Kansas Weekly Herald.

Two Dollars — 'Our Whole Country.' — In Advance.

BY OSBORN & ADAMS, LEAVENWORTH, K. T., SEPTEMBER 22, 1854. VOLUME 1---NUMBER 2.

THE HERALD.

THE KANSAS HERALD,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY

OSBORN & ADAMS,

WM. J. OSBORN. WM. H. ADAMS.

Publication Office, in Herald Building, on Levee, 2 doors below Corner Broadway.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1 Copy, one year in advance	$2 00
3 Copies, to one address, one year	5 00
5 Copies, " " " "	8 00
10 Copies, " " " "	15 00
20 Copies, " " " "	25 00
50 Copies, " " " "	50 00

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One square, (12 lines) first insertion	$1 00
One " each additional insertion,	50
One " 3 months,	5 00
One " 6 "	9 00
One " 12 "	15 00
One-fourth column, one year,	25 00
One-half " " "	40 00
One " " "	70 00
Announcing candidates, [in advance,]	5 00

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From the Easton Argus.

How the Appointments are Received

There is no better evidence of the popularity of the President's selection of the territorial officers, than the unanimity with which they are received by the democratic press throughout the country. We have yet to open the first democratic paper, that does not speak of the nominees in favorable terms, The N .York *Tribune*, of course condemns them, as it does every act of he administration. We extract from some of our exchanges the following complimentary notices of the appointment of our townsman, A. H. REEDER, as Governor of Kansas.

From the Monroe Democrat.

GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.—The appointment of A. H. REEDER, Esq., as Governor of the newly erected Territory of Kansas, receives as it deserves, universal commendation from the entire press of the Commonwealth. Mr. Reeder's career as an attorney has placed him on the catalogue of distinguished lawyers of the State; and his bold, manly and elequent advocacy of Democratic principles, has endeared him to every member of the party. Aside from the legal and political sphere, he possesses all the noble virtues and genetous principles of a man. He will carry with him to his new constituency, the hearty "God speed you," and a "hope for the future' of every member of the glorious "old Tenth Legion."

From the Democratic Expositor.

Mr. REEDER is one of the first class lawyers in the Commonwealth. He is a man of commanding talents, uninpeachable character, and possessed of abilities well calculated to adorn any station in which he may be placed. We shall regret to lose so eloquent and able a man from the ranks of our party in this State, but we feel assured that he will give ample satisfacion to those over whose destinies he will be called to preside in Kansas, and conduct himself in a manner which will reflect credit upon himself and upon the country.

From th Luzerne Union.

GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.—A. H. Reeder, Esq., of Easton Pa., has received the appointment of Governor of Kansas. We were in hopes that this apointment would have been conferred upon a talented, deserving and worthy gentleman of our town, but like all our hopes connected with political matters, they are eve doomed to turn to ashes upon the lips. Aide from the gentleman alluded to, there s no other person in the State that we would rather have seen appointed than Mr. Reeder. He is one of the ablest Lawyers in Pennsylvania, a gentleman of unyielding integrity. We hold him in the highest esteem, and notwithstanding our domestic disappointment, cannot help congratulating him personally on his good fortune. When good men and true are placed in powir, we graciously yield personal preference

From the Philadelphia Argus.

The Territorial Appointments.—The appointments for the new Territories of Nebraska and Kansas are well chosen. The selection of General Butler, of Ky., and the Hon. A. H. Reeder of Pennsylvania, as Governors of the two Territories, are well calculated to give wide satisfaction, and to secure to the Territories vigorous administrations. Than Gen. Butler, no man enjoys a more enviable reputation. Mr. Reeder is one of the most able lawyers of the Keystone Stste, a true and unwavering Democrat, a man of high and sound sentiments, and universally esteemed for his prudence, ability and sterling integrity.

From the Harrisburg Union.

