

TO THE REPUBLICANS

OF SOUTHERN KANSAS!

CAMPAIGN NEWS.

Republicans of Southern Kansas, we are about entering upon one of the most important political struggles that has ever taken place in Kansas...

On Wednesday, November 8th, there will be an election for Delegates to Congress, Members of the Council, Members of the House of Representatives, Territorial Superintendent of Common Schools...

On Tuesday, the 6th of December, should the Wyandott Constitution be adopted by the people—and there is every prospect that it will—there will be an election for State Officers under that Constitution...

It is important that there should be in every family a Republican news paper, especially during the coming campaign, and in order that every one may keep posted in the political affairs of the Territory...

Republicans of Breckenridge, Madison, Butler, Hunter, Morris and Chase, send in your names by the 20th of August, if you want the paper...

Especially would we urge upon the Republicans of Breckenridge county to take The News. An important county election is to come off this fall...

Topoka-Nebraska-Capitol Scheme. We have received, from what we consider a reliable source, information corroborative of the rumors that have been circulating here for the last few days concerning the consummation of the deep laid scheme of the Democracy for the annexation of all that portion of Nebraska south of the Platte river to Kansas...

The educational statistics of the United States show that there are four millions of the youth of this country connected with the various educational institutions in the different states in the Union. Their teachers number more than one hundred and fifteen thousand. The annual current expenses are estimated at about \$14,000,000.

Nebraska Annexation.

It is a painful spectacle to witness men exposed to sale in the shambles;—it is at once painful and disgusting to witness men voluntarily bartering their manhood for mere pottage. When freedom was groping her uncertain way amid the foulness of Border-ruffianism there were those that stepped forth to sustain the drooping Goddess and share her burdens and her fate...

We shall continue to regard those men as worthy patriots and faithful devotees to principle. But when we behold these same patriotic, disinterested, devoted, self-sacrificing individuals, with itching palms for gain, ready to trifle with—and, sadder still—to make a commodity of that which their previous struggles and sacrifices were made to secure...

Is the mere location of the capital a sufficient consideration for the purchase of our good Republican friends from Shawnee county? We may have been mistaken, but we deemed it requisite that, at least a liberal consideration of the ready be told down as additional bonus for virtue immaculate, immediately the services are rendered. If however the success of Republicanism is of less importance to them than shares and lots in Topeka—and circumstances seem to render such conclusion inevitable—we confess that we have been mistaken in our men and Democracy cannot fail to have been cheated in the purchase.

Whence comes this Nebraska annexation movement, and what are its objects? Certainly we have territory enough; and there is no commercial aspect of the question of general interest to our people which renders such a consummation desirable. On the contrary its commercial influence must be such as to distract the business centers already established and procure losses far greater than the aggregate of gains embodied in the few individual advantages which might accrue from its success.

And as the question with us is not what the people of Nebraska, South of the Platte desire, but what are the dictates of our own interest rather, it must be that it is urged upon us solely through political motives. In this aspect then what are its bearings? In the contemplation of such questions experience has taught us the propriety of regarding the worst contingencies as probable and of providing against them.

We say then that the object of this movement is, first, to make Kansas a Democratic state by the accession of important Democratic strength from Nebraska; and, second, to provide for the organization in some future time of a Democratic—or, which is the same thing—Slaveholding State to the South of us by dismembering a portion of Kansas and annexing it to the Cherokee country; and third, to so far exhaust the territory West of the Missouri that the organization of any additional Free States will be impracticable for years to come.

Our Republican friends may affect to see nothing of these facts and claim that the subject involves no issue of a political character, yet their blindness is voluntary; the candor which they have the effrontery to assume is hypocrisy. Aware of the consequences which must follow they become willing cat-paws in the hands of that Democracy which has been the source of all the ills which this Territory has suffered, and wait in turn with commendable docility for the aforesaid Democracy to assist them in locating the capital at Topeka as reward for their groveling subserviency.

We humbly trust that in this they will be disappointed. We have no objection to the location of the Capitol at Topeka provided it is done fairly. But when the most vital interest are to be sacrificed for the consummation of this, although we may not have the power to prevent, we will know at least who are responsible for it and in the meantime console ourselves that whether there is orthodox punishment in reserve for them or not, they shall still be rewarded in accordance with the character of their work.

LAWRENCE, July 19th, 1859.

The educational statistics of the United States show that there are four millions of the youth of this country connected with the various educational institutions in the different states in the Union. Their teachers number more than one hundred and fifteen thousand. The annual current expenses are estimated at about \$14,000,000.

