of our columns has compelled us to lay over notices we had prepared, of our promising neighbors, Atchison and Kickapoo city.

We understand that the members of the Leavenworth Association propose at their public sales on the 9th October, to dispose of a moiety only of their lots, and to proceed on their own account with improvements on the remainder.

They will have, therefore, a common interest with the purchasers in the acquisition of a perfect title from the Government at the earliest possible date. The Trustees will be supplied with an ample capital, and will use energetically all legitimate means to accomplish this end.

As a farther pledge to purchasers of the good faith of the Association, the Trustees are required to keep the proceeds of public sales of lots deposited with good security in Saint Louis, until a perfect title is secured; in default of which the money is to be refunded to purchasers.

(The characteristic energy and progressiveness of the American citizen, is no where more strikingly exhibited, than among the Western Pioneers. This field of operation being amply large enough, for a full development of all the energies of mind, and body, both are taxed to their utmost extent, and every thing is made to yield, to that unconquerable spirit, which seems to be part of the nature of every American, and which, has so indelibly impressed itself upon every thing, we see around us. It annihilates time and space, surmounts every obstacle, and accomplishes, the most herculean undertaking, with the same rapidity and apparent ease, that the most common, every day business affairs are dispatched. Nothing appears to appal it, nothing too stupendous, to make it shy off, it grasps every thing, turns every thing to advantage, and makes nature itself, yield to its indomitable perseverance, and run as messenger, of its thought. Forest and wilderness, alike disappear before its continual and onward march, and cities, towns, churches, schoolhouses, academies, and colleges, spring up in their stead, as if by magic, at a rate which actually astonishes the most progressive among us. Railroads are substituted for the winding foot-ways of the burdened pack-horse, and the iron steam steed is substituted for the slow, lumbering, richly laden with commerce, and the inexhaustible productions of the country, before time has had a chance, to obliterate the moccasined foot prints of the original red proprietors of the soil. (Such is the case with Kansas and such is the spirit which has seized upon her and which is destined ere long to raise her to a position among her sister States which will be truly enviable in the highest degree.) For that she will be a State of this Glorious Union before twelve months is a fixed fact. The mandate has gone forth from her five thousand freemen who have already within the last few months planted their vine and fig tree upon her soil, and from the many thousands more, who are daily flocking within her borders, from every portion of the Union to enjoy the inestimable blessings of free government, guaranteed to them by the constitution, and recognized by the Douglas Kansas Nebraska bill; and to secure for themselves a home in the most beautiful, high and fertile country that the sun of heaven has ever shone upon.

Mail Routes &c.

Reeside & Co., have failed to fulfil their contract for carrying the mail from Fort Leavenworth to Weston. The only route that has been returned on that route since the letting of the contract has been rendered by Kimball and Moore, but since they have ceased carrying the mail, none is received or sent, except by private individuals. There is a mail carried on horseback from the Fort to the town of Kansas, but we need a coach on that route. Contractors would find that a profitable road during the coming winter. Let us have a daily route from this place to Weston. It would be a good speculation, for some prompt, attentive man, to run a two-horse hack from Weston to this City.

A large number of hands are engaged in cutting out the streets of this city.

The population of this city is nearly as follows:—99 men, 1 woman, and 0 babies. Total 100.

For the Kansas Herald.

How to Build a State.

The most important duties devolve upon the settlers of a new territory. On their prudence, their wisdom and patriotism, depends in a great degree, the future prosperity of the State. They give the State a start, as the father gives his son an outfit in life. It is about as easy to give it a start in the right direction, as in the wrong, and in the end the advantage cannot be measured.

The very excellent and democratic definition which the great Roman Orator has given of a State, that it is "the union of multitude cemented by an agreement in what is right and a participation in what is useful", shows that its institutions are at the bottom of all social happiness and political security. Consider then the responsibility which rests upon the settlers of Kansas, for their example as citizens and their influence as voters. It falls to our lot to lay the foundations of a common-wealth in the last half of the nineteenth century. May we not hope to gather instruction from the experience of others, and improve on the past? He who intends to erect a costly edifice searches for all the improvements which architectural skill has devised, that it may be as spacious and durable as possible. Seldom in such a pursuit will he suffer his prejudices to dictate him, but with an honest zeal for the best result he takes a candid view of every proposition, whether it comes from A. B. or C. Of course in laying the foundations of a State, no man should be actuated by less disinterested motives. Nor in a work of such transcendent importance should he for a moment take counsel of his prejudices—but of his reason, his calm deliberate judgment. Neither will any man expect that his individual wishes can be followed in all things. To say that my opinion and my preferences shall be carried out in every particular is absurd; for no set of men ever did nor never can succeed in establishing right laws for a State without yielding up some of their preferences, and conceding somewhat to the wishes of others. Look at the framers of our national constitution! were they not the wisest and most patriotic men of their age? And yet at one stage of their deliberations there was a prospect of the most fearful failure. It was not till they were influenced by a spirit of concession that they were able to complete that scheme of government which has surpassed all others in perfection, and has thus far sustained our glorious Union. There is no safer example for us to follow, than the conduct of those men. For, to use the words of Franklin, they united in carrying into operation what appeared to be for the general welfare of the whole people.