Hon. A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas.—We have no inconsiderable pleasure in expressing the hearty good will of the democracy of Pennsylvania in favor of the appointment of this gentleman to the honorable post of governor of Kansas territory. The popularity of Mr. Reeder is based upon the deserved high estimation of his moral and political integrity. With talents for sound constitutional law, great experience as a jurist and various learning, he is fully adequate to serve the public interests in his new position; and, in addition, he will by this call of confidence respect and confidence of those warm cheers from warme administration of the territory the feeling and eloquent compliments well known urvalued friend whose eulogy has scarcement, out, would fall so far short of the of my heart that I should fear to

The selection in this appointment reflects honor on the administration of President Pierce.

From the York Gazette.

Mr. Reeder is one of the leading lawyers of our State, possessing a very large and lucrative practice, and as a citizen and a man his commanding talents and honorable deportment have won him the high esteem and respect of all who know him. His appointment is one that reflects credit upon the administration, and will be highly gratifying to his numerous friends throughout the State and in other sections of the Union.

From the Carlisle Volunteer.

These appointments appear to render universal satisfaction, both North and South, With Mr. Reeder, who resides at Easton, we are well acquainted, and feel free to say that the honor could not have been conferred upon a more pure, able, and eminently qualified man. The appointments, all in all, reflect great credit upon the National administration.

From the Montrose Democrat.

The appointment of Andrew H. Reeder, of Easton, to be Governor of Kansas, reflects credit upon the Administration. Mr. Reeder is a man of splendid talents, and high attainments as a lawyer. We trust his life and health will be spared to return again to his State, honored for having discharged the duties of organizing the government of that territory in accordance with the spirit of the age, and the pure principles of American Democracy.

"As the twig is bent the tree is inclined."

From the Lycoming Gazette.

A. H. Reeder, Esq., is a specimen of the young democracy of Pennsylvania of which Pennsylvania may well be proud. His appointment is a renewed evidence of the high trust placed by the general administration in the steadfast democracy of the Keystone State. A more thoroughly national and progressive democrat could not have been selected within our borders, nor could any man have been found that will more assiduously devote to the duties of his appointment the weight of his unshackled energies and high attainments.

From the Wayne County Herald.

It is reported that A. H. Reeder, Esq., of Easton, is appointed Governor of Kansas.—We hope it is true, for there can be no abler nor better man found for that post. The sacrifice on his part would be very great to leave home comforts and a lucrative professional business, to superintend the affairs of a distant and new Territory.

From California.

The *Star of the West* arrived at New York on the 8th inst., bringing California dates of August 16th. She brought $1.-022,016 in treasure and 450 passengers.

Among the passengers are Gov. Davis, of Oregon, Lieut. E. G. Beckwith, Capt. Morris, Lieut. Baker, Dr. Scheill and Mr. Snyder, of the Central Pacific Railroad, surveying party, and Major Heintzelman, Lieut. McLean and Lieut. O'Donnell, of the 2d Infantry, U. S. army.

She brings the important intelligence that Canton has been surrounded by the rebels and that the foreign residents had left the city.

There has been another destructive fire in California, by which the town of Ridwell, the county seat of Butte county, was nearly destroyed.

Political matters remain much the same as at the departure of the previous steamer. The San Francisco Times and Transcript asserts with much confidence that Messrs. Latham and McDougall, who were nominated for re-election to Congress, will, upon their return to California, retire from the contest, and that by this measure the Democratic party will once more become a harmonious unit. On the other hand the San Francisco Herald insists that all hopes of a compromise have been given up, and looks upon the chances as altogether in favor of Whigs carrying the State, unless the "Know Nothing" movement should interfere therewith. This latter association, it appears, has organized in San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, and several other of the interior towns, and it is represented to be formidable both in numbers and influence.

From the Mining Districts.

From the mining sections of the State we have the usual records of lucky strikes, big lumps, &c. The scarcity of water, however appears to be a serious drawback just at present in the field of industry. Some of the papers are of opinion that the average amount of gold produced this year, will be fully up to that of last year, if it does not exceed it, though the exportations of the precious metals will be less on account of the low price of merchandise.