The Topeka Tribune reports renewed activity amongst the band of horse-thieves in the county, and recommends the adoption of extreme measures.

The Ft. Scott Democrat has been resuscitated. It is now published by E. A. Smith. It is better printed and edited with more ability than formerly.

Joseph C. Kennedy is appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to take charge of the work of the census for 1860.

The Cass Blunder.

Of all the blunders ever blundered into in this blundering world, even by that veteran of all blunders, Gen. Lewis Cass, the position taken in his recent letters on the subject of the rights of naturalized citizens, is unquestionably the most consummate, for its stupidity and moral cowardice. In those letters, one written to a Mr. Le Clair and the other to a Mr. Hofer, both naturalized American citizens, he takes the ground that American citizens, if born in another country, when they return to their birth-places have no rights that despots are bound to respect. They may be compelled to serve as soldiers in wars against human liberty, and against nations with which their own is at peace. This is in direct contradiction to all the teachings of the fathers. When the British, during the war of 1812, threatened to hang our Irish soldiers whom they had taken in arms, an equal number of British officers were put in close confinement and reserved for hanging by way of reprisal. When Austria, in 1849, seized Martin Kosta, the Hungarian, on the ground that he was an Austrian subject, Capt. Stringham, commanding one of our ships of war in the Mediterranean, demanded Kosta as an American citizen, although he had simply filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen, and upon the refusal of the Austrian vessel having him in custody to surrender him, cleared decks for action and compelled his delivery. The whole American people applauded his conduct, and Austria, after a due amount of diplomatic grumbling, to which Webster responded in his memorable letter to Hulseman, acquiesced. In fact the war of 1812 was waged upon this very question. Yet no sooner does the question arise for Mr. Cass to act upon than he tamely abandons the whole American doctrine and gives in his adhesion to the doctrine which European despots have always maintained—"once a subject always a subject."

This doctrine is in perfect keeping with that of the divine right of kings, but utterly incompatible with the American principle that governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed, from which it follows that if a man is dissatisfied with the government of the country in which he was born he may choose another for himself. Most people have heard the story of Capt. Martin Scott and the Coon—how quietly and politely the Coon came down from the tree and yielded up his pelt when he saw Scott's rifle brought to bear upon him. It seems to us that Gen. Cass must have taken that Coon for his model. He makes no more bones of delivering up our whole foreign born population to the mercies of their native tyrants than he would in delivering up a batch of runaway negroes to their masters, in Alabama or Mississippi.

If our naturalized citizens are not entitled to protection from the government of their choice in return for their allegiance, they make but a poor bargain of it. We always have believed that the obligations of the government to protect the citizen and the citizen to support the government were reciprocal. We think so yet, Gen. Cass to the contrary notwithstanding. The declaration "I AM A ROMAN CITIZEN" was a safe passport in any part of the civilized world in ancient times. I AM AN AMERICAN CITIZEN should be equally as good in our days. A little resolute pluck could make it so, as was shown in the Kosta case, but the hero of the broken sword and the Nicholson Letter is doubtless as much nonplussed by the noise and confusion in Europe as he once was on an important occasion nearer home.

"Shall the Opposition Unite?"

The Washington correspondent of The Ohio State Journal says that a Republican having proposed to Crittenden that the Republicans should make him their candidate, he replied: "I could not carry a single Southern State as your candidate; and how many could you carry North with me for your candidate? The party would sink me in a Slave State, and I should sink the party in the Free States. No, sir! It is not your policy to take up a Southern slaveholder!"

There is the whole argument in a nut shell. Let those who think alike, together, but do not attempt the impossible feat of uniting Anti-slavery Republicans with ultra pro-slavery South Americans, for the sake of a "united Opposition." In Kentucky at the present moment the American Whig Party are carrying on the canvass with great vigor, upon the ground that the Democratic party is "not sound on the goose," or in other words is not sufficiently Pro-slavery!

Chelsea is not a healthy place for horse and cattle thieves. The people on Walnut and Whitewater have been troubled with these scamps a good deal the present season. Accordingly they formed a horse-thief detecting company, something like the one organized in this county. They appointed committees etc., explored the country, and succeeded in recovering several animals, and have run off a number of suspicious looking scamps, who have been prowling about that country for some time. If they get hold of any of these gentlemen, we would hate to insure their necks. But we are glad to learn that that section of country is now almost clear of horse thieves and scamps generally.

S. N. Wood, on his return from Wyandotte, says there is one plank in the Republican platform on which he cannot stand.—On inquiring, he said that plank was the one they slid him out of the Convention on.—Lawrence Herald.

The Radical Press.