The act of Congress establishing this territory, incorporates a new principle, or rather revives an old one—that the people of Kansas have a right to adopt such institutions as, under the constitution, may suit them. A greater responsibility is thus thrown upon us. The entire country is watching our movements. Let us show that this great principle is safe in our hands, that we are worthy the confidence thus reposed in us, and that we are not unable to bear the responsibility. Every resident of the territory who is qualified to vote at the first election should reflect carefully upon the measures he is willing to sanction. His vote is of vast consequence, for it will materially influence the present interests and future destiny of a great and populous State. Let him recollect that he is intrusted with a sacred duty, and that he must be answerable to his own conscience and his God for its faithful discharge.

Being engaged in an enterprise so difficult and momentous, we should willingly receive and fully weigh the suggestions which our brethren in all parts of the country may offer us. Yet as independent Americans, with a just respect for ourselves we should reject all impudent counsels, and view with indifference all threats and intimidations, whether they come from the East or the West, the North or the South. As we are to establish institutions for Kansas and not for any other territory or State we should steadily maintain those, and none only which will advance her welfare and secure her permanent glory.

President Pierce vetoed the "River and Harbor Bill in the gross, and will in December, give his reason at length, as time was not sufficient before Congress adjourned, as it passed only a day or two before—although it passed a democratic Congress, still it must be said that many of its provisions were entirely at variance with what is known and understood to be the orthodoxy of the party, from the days of Jefferson, to Jackson, and from him to Mr. Polk, from him to the present distinguished Executive, who is determined not to lose sight of the teachings and precepts of his illustrious predecessors. It may have a temporary effect upon some local elections, but ultimately it will confirm and establish the party, and again crown it with success! Of this there is no doubt Sir! It may be defeated and overwhelmed, but it will rise again glorious and triumphant from the ruins that have covered it! Bagg is elected Governor of North Carolina, he is not the famous Capt. Bragg, that gave the Mexicans "more grape" but his brother, and from the way he slayed the whigs "down South" I should think he had been in the war, at least he had seen cannon from the slaughter he made! A little more grape Capt. Bragg.

Well, all our old friends and many well-wishers here are well and hearty—capable of receiving and dispensing their rations.—Your very distinguished friend Gov. Marcy, has been slightly indisposed, but is at his post again, which he fills with such singular ability. During his indisposition and subsequent temporary absence from his post, and in the absence of the Assistant Secretary of State, A. Dudley Mann, now in Europe, the duties of Secretary of State have been discharged by William Hunter.

President Pierce is a man, and however much factionists and sinners may rave or reproach, he is beloved by the people, and will return to private life with scarcely less honor than Jefferson, Jackson, each of whom were slandered, defamed much more than himself. I shall expect to receive your paper in time, and we look anxiously and hope for your success, your known energy, enterprise justify our expectations, hope, the child of flattering prophecy, pers days of usefulness and honor to pardon our mistakes, and we will try better next time. Yours faithfully,

WASHINGTON CITY, August 10, 1854. Mr. Editor, Dear Sir: In obedience to our wish, and in accordance with a promise made you at your departure from this City to the "Far West", the theatre of your youthful and useful enterprise, we propose to say a few words only. A word from home, or from those with whom we had associated is always pleasant, for it is a little history of love, an embodiment of affection, and goes to our heart and touches the tender and sympathetic cords of our better nature! I always love to hear from home—home that loved spot to which cling all our memories, and around which cluster our affections, especially when far away from it. To you, then and to your readers then, it may not be unpleasant to hear from the remote parts of the country, and particularly from the National Capitol—the heart of the Republic, in obedience to whose throbbing the whole nation beats in unison, and by which even the world is sensibly affected. Congress adjourned according to its "resolution" on the 4th August, and the Representatives of the people and the States, took a speedy exit from here, where for nearly nine months they were ardently engaged in a legislative capacity, in providing for the wants of the States and the Territories, and exerting and giving existence to others. Nebraska and your own Kansas are now open for settlement, and every man is invited without duress or restraint. The southern common title and a common interest in a new commonwealth, and thus give additional evidence that freedom or republicanism is not bound or restricted to any place or by any artificial boundary, but that it travels with man wherever he goes, unless chained or fettered by some despotism or oppression! To you, the pioneers of States, have in every age of the world, been given praise and honor—and to you indeed it rightfully belongs.—To you, as to the mother, is committed the care and culture of an infant Empire, whose character and figure in the world will greatly depend upon its "bringing up" its education—to the press especially is committed much of the controlling influence that shall direct and fashion the character of the people—it should, therefore, always be just, liberal and magnanimous—founding itself upon the supreme law—and fortifying itself by the just principle and teachings of the Constitution against all attacks, whether insidiously or openly and violently made. Sir, you must not suspect me of any inclination to dictate or direct you; for your own wisdom and discretion will I am sure be sufficient; I only speak in general terms.

