

THE KANSAS NEWS:
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BY J. STOTLER.
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The Kansas News.

VOL. 2—No. 43.

EMPORIA, KANSAS, JUNE 4, 1859.

WHOLE NO. 93.

JOB PRINTING.
The office of THE KANSAS NEWS is furnished with a complete assortment of the newest styles of Type, Borders, Headings, Cards, Fancy Papers, Colored Inks, Brackets, etc., enabling the proprietor to print CIRCULARS, CARDS, CERTIFICATES, OF STOCKS, BONDS, PAMPHLETS, and all other kinds of JOB PRINTING in a manner unsurpassed in the country. Particular attention is given to printing all kinds of BILLS. Orders for work promptly attended to when accompanied with Cash. Estimates given on application.
Blank Marriage and Mortgage Bonds, Bonds, Executions, Subpoenas, Affidavits, Recognizances, etc., constantly on hand.

I. E. PERLEY,
Dealer in
HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE.
Groceries, Provisions, etc., etc.,
COMMERCIAL ST. EMPORIA, KANSAS.
may 7-14

S. N. WOOD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Cottonwood Falls, Chase Co., K. T.
WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care in Chase, Morris, Breckinridge, Madison Butler and Hunter counties. \$7.50

J. STOTLER,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
AT THE "NEWS" OFFICE,
EMPORIA, KANSAS.

LEWIS W. KUHN,
Register of Deeds,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
EMPORIA, MADISON COUNTY, KANSAS.
jan 15-17

THOS. A. RUSSELL,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public,
Office on Levee—KANSAS CITY, MO.
Collection promptly made. n33-ly

ARTHUR I. BAKER,
Attorney at Law,
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Dealer in Land Warrants, Town Lots and Shares, Claims, etc.

H. S. SLEEPER,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor,
County Surveyor of Madison County,
FLORENCE, KANSAS.
If People of the Cottonwood please leave or des at the Office of L. D. Bailey, Emporia. n73

G. M. WALKER,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor,
County Surveyor of Breckinridge County,
EMPORIA, KANSAS.
Is prepared with superior instruments to do plans surveying, leveling and all other work on short notice. Bridge Plans and Bills made to order.

J. M. RANKIN,
Attorney at Law and General Land Agent,
EMPORIA, KANSAS.
Will practice in the several courts of record in this and the adjoining counties. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. October 9-14

P. B. PLUMB,
Land and Collection Agent,
EMPORIA, KANSAS.
Will invest money for non-residents, make collections, pay taxes, etc. jun 5

L. D. BAILEY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
EMPORIA, KANSAS.
WILL give prompt and faithful attention to any business of a legal nature that may be entrusted to his care in any court of the Territory. If Office, at the Store of A. G. Procter, 159 Commercial Street, Feb. 6, 1858.

E. S. LOWMAN,
Counsellor at Law,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.
LOWMAN & REYNOLDS,
Land and Collection Agents,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.
n37-ly

M. F. CONWAY,
Attorney at Law,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.
WILL devote himself exclusively to his profession, and attend to any business which may be entrusted to him with fidelity and despatch. Particular attention given to cases of disputed pre-emption titles before the Land Office. Office in Collamore Buildings, Manchester, Mo. Jan. 2-11

ALBERT GRIFFIN,
Attorney at Law and Land Agent,
MANICHAET, KANSAS.
Prompt attention given to all business in the Kansas Valley, west of the Potawatomie Reserve, entrusted to his care. aug 14-17

THOSE
Wishing the Professional services of
DR. C. C. SLOCUM,
Physician and Surgeon,
Will please call at his residence, half a mile south-east of Emporia. n6-11

BLACKSMITHING.
COX & BAKER,
HAVING established themselves in the above business at Emporia, would announce to the people of the surrounding country that they are fully prepared to do all manner of work in their line of business, in the best manner. They flatter themselves that with their long experience at the business they will be able to give the fullest satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. Prices reasonable.
Emporia, August 1, 1858.—47

Wagonmaking and Repairing.
JOSEPH RICKARUGH, having opened a Wagon Shop in Emporia, opposite to Cox & Baker's Blacksmith shop, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business, in a satisfactory manner. Wagons, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Ox Yokes, etc., made to order. n33-ly

LUMBER AND SAWING.
The American Steam Saw Mill,
LOCATED on the south side of the Cottonwood River, and about one mile west of the Junction of the Neosho and Cottonwood Rivers, Madison County, Kansas Territory. A large supply of lumber always on hand, and will be sold as low as any other mill in the country.
Having a new mill and all other machinery complete, I do not hesitate in calling it one of the best in the Territory. Am ready at all times to accommodate all who may patronize me, with accuracy and dispatch.
J. M. BAKER,
Proprietor.
n33-ly

HORNSEYS & PICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE OSAWATOMIE CONVENTION.