The Topeka Tribune has taken its position with the Republican, Times and News, against the allowance of the claims of sufferers in the troubles of 1855-6. The principal objection on the part of these papers, thus far made, arises from the fact that the claim for the destruction of the Herald of Freedom office, in May 1856, was allowed by the Commissioners. Although the claims in aggregate exceed \$400,000 and over five hundred persons are interested yet because of our claims these presses have run a tilt at the Commissioners, the Legislature, and the people who elected them, and have determined to defeat the entire claims.—Herald of Freedom.

The above is a fair specimen of the statements in which Brown's Herald of Corruption abounds. It prides itself upon its "Independence," and well it may. It is independent of truth, facts, and principles—setting them all at defiance in every issue. The four presses named have taken no such ground against the claims as above stated, and Mr. Brown well knows it. If his case has been alluded to at all it has been simply as an illustration of others. We do not regard the Herald or its Editor as of sufficient consequence to base opposition upon to a measure involving the future prosperity of Kansas, and we do not act from spite, as he is accustomed to do, even if we felt any spite towards him, which we do not. On the contrary we would be glad to see him get his pay from the men who injured him or their backers, though judging from the past he would most probably use the money in endeavoring to injure the men who aided, assisted, and defended him. We object to the Claim Bill because it proposes to tax the many for the benefit of the few—because it is unjust and impolitic—because it imposes a heavy burden upon the people unjustly, in order to be generous to a few who have no legal nor equitable claims upon the Territory or the People. The property was destroyed by the public enemy.—What nation in the world has ever undertaken to pay for such losses? Not one.—The United States Government with millions in its treasury has for half a century refused to pay over to the claimants the sums actually received from France for French spoils and depredations committed upon the property of American merchants. Why should the Territory of Kansas commit suicide from mere generosity? The Herald talks of our running a tilt against the Legislature "and the people who elected them." Now that is cool decidedly—cool as ice water in dog days. Why did not these claimants go to the people in the first place? Why are they not now willing to submit the question to the people and appeal to their generosity? Why did they press the matter by every species of false pretence and sophistry upon the members of the Legislature, not one of whom had been elected with the remotest idea of acting upon such a question.

"Running a tilt against the people" indeed! We think it is those claimants rather who are running a tilt against the people's rights and purses!

From the Leavenworth Herald, July 16.

Arrival of the Express—\$8,000 in Gold Dust. The Express which started from Denver City on Thursday last, arrived at this City last night, at 8 o'clock, bringing \$8,000 in Gold Dust. The news is highly important, and very favorable.

It is said that the Jackson Diggings are proving richer than even the Gregory Diggings. The Spanish Diggings are also proving very rich. Pieces worth \$23 have been dug out.

Thos. Carney & Co. received a letter from a correspondent confirming the glorious intelligence; accompanying it was an order for \$5,000 worth of goods.

Mrs. Bebee also received a letter from her husband, at Denver City, in which he states that the news from the mines is of the most cheering character. His letter contained a sample of the "dust" to the amount of \$10.

There has already been a great quantity of gold dug, but there is no coin there with which to purchase it. Most that has been received was obtained in exchange for provisions.

In another column of to-day's issue will be found the advertisement of the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad. To persons wishing to go East from this section of country, we would recommend this route, as it is the cheapest and quickest way of reaching any of the Eastern or Western cities. Persons going to St. Louis can reach that city from 24 to 30 hours sooner by this route than by any other. Through tickets can be had of the agent at his office, in the store of John P. Wheeler & Co., Kansas City. Freight for Southern Kansas should also be shipped over this route.

The Cedar Valley (Iowa) News says that wheat and oats look first-rate and promise an abundant harvest. Corn is small for the time of year, with an average stand, and plenty of time to mature. The crops in Mitchell, Floyd, Chickasaw and Fayette counties are all right. Northern Iowa will have a large surplus this fall.

The White Cloud Chief comes out strongly in favor of the re-nomination of Marcus J. Parrott for Delegate to Congress by the Republican Convention. The Elwood Press has also done the same.

Meetings of the Bar have been held in the principal cities of the East to express the sorrow of the profession over the loss it has sustained in the death of Rufus Choate.

We have received the second number of the Kansas Express, published at Manhattan, Riley Co. It presents a handsome appearance, and will be published regularly hereafter.

Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad.

CLINTON Mo., July 7th, 1859. FARENS STOTLER—I know you will be happy to learn of the Railroad interest here, so I will take the liberty of sending you a few lines.