Pacific Railroad Surveying Expedition.

Lieut. Beckwith and party of the Central Pacific Railroad Expedition returned in the Star of the Westr The party arrived at Sacramento on the 3d of August from Salt Lake City, via. the Humboldt and Fort Reading, having left the former place on the 6th of May, and the latter on the 1st of August. The Sacramento Union fournishes the following interesting record:

Lieut. Beckwith, with his assistant surveyors and attaches to the corps, consisting in all of sixty souls, arrived at the great Salt Lake City in November, 1853. In April of the present year, the Lieut. with his party went Eastward again, as far as the Green river, on a surveying tour.

On the 6th of May the company left Salt Lake, and struck off due westward, some forty miles to the southward of the regularly traveled California trail. About seventy five miles this side of the valley, the party came upon a solid granite boulder or hill, some fifteen or eighteen hundred feet in height, in which was found a clear, cool spring of water. After leaving this point they journeyed on directly to the 'Humboldt,' which they reached in about two weeks, being delayed a day or so in removing obstructions from the road.

All along the Humboldt there is the most feasible route imaginable for a railroad, and according to Lieut. Beckwith,s statement, surveys would be almost superfluous. All the way from Salt Lake to California the party found an abundance of grass and water for their cattle and stock, which arrived at Fort Reading in good condition. The Lieutenant informs us that with his present knowledge of the country, he could lay out a road from California to the Great Salt Lake Valley, at least one hundred and fifty miles nearer than any heretofore traveled, with an abundance of wood, water, and grass along the entire route; and he would insure the traveler freedom from all annoyances from insects, except, perhaps, while crossing Mary's river.

After leaving the Humboldt, the party of Lieut. Beckwith struck off to the Sierra Nevada. No less than five different passes were examined in this range with direct reference to their feasibility for the line of the Pacific Railroad. All of these lie to the northward of Noble's Pass, except the latter, which is included in the number of those examined. After careful surveys, all of the above routes are pronounced to be impracticable, with the exception of Noble's Pass, and the one first north of it.

Of the superiority of these two, Lieut. Beckwith is as yet unprepared to express any opinion, but he unhesitatingly declares that none of the passes except Noble's and that adjoining, are or can be adapted to the passage of a railroad. In his report to be submitted to the Secretary of War, immediately after his arrival at Washington, accurate details of the surveys of these various passes, with all the particulars connected with the topography and geography of the country examined, will be furnished.

Lieut. Beckwith furthermore informs us that the greatest difficulties of the contemplated route for a railroad are to be encountered in the 'foot hills' of the Sierra Nevada, but for these there would scarcely be any serious impediment to the construction of the road. Lieut. B. also says, that stream usually termed the Pitt river in the upper part of this valley is really the Sacramento, and that at the point where he struck what is generally known as the Sacramento, he could easily leap from one bank to the other. The stock and other effects of the party were sold at Shasta by Lieut. B., and brought good prices, being purchased by ranchmen, miners, and others. The amount received for this property was in the neighborhood of $5000

Lieut. Morris of the escort who accompanied the surveying party, and was announced by us as having arrived in town some days ago, has returned to Fort Reading for the purpose of turning over the detachment to Col. Wright.

Lieut. Beckwith, who has been absent on his arduous official campaign for the last four months, returns on the 16th instant to Washington, in company with his assistants, when he will immediately lay before the Hon. Secretary of War, the fruits of those laborious, and scientific researches, which perhaps are to have no slight influence on the future destiny of the race.

The Overland Immigration.

Messrs. Alexander and Norton, with a large party of German immigrants arrived at Sacramento on the 4th of August, having left Weston, Missouri, on the 28th of April. They gave the following account of their trip:

The weather during almost the entire journey has been dry and pleasant. There was no rain experienced on the Platte, and none in fact until within thirteen miles of Fort Kearny. There was a scarcity of water beyond Fort Kearny, but the party suffered little inconveience, and all came through in the enjoyment of uninterrupted health. None of the stock was stolen or lost, neither did any die of fatigue.