OSAWATOMIE, May 18, 11 A. M.
A Republican Convention for the Territory of Kansas having assembled, according to previous call, T. Dwight Thatcher called it to order, and nominated Henry Fox, of Shawnee County, as temporary chairman. Carried.

On motion of A. Danford, T. D. Thatcher was chosen Secretary pro tem.

On motion of Erasmus Heath, the chair appointed the following Committee on Credentials: E. Heath, A. Danford, P. Shepherd, J. L. McDowell, J. Martin, Wm. Spriggs, and A. J. Shannon. Adjourned till 2 P. M.

2 P. M.—Committee on Credentials reported that they presented the names of the following as delegates, and recommended that the delegation from each county be allowed to cast the vote allotted to it by the apportionment of the call of the Convention.

Doniphan Co.—A. Larzelere, D. W. Wilder, J. B. Wheeler, N. Price, E. Fleming, Joseph Randolph, John Bayless.

Brown, Nemaha, Potawatomie and Jackson Counties.—Abraham Ray, W. E. Bowker.

Madison, Butler and Hunter—L. D. Bailey.

Linn Co.—J. H. Jones, Mark Robertson, A. Danford, J. W. Babb.

Douglas Co.—Edwin Stokes, John Wilder, John Roe, P. H. Townsend, T. D. Thatcher, Joseph Gist, Geo. Cutler, C. H. Branscomb, E. Heath, Levi Woodard.

Wyandot Co.—Wm. McKay, Joseph Speck, James McGrew, W. Y. Roberts, A. Downs, J. P. Root.

Johnson Co.—Amos Fuller, O. B. Gardner, Dr. J. H. Firebaugh.

Lynke Co.—A. J. Shannon, Wm. J. McKown, H. H. Williams, E. Downing.

Shawnee Co.—Paul Shepherd, Henry Fox, John Ritchie, J. L. Cummings, C. K. Holliday, Dr. Fletcher.

Riley Co.—W. H. Smythe, F. N. Blake, Arapahoe Co.—Wm. A. Phillips.

Leavenworth Co.—M. J. Parrott, Thos. Ewing, A. C. Wilder, J. McCahon, Mr. Foster, H. J. Adams, J. L. McDowell, Wm. Tholen, Mr. Bransfield, H. P. Johnson, M. W. Delahay, J. P. Hatterscheidt.

Atchison Co.—S. C. Pomeroy, John Martin, R. McBratney, M. R. Benton, Robert Graham, J. J. Ingalls.

Anderson Co.—R. Gilpatrick, D. W. Houston, Geo. King.

Franklin Co.—P. P. Elder, W. W. H. Lawrence.

Burlington Co.—J. C. Barnett, T. R. Roberts, B. G. Jewell.

Breckinridge Co.—J. M. Rankin.

Coffey Co.—O. E. Leonard, Silas Pearl.

On motion, the roll was called, and delegates responded.

Mr. McKay moved to amend the report of the Committee on Credentials by giving to Wyandot County six delegates, instead of two.

Mr. Johnson moved to amend, by giving also to Leavenworth sixteen delegates, instead of twelve.

On motion, both motion and amendment were indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Phillips moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Mr. McKay moved to amend the motion by giving to Wyandot County four delegates, instead of two.

SECOND DAY.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment. Vote of yesterday that the Central Territorial Committee consist of five persons was reconsidered, and the number increased to fifteen. On motion of Mr. Larzelere, the Central Committee was instructed to appoint an Executive Committee. Mr. Gilpatrick moved that the committee be instructed to apportion the delegates for the next convention on the basis of the entire vote to be given for delegates to the Wyandot Constitutional Convention. Mr. Larzelere moved, as an amendment, that the Republican vote at that election be the basis. The motion and amendment were then laid on the table to listen to the report of the Committee on Platform, presented by Mr. Ewing, and which was as follows:

PLATFORM.