On Monday the Board of Directors meet at this place. We learn that Morgan and Moniteau counties have raised the amount—necessary to put that portion of the road under contract so that there is every probability that the 17 miles, from Tipton to Versailles will be completed early the coming winter—perhaps by Christmas. The Kenton county paper, published at Warsaw, has just awakened to the subject, and has several able articles on the road this week. This makes four papers along the line that are doing good execution in the great work, viz: THE KANSAS NEWS, THE BATES COUNTY HERALD, THE CLINTON JOURNAL and THE WARSAW DEMOCRAT—their weekly issues, like the broad sides of the old "North Carolinas," carry consternation and dismay into the ranks of the opposition. The President, Col. A. M. Tut, and the chief Engineer, W. A. Ela, have completed a preliminary survey, and have taken a great amount of subscriptions along the route. Their report I will send you.

Hundreds who two years ago scouted the idea as impracticable and visionary are now its warmest advocates. A great meeting is anticipated here—Moniteau, Morgan, Benton, Henry and Bates counties will be represented and a good degree of enthusiasm prevails.

July 12th. The meeting has adjourned, and our proudest anticipations have been more than realized. A more determined, resolute and harmonious company, I have never met with. The several counties are mutually pledged to assist each other in the construction of the road, and the first division will be put under contract as soon as practicable. As ever, for Progression. JOHN O. WATTLES.

Wyandotte and Ft. Riley Railroad.

On Thursday last a corps of engineers, under the direction of William Miller, Esq., commenced the survey for a railroad from this city to Ft. Riley. That this road is to be built directly, is a fixed fact. Men of energy and ability, representing a large amount of Eastern capital are determined to push the enterprise forward with all speed, and it cannot fail. For some months, Gen. Irvin, of Pennsylvania, has been devoting his attention entirely to this project. Already we begin to feel the effect of this certainty of an early completion, upon our business and property. We rejoice with the people of the Kaw valley, that this grand trunk road to the westward, has at last been commenced, and under such favorable auspices.—Wyandotte Argus.

INSECTS AMONG POTATOES.—A correspondent of the Leecompton Democrat, writing from Manhattan, says:

"We have a winged insect very destructive upon potatoes, that has just made its appearance. All my potatoes in the years of 1857 and '58 were destroyed by them.—This spring I resolved, if they took possession of that section on my claim, that they must fight for it. My plan for destroying them, which so far has proved successful, is to shake the potatoe tops, when they all fall to the ground, and then cover them instantly. In this way I buried a few thousand—or hundreds of thousands—and now my potatoe are in a flourishing condition."

Yale College is said to own ninety acres of land in North Cassan, Ct., which has grown up to alders and hard-backs, and is so worthless that the lessees will not pay two shillings an acre for it. The papers thereabouts suggest that rusticated students should be sent out to cultivate the wilderness.

The river at this point is gradually receding. The annual "June rise" has been prolonged this season to an unusual extent. For upwards of two weeks the banks have been full, and have often been threatened with an overflow. Thus far, boats have not been inconvenienced by snags, or getting aground, but we fear this will not continue to be the case.—Law. Herald.

BLONDIS AGAIN.—On the 4th of July, Blondin crossed the Niagara on his rope, in the presence of more than 10,000 persons. He then re-crossed from the Canada side with a sack over his head. Henry L. Young, of Rochester, 24 years old, five feet five inches high, 120 pounds in weight, has offered to let Blondin carry him over.

The Kansas City Journal says a number of horses and cattle have recently died from the effects of eating a poisonous vine or weed, growing in that vicinity.

A Texas correspondent asserts that State is the best wheat growing State in the Union; and that the crop of the present year is the best he has ever seen, the wheat weighing from 75 to 80 pounds per bushel.

Death of Hon. Rufus Choate.

A private despatch from Halifax states that Hon. Rufus Choate died there on Tuesday afternoon. No particulars have been received.

If Sickles is a murderer, what is Bitterworth?—[Exchange. Only twenty-five cents per pound now, though it has sold here for fifty cents.—Border Star.

We understand that the Central Kansas Railroad Company has been organized, and that the engineer of the company is locating the road from Wyandotte as far as Lawrence.—Republican.

Mr. Lamontain, the aeronaut, announces that as soon as the balloon "Atlantic" is repaired he will make another trip from Chicago, eastward.

The Philadelphia Press thinks that the Administration would not have withdrawn the national protection from naturalized citizens, if it had not owed its election to them, as the President could not, consistently with his uniform practice, die in peace until he had betrayed every friend that ever supported him.

The census of Leavenworth, just completed, shows a population of 11,000, and 2,100 legal voters.

SHORTEST, QUICKEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST RELIABLE ROUTE

To St. Joseph, St. Louis