The emigration, our informant says, is by no means as large as usual, and his means of judging of the numbers on the route are the more correct from the fact that this is the third season that he has crossed the plains.

The Indians gave not the slightest trouble, in fact, comparatively few of them were seen. The stock when turned out were all leather hobbled, besides being watched over by a strong guard, but none of them were ever molested by the Indians.

The streams were all unusually low.—The Big Blue, this side of St. Joseph, usually not fordable at that season of the year, did not come above the horses knees at the time this party crossed it.

The bridge across the Nortlr Platte is a fine and substantial structure, 300 feet in length, The South Platte was fordable.

There was no difficulty experienced in crossing the desert, feed having been laid in at Salt Lake.

Messrs. Alexander and Norton arrived at Carson Valley on the 29th ult; the amount of stock there was not great

From Oregon.

Our advices are to the 5th of August.

The Oregonian announces the resignation of Governor Davis, of that Territory, on account of personal domestic considerations. It will be noticed that he has arrived in this city, on the way to his home in Alabama. A public dinner was tendered to the Governor by the citizens of Portland, but his immediate departure in the steamer forced him to decline the invitation.

Apprehensions were entertained in Southern Oregon and Northern California of Indian hostilities of a serious character, on the emigrant trail from the South Pass via. Kiamath and Goose Lakes. More disturbances were expected in the Illinois valley.

From the Sandwich Islands.

Honolulu papers to the 29th of July have been received at San Francisco.

There is nothing in them on the subject of the negotiations relative to the annexation of the Islands, of which so many reports have been rife. The San Francisco Herald however, remarks:

The most notable event of the fortnight is the receipt of intelligence here of a proposition on the part of the Hawaiian Government for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States. Nothing has transpired relative to the terms of the treaty of cession which goes by the steamers of to-day to Washington, but enough is known to establish the fact that they are advantageous in the extreme, and will be readily acceded to by the General Government.

All the members of the Hawaiian Privy Council, with the exception of two, are in favor of the annexation, and the old King himself, anxious to be divested of the cares of unsubstantial royalty, is one of the chief promoters of the measure. The heir apparent, however, is very unwilling to see the sceptre pass from his illustrious house, and by no means relishes the idea of being reduced to the level of a plain American citizen.

The Alta California says:

We are now assured, through the medium of one who is behind the scene in the Sandwich Islands, that it is a positive fact that the Restless brought here on its way to Washington for acceptance, a deed of cession of the dominions of King Kamehameha. This is certainly the most important piece of news we have received since the report of the Japan Treaty and we have no doubt that the information is perfectly correct. What the terms of the cession are, have not of course transpired, but we presume they are of a favorable character.

Complimentary.

We find in the St. Louis *Republican*, the proceedings of a meeting held on board the New Lucy, by the one hundred and fifty Eastern emigrants, who arrived by that boat at Kansas on the 6th inst.

C. H. BRANSCOMB was appointed Chairman; JEROME B. TAFT, Secretary.

The committee on resolutions, consisting of Messrs. JEROME B. TAFT, of Boston, Rev. Mr. CHEENY, of Conn., and WILLIS, of Troy, N. Y., submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, we, the members of the Kansas party, on board the steamer New Lucy assembled; have, for motives, as we believe, of the wisest and purest nature, left our Eastern home, to seek one in the far West; and whereas we have been so abundantly prospered during the whole of our long and tedious journey, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we feel it incumbent upon us, as rational intelligent men, to acknowledge before the author and dispenser of afl good, our indebtedness for the continuation of life, for almost uninterrupted health and prosperity abundant, and for the manifestation of Divine Providence, in bringing us without harm or accident so near to our journey's end.

Resolved—Second, That we cannot too highly compliment the Captain and officers of the beautiful steamer, upon the success which has crowned their endeavors in administering to our wants and necessities, and we would hereby not only confess our entire satisfaction, but would recommend the steamer New Lucy, as being in our judgement,, one of the fastest, safest and most desirable boats traversing the Missouri.