WHEREAS, Since the organization of the Territory of Kansas, the Democratic Party has been in control of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government

and

WHEREAS, It has used those powers which should have been exerted to foster and sustain, only to oppress and oppress; violated every principle claimed to advocate; protected and supported invasions by foreign mobs, which burned our towns, plundered our houses, wasted our substance, destroyed our presses and murdered our people; evinced a total disregard of popular rights and a settled determination to force the institution of negro slavery upon us; attempted to put in execution laws which, for injustice, cruelty, and fraud, have scarcely been paralleled in the history of the most barbarous ages; supported that creature of infamous usurpation, the Lecompton Constitution, by Federal bayonets in Kansas and by official patronage and Executive corruption at the National Capital; made an invidious and disgraceful distinction between Free and Slave Constitutions by offering us a bribe to enter the Union under the former without a Representative population, and refusing us admission under the latter until we had a population of 93,000; appointed corrupt and obnoxious judicial and executive officers over us, whose partisan sympathies and partial decisions have prevented the administration of justice; and by a long train of abuses, and usurpations proved itself the bitter foe of the people of Kansas and the enemy of popular rights everywhere—and

WHEREAS, The Republican party has on all occasions evinced a devotion to popular rights and an attachment to the best interests of the nation, that deserve our approval; and has by its adherence to the principles of the Fathers of the Revolution, and its earnest support of the cause of Freedom in Kansas, won our approbation and gratitude; and

WHEREAS, We believe the time has come for the people of Kansas to take a position and affiliate with a party National in its organization and objects.

1st. Resolved, That we the people of Kansas in a delegate convention assembled, do proceed to organize the Republican Party and declare our principles as follows:

2d. Resolved, That we affirm that the only true basis of Free Government and of popular rights for all countries and times, is to be found in the great self-evident truths enunciated by Thomas Jefferson and the Fathers of the Republic in the Declaration of Independence.

3d. Resolved, That while we declare our submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and disclaim all control over slavery in the States in which it exists, we hold that the Constitution does not carry slavery into the Territories, but that it is the creature of special enactment and has existence only where supported by it, and we reprobate and condemn the perversion of the power of the Supreme Court of the United States to sectional demands and party purposes.

4th. Resolved, That with the founders of the Republic, we believe that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that it is proper that the people of an organized Territory should be permitted to select their own officers and enact their own laws, free from Congressional or Executive control.

5th. Resolved, That Freedom is national and Slavery sectional, and that we are inflexibly opposed to the extension of Slavery to soil now free.

6th. Resolved, That we condemn the Administration for its feebleness and impotency in the enforcement of the law prohibiting the importation of African slaves into the United States and demand such further legislation by Congress as will forever suppress the inhuman traffic.

7th. Resolved, That the Wyandot Constitutional Convention be requested to incorporate in the Bill of Rights of the Constitution, a provision that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in Kansas except in punishment of crime.

8th. Resolved, That the passage of a liberal Homestead Bill, giving one hundred and sixty acres of land to every citizen who will settle upon and improve it, would be a measure just in principle, sound in policy and productive of the greatest good to the people of the nation; and that we regard the defeat of Mr. Gro's Bill in the Senate by the Democratic party as a direct blow at the laboring classes of the country and an unworthy of the liberality of a great Government.

9th. Resolved, That the President in ordering the public lands in this and other Territories to be sold during a season of universal depression, thus impoverishing thousands of our fellow citizens, has been guilty of an act of injustice without parallel in the history of a free government and that the Republicans, for their generous, though unsuccessful effort to secure the postponement of the Sales, deserve the thanks of the people of Kansas and the West.

10th. Resolved, That we protest against any action which would put the adopted citizen under greater political disabilities than those imposed by the naturalization laws of the United States.

11th. Resolved, That the people of the West, the Commerce of whose lakes and rivers—in spite of the neglect of Democratic Administrations and Congresses, has grown to be three-fold greater than the whole foreign Commerce of the Country, will hold, henceforth, the power of the Government, and should unite in inaugurating a national policy, which will open and improve the rivers and harbors of the Country, and highways over the interior of the continent for the great and growing commerce of the Plains; and that a Railroad to the Pacific by the most central and practicable route, is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country and the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction.

Upon the presentation of the report a long and full discussion ensued, participated in by Messrs. Phillips, Thatcher, W. Y. Roberts, Branscomb, McCahon, Johnson, Danford, Pomeroy, Delahay, Adams, Ritchie, Parrott, Ewing, Price, McKay and Shannon. Upon the conclusion of which, the platform was adopted, without a dissenting voice, the result being greeted with the greatest enthusiasm by the whole convention.