Mr. Editor, Dear Sir:

In obedience to our wish, and in accordance with a promise made you at your departure from this City to the "Far West", the theatre of your youthful and useful enterprise, we propose to say a few words only. A word from home, or from those with whom we had associated is always pleasant, for it is a little history of love, an embodiment of affection, and goes to our heart and touches the tender and sympathetic cords of our better nature! I always love to hear from home—home that loved spot to which cling all our memories, and around which cluster our affections, especially when far away from it. To you, then and to your readers then, it may not be unpleasant to hear from the remote parts of the country, and particularly from the National Capitol—the heart of the Republic, in obedience to whose throbbing the whole nation beats in unison, and by which even the world is sensibly affected. Congress adjourned according to its "resolution" on the 4th August, and the Representatives of the people and the States, took a speedy exit from here, where for nearly nine months they were ardently engaged in a legislative capacity, in providing for the wants of the States and the Territories, and exerting and giving existence to others. Nebraska and your own Kansas are now open for settlement, and every man is invited without duress or restraint. The southern common title and a common interest in a new commonwealth, and thus give additional evidence that freedom or republicanism is not bound or restricted to any place or by any artificial boundary, but that it travels with man wherever he goes, unless chained or fettered by some despotism or oppression! To you, the pioneers of States, have in every age of the world, been given praise and honor—and to you indeed it rightfully belongs.—To you, as to the mother, is committed the care and culture of an infant Empire, whose character and figure in the world will greatly depend upon its "bringing up" its education—to the press especially is committed much of the controlling influence that shall direct and fashion the character of the people—it should, therefore, always be just, liberal and magnanimous—founding itself upon the supreme law—and fortifying itself by the just principle and teachings of the Constitution against all attacks, whether insidiously or openly and violently made. Sir, you must not suspect me of any inclination to dictate or direct you; for your own wisdom and discretion will I am sure be sufficient; I only speak in general terms.

President Pierce vetoed the "River and Harbor Bill in the gross, and will in December, give his reason at length, as time was not sufficient before Congress adjourned, as it passed only a day or two before—although it passed a democratic Congress, still it must be said that many of its provisions were entirely at variance with what is known and understood to be the orthodoxy of the party, from the days of Jefferson, to Jackson, and from him to Mr. Polk, from him to the present distinguished Executive, who is determined not to lose sight of the teachings and precepts of his illustrious predecessors. It may have a temporary effect upon some local elections, but ultimately it will confirm and establish the party, and again crown it with success! Of this there is no doubt Sir! It may be defeated and overwhelmed, but it will rise again glorious and triumphant from the ruins that have covered it! Bagg is elected Governor of North Carolina, he is not the famous Capt. Bragg, that gave the Mexicans "more grape" but his brother, and from the way he slayed the whigs "down South" I should think he had been in the war, at least he had seen cannon from the slaughter he made! A little more grape Capt. Bragg.

Well, all our old friends and many well-wishers here are well and hearty—capable of receiving and dispensing their rations.—Your very distinguished friend Gov. Marcy, has been slightly indisposed, but is at his post again, which he fills with such singular ability. During his indisposition and subsequent temporary absence from his post, and in the absence of the Assistant Secretary of State, A. Dudley Mann, now in Europe, the duties of Secretary of State have been discharged by William Hunter.

President Pierce is a man, and however much factionists and sinners may rave or reproach, he is beloved by the people, and will return to private life with scarcely less honor than Jefferson, Jackson, each of whom were slandered, defamed much more than himself. I shall expect to receive your paper in time, and we look anxiously and hope for your success, your known energy, enterprise justify our expectations, hope, the child of flattering prophecy, pers days of usefulness and honor to pardon our mistakes, and we will try better next time. Yours faithfully,

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