Resolved—Third, That we shall ever hold in pleasing remembrance, the kindness and courtesy with which we have been treated, both by the officers of this boat and the citizens of Missouri, with whom we have associated as fellow travellers.

TRAITS FOR YOU TO REMEMBER.—Three things to love—courage, gentleness, affectionateness.

Three things to admire—intellectual power, dignity, gracefulness.

Three things to hate—cruelty, arrogance ingratitude.

Three things to reverence—religion, justice, self-denial.

Three things to delight in—beauty, frnkness, freedom.

Three things to pray for—faith, peace, purity of heart.

Three things to wish for—health, friends, a cheerful spirit.

Three things to like—cordiality, good humor, mirthfulness.

Three things to suspect—flattery, puritanism, sudden affection.

Three things to avoid—idleness, loquacity, flippant jesting.

☞ The report that a school-master chastised a boy with a railroad switch is doubted.

KANSAS WEEKLY HERALD.

Settlements in Kansas.

Our young Territory is filling up with a rapidity unparalleled except in the case of California. Every boat that comes up the Missouri brings a fresh throng of adventurous pioneers, eager to plant their destinies on the soil of Kansas. At the ferries on the Missouri great numbers are crossing every day with their wagons and teams, cattle and hogs, "household and kitchen furniture and other articles too numerous to mention." Men, women and children, old and young, rich and poor, strong men with the hard hand of honorable industry and men on whom the sun has never set his mark, all thronging with eager haste into this promised land, this Canaan of their hopes and dreams. They come on foot, on horse back, in carriages, and in carts, "with all the appliances and means to boot," of making claims. Yes, making claims, selecting spots where they are willing to take their chance for happiness in life, and where they hope their bones may rest in the quiet of the grave. Is it strange that men are eager in such a pursuit, that they jostle each other some times? Is it wonderful that in such a stir that well-defined attribute of our nature—a disposition to take care of number one—should manifest itself? Yet it is rare that one squatter interferes with the *vested rights* of another. We are, it is true, living without law, in a state of nature, and yet, we apprehend, there are few societies of the same number in any country where the aid of the civil magistrate is less needed. Claims, when left without an incumbent and without any evidence of a *bona fide* intention of occupancy are sometimes "jumped." Squatters "are a law unto themselves," in such matters, and when a wrong is done by one to another, society, which is bound together by a common interest, takes upon itself the redress of that wrong. No one is condemned without a hearing, no right is divested without adjudication, and that by a jury of the country. The law agreed upon by the society for the security of their rights, is no more mob law, the offspring of excitement, but a few simple rules, having their foundation in the eternal principles of right between man and man, and adapted to the enlightened age in which we live. The best legislation cannot secure its end more effectually, than does the simple code adopted by the settlers of Kansas.

There was a time when the name of "squatter" was as a term of reproach, when the settlers on the public lands were denounced in Congress as thieves and robbers. That time has passed and the ablest statesmen of our country stand forth as champions of the expediency of squatter law, and of the justice of squatter sovereignty. Squatters have from the earliest settlement of our country, led the van of civilization in its westward course. Under their guidance, empire crossed the Alleghanies and has spread itself out over the broad valley of the Mississippi. They have hewed away the forests and carried tilth and beauty and abundance everywhere. Railroads, Canals and steam navigation have followed their tracks in eager pursuit. The crowning glory of the sqatter's mission is yet to be achieved. It is for the present generation, the strong-armed and stout-hearted men that are now thronging into Kansas and Nebraska to link together the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific in a close and enduring union.—They will prepare the way for the Iron Horse to climb the Rocky mountains and the Sierra Nevada. If such be the mission of the Squatters of Kansas (and judging of the present by the past, we have a right to think it no less,) they are entitled to the fostering aid of our government, and the encouragement and gratitude of the American people.

Mineral Resources of Kansas.