On motion of Col. Delahay, nine cheers were given upon the successful and harmonious organization of the Republican party in Kansas.

On motion of Mr. Pomeroy, it was resolved that the Central Committee be instructed to make the apportionment for the next Delegate Convention on the basis of the aggregate vote for delegates to the Wyandot Convention, and if circumstances should render it necessary that a convention be called previous to that vote, then the basis to be three delegates to each member of the next House of Representatives of the Territorial Legislature.

The various delegations then reported the following persons as the Central Republican Committee:

P. O. Address:
1. A. Larzelere, Palermo, Doniphan Co.
2. S. C. Pomeroy, Atchison, Atchison Co.
3. A. C. Wilder, Leavenworth, Leav. Co.
4. Wm. Tholen,
5. Geo. Graham, Albany, Nemaha Co.
6. S. D. Houston, Manhattan, Riley Co.
7. John Ritchie, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
8. James Blood, Lawrence, Douglas Co.
9. W. H. Lawrence, Prairie City, Doug. Co.
10. B. Grey, Wyandot, Wyandot Co.
11. H. H. Williams, Osawatomie, Lynke Co.
12. J. O. Barnett, Mapleton, Bourbon Co.
13. John Chess, Leroy, Coffey Co.
14. Wm. A. Phillips, Lawrence, Douglas Co.
Mining District, A. D. Richardson.

S. C. Pomeroy was appointed as chairman of the Central Committee.

On motion, the thanks of the Convention were returned to the President and Secretaries for the performance of their duties, and to the citizens of Osawatomie for their hospitality extended to the members.

On motion, the Republicans of the various counties were earnestly requested to take immediate measures for the thorough completion of their local organizations.

On motion, the Republican papers of the Territory were requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention. On motion, adjourned sine die.

O. E. LEARNARD, President.
D. W. WILDER,
T. D. THATCHER,
J. L. CUMMINGS,
J. A. MARTIN,
Secretaries.

MEETING OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
The Republican Central Committee of Kansas Territory met immediately after the Convention. A. C. Wilder was chosen Secretary of the Committee. The following Executive Committee was chosen: S. C. Pomeroy, President; A. C. Wilder, Secretary; James Blood, John Ritchie, Wm. Tholen.

A meeting of the Central Committee was then called to meet at Lawrence, at the Eldridge House, 21st of June next. It is earnestly hoped that each member will be present.

Spurgeon and the Yankee.
A gentleman who has recently returned from England, relates an anecdote of Mr. Spurgeon that is too good to be lost. The great preacher had for his theme one day the power of individual, personal effort, and to illustrate it he told a story of a "Yankee" as Mr. Spurgeon called him, who boasted that he could whip the entire English nation himself. "And how could you do it," said a bystander. "Why," said the Yankee, "I would take one Englishman at a time. I would whip him, and then I would take another, and so I would go along till I had whipped the whole nation." At the close of the sermon, Mr. Spurgeon, the relation of the anecdote and several friends, retired to the vestry. Soon there came in a tall, thin long faced, solemn looking man, who failed from the State of Maine. He presented to Mr. Spurgeon a letter of introduction, and was welcomed by the preacher. Soon Mr. Spurgeon addressed the new comers by saying: "Well, my American friend, how did you like my illustration of individual power, drawn from your countrymen?" "O," said the member from the Pine Tree State, "I was quite well pleased with it, because it was so true," and this was said with the utmost solemnity of tone and gravity of manner. "So true," said Mr. S., "what do you mean sir?" "I mean," said the Yankee, "that that was the name of the man who whipped the whole nation." Mr. Spurgeon asked—"to which the Yankee answered: "The name, sir, was George Washington, perhaps you have heard of him?" Mr. Spurgeon was dumb for a moment. He then joined in the hearty laugh and allowed that the "Yankee" was too much for him.

We once heard an Englishman give his order orders as follows: "Erry, take the arness hold the orse, slip the alter hovers is ad, hand give in some say hand hovers."

Funny Fern's Idea of a Bashful Man.
Why do people derry a masculine? I don't know. I immediately love the man who blushes. I am sure that he is unshakable; that he has not a set of meaningless, cut and dried compliments on hand for every bond he meets; that he has not learned to stilt at the Bible, or the Sabbath, or pray transcendently about "affinities," or any other corruption under a new fangled name. I know that his love will be worth a pure woman's having; that he will not be ashamed of liking home, or his baby, or laughed out of staying in it in preference to any other place. I know that when he stops at a hotel, his first business will not be to hold a conference with the cook to tell him how he likes an omelette made. I know that in his conversation he will not pride himself upon the "small forgeries of talk" in the way of pronunciation and newly coined words, to show how well he is posted in dictionary matters. I know that he will not be cloistered two-thirds of his time with his tailcoat, or think it fine to be continually quoting some dead and gone author, only to show resuscitation of scarce authors. I know he will not sit in grimaced and stingsqueness in a car, when a woman old enough to be his mother, is standing wearily in front of him, swaying to and fro with the motion of the vehicle. In short I know that he is not a petrification, that there's a human nature in him, and plenty of it; that he's not like an animal under an exhausted receiver, having form only—in whom there is no spring nor elasticity nor breath of life.

A fool, hey? No, sir—not necessarily a fool either. The fool is he who, not yet at life's meridian, has exhausted it and himself; who thinks every man "green" who has not taken his diploma in wickedness. For whom existence is as weary as a threefold tale. Who has crowded four-score years into twenty, or less; and has nothing left for it but to sneer at the healthy, simple, pure, fresh joys which may never come again to his vitiated palate.

Pioneer Enterprise in Kansas.
The rapidity with which our western wilds are developed and made to team with the evidences of an agricultural and commercial enterprise, has been an enigma, even to many of our own people, as well as to those of other nations less acquainted with the character of America. The pioneer spirit, sweeping with an avalanche tide over the rugged features of nature, model the wildest plains into blossoming fields with wonderful celerity.

A beautiful exhibition of the go-ahead active spirit is manifest in the case of the adjacent Territory. Any one who was a newspaper reader two or three years ago, and ever since, is conversant with the eruptions by which the progress of Kansas was checked, and apparently doomed to languish forever. Such persons who have not enjoyed ocular evidence of the fact, could hardly be convinced, that the same plains, then notable as a battle ground, are now the abode of men quietly and peaceably tilling the soil, and already sending forth a surplus of the results of their labors to supply a demand for products in other portions of the world. But it is even so! The unconscious citizen in other States remote from this, is daily deriving sustenance from the products of Kansas soil, although in his memory are still fresh, the exciting incidents and unsettled condition of that people by whose same hands his wants are now supplied. Thousands of bushels of corn have been shipped from Kansas and found a market in various portions of the country. The attention of her people has been turned to the lucrative vocations of life; the most fertile lands on the continent are daily yielding their products to the culture of the farmer; cities and towns are springing up in every direction, and happiness and prosperity is the remuneration of every emigrant who finds a home within her borders. These facts present a gratifying picture of civilization whose evidences abound in a most pleasing attitude wherever the eye is directed over the plains of Kansas.—Kansas City Metropolitan.

The history of Juarez, the constitutional president of Mexico is briefly sketched as follows:

"He was born 54 years ago, in a mountainous district of southern Mexico, and is of blood a pure Indian. His father raised a few sheep and cattle, and gained a scanty subsistence by the sale of their skins. At 12 years of age the young Juarez ran off to attend a fair, and being afraid or ashamed to return, he hired himself to a mule driver, from whose service he passed into the service of a wealthy Spaniard, who, pleased at his intelligence, caused him to be taught to read and write. Still retaining the favor of his employer, he was sent to the college of Oaxaca, and having chosen the profession of the law, which the revolution had opened to men of his taste, he rose rapidly to the head of his profession, and with the triumph of Alvarez, was made chief justice, from which post he passed to that of the presidency."

To Keep Potatoes from Sprouting.
To keep potatoes intended for the use of the table, from sprouting, from Spring, until new potatoes grow, take hollow water, pour into a tub, turn in as many potatoes as the water will cover, pour off the water, handle the potatoes carefully, laying up in a dry place on boards only one layer deep, and see if you do not have good potatoes the year round, without hard strings and watery ends caused by growing.

A police officer, seeing a nigger whom he knew, exclaimed, "Ah, Sambo, you are an honest, faithful fellow. I'll give you a drink." "With all my heart, sir," said Sambo, "with all dis child's heart." Some niggers are haughty and proud, and won't stop to drink with a police officer, but that's wrong. I think a police officer almost if not every way as good as a nigger—specially when a nigger's thirsty.