We have had but limited opportunities of acquiring information on this important topic. Facts, however, have transpired to induce the belief that many valuable minerals abound in Kansas. Among those certainly known to exist in abundance are limestone, sand stone and stone-coal. The two former, may be found everywhere on the banks of creeks and rivers, convenient of access, and out of the reach of the plough.

Coal has been discovered in many localties on the Missouri and Kansas, and their tributaries. In the northern part of the territory some very superior veins are already opened and will be worked the coming fall and winter. In the existing state of titles, it is next to impossible to acquire even a limited knowledge of the discoveries of coal that have been made. Enough has transpired however, to satisfy those skilled in this matter, that the coal fields of Kansas will be extensive and rich. In the extreme South Eastern portion of the territory, are very large deposits of *Lead*.—These have been known for years, and leads extending into Missouri immediately adjacent have been wrought with great success for the last few years. The distance from navigation has, however, prevented extensive operations. The construction of a railroad from St. Louis to the South western corner of Missouri, will at an early day obviate this difficulty and the part of Kansas above mentioned will then be found among the most productive mineral regions in our country. The Indians report the existence of lead ore in various other localities throughout the Territory, but manifest an unwillingness to betray their secret.

We have been shown a very fine specimen of gypsum, found on Kansas River. It is found in crystalline masses, easily splits into thin plates which are transparent. This is the *Selenite* of the naturalist. Maj. Ogden, U. S. A. has shown us some fine specimens of gypsum discovered on Kansas river. One kind is found in crystalline masses and easily splits into thin plates which are transparent. This is the *Selenite* of naturalists. Another was of the white, fine-grained, translucent class, known as *alabaster*. Gypsum when burned to remove the water of which it contains about 21 percent, and ground, is the *Plaster of Paris* of commerce.

We are informed that large deposits of chalk have been discovered on the Kansas. If this be true it is a new feature in the geology of the United States, as this formation has been supposed not to exist in our country.

The Indians have exhibited at various times to the officers of the army specimens of an ore supposed to be tin. This they represented as having been found high up on Kansas, but refuse to name or show the locality.

The mountain regions in the extreme western portion of the Territory will, without doubt, unfold abundant mineral wealth, before means of transportation will be sufficiently perfected to make their treasures available to the commercial world.

From present indications Kansas will, on a scientific examination, be behind few of the States, in mineral wealth.

The Drougth and Fires.

The Eastern papers are filled with accounts of the frightful ravages of fire, consequent upon the protracted drougth that has prevailed over the whole country.

In Maine, large districts of country have been laid waste by the devouring element, and great losses of property have been sustained. So general and extensive has been the conflagration, that in some localities numbers of persons, chiefly females, have become insane in consequence of excitement, the result of a belief that the general fire in the woods there is the sign of a speedy ending of the world, in accordance with the predictions of the Millerites. Some have been taken to the Asylum.

We clip the following from an eastern Exchange:

"The forest fires along the valley of the St. Lawrence river, in Canada, have been so much more extensive than usual this season, that the density of the smoke has at times seriously impeded navigation. In consequence of this the steamer Bay State grounded on the 26th ult., on the Ogdensburg bar, and lay there about twenty-four hours, until three other steamers arrived, and by their united efforts succeeded in dragging her off."

Bears, deer, Elk and other wild denizens of the mountains, the forests of which are on fire, are migrating in large bodies to more comfortable quarters and astonishing the oldest inhabitants, within whose recollection no such visitors have appeared among them. In the New England States, the prevailing drougth is without a parallel, and will cause much distress. In the West we have an abundance for home consumption, though by no means the usual quantity for exportation. The wheat, hay, and oat crops of the West, were above an average and will make up in some degree the deficiency in the yield of corn. The oak and hazel mast is unusually abundant, and will aid materially in feeding hogs for pork.

The Democrats of Alleghany county, Pa. in convention at Pittsburgh recently nominated Chas. Schaler, for Congress, formed a county ticket, endorsed the State and National Administrations and denounced the Know-Nothings.