Expenses of the White House.
The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

Much has been said of the large expenses connected with the White House, and the cost of keeping up the dignity of the President's position. There never was a greater mistake. Mr. Buchanan must save at least \$18,000 a year from his salary, as will be readily seen by a comparison with his more recent predecessor, meet of whom retired with very comfortable provisions. Mr. Tyler is believed to have carried away \$30,000 or \$40,000. Mr. Polk took home a much larger sum. Mr. Fillmore, who served something over two years and a half, was quite up to the mark of Mr. Tyler; and Mr. Pierce, who lived more hospitably and generously than either of those named, saved about \$30,000. All these Presidents incurred some expenses from which Mr. Buchanan is entirely exempt. The White House is now heated and lighted entirely at the public charge. A large kitchen garden is cultivated, which furnishes all the vegetables required, and more. A fine greenhouse has been added, which is found both useful and ornamental. Just before the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan, the private secretary of the President was made a salaried office, with \$2,000 per annum, and a clerkship attached to it. The steward, who was previously paid out of the President's private purse, was also salaried at \$1,200 a year, and messengers were added to reduce the outlay for servants. The only serious cost now incurred is for the official dinners during the sessions of Congress, and it is well known that Mr. Buchanan has been prudent beyond all example in this respect. His ordinary household consists of three or four persons and the servants, and there are fifty gentlemen in the city who maintain more style and spend more money without any appearance of extravagance. Mr. Buchanan has always been a careful manager, and now finds plenty of time to examine his market book, amid all the pressing demands for office. It is not surprising, in this view, that he should be willing to try a second term.

SMITH O'BRIEN'S OPINION.—William Smith O'Brien, the Irish patriot, arrived at Detroit on Thursday, and in the evening his countrymen insisted upon giving him a welcome. In his speech on the occasion he referred to his extensive tour in this country, and said:

"He found that all the hard work was done by the Irish; and in the South, where he thought he should find but few of his countrymen as laborers, where the climate was so warm—there was a great many; but it gave him pain to find that all over the country he found many of the Irish who earned from one dollar and a half to two dollars per day, who spent it all for whisky, and intimated that such of them would be better off in their native land, earning one shilling per day, and where the whisky was sold better."

Gen. Jas. B. Gardinier, in a communication to the St. Joseph Gazette, a pro-slavery journal, contradicts its statement that "Black Republicanism" was crushed out at the recent municipal election in Jefferson City. Gen. Gardinier further adds:

Republican sentiments are rapidly taking possession of the public mind, and far sooner than your partisan associations will allow you to admit, will control the policy of the State; and when they shall, its destiny will excite the laudable enthusiasm of every good man in it, because ministering to a just pride, and increasing beyond all present conception, the multiplied blessings of human life.

A FATALITY.—A Western paper publishes the following:—"I knew an old man who believed that 'what was to be would be.' He lived in a region infested by very savage Indians. He always took his gun with him, but this time found that some of his family had taken it out. As he would not go without it, his friends intimated him by saying there was no danger of the Indians; that he would not till his time came any more. "Yes," says the old fellow, "but suppose I was to meet an Indian and his time was come, it wouldn't do not to have my gun."

A MOTHER'S PRAYER.—An exchange says: The boy that feels that his name is mentioned in a good mother's prayer is comparatively safe from vice, and the ruin to which it leads. The sweetest thought that N. P. Willis ever penned, grew out of reverence to his pious mother's prayers for him. Tossed by the waves in a vessel which was bearing him homeward, he wrote:

"Sleep, oh, weary, worn mariner, sleep! Nor fear to heaven, nor storm nor sea! The ear of Heaven bends low to thee! He comes to shore who sails with me."

Slavery in Cuba exists in a mitigated form. The Slave can buy himself, or an "undivided portion" of himself, whenever he demands it, making a tender of the money. If he acquires a fractional independence, he becomes entitled to a proportionate share of his time and earnings. If his master maltreats him, he is allowed a certain number of days in each year to find a new purchaser. He can have his children legally declared free by paying twenty-five dollars, in court, at the birth of each. Negroes in Cuba have rights which white men are bound to respect.

Thirty years ago, (1829) New England had 39 members in the House of Representatives, and the Northwest States 18. Now the New England States send 29, and the Northwest, 59. New Hampshire then sent 6, and now has only 3 members; while Illinois then sending only 1, now has 9 members. The census of 1850 will make the disparity far greater than is now shown. It is easy to be taken next year will show the population of the United States to be over 30,000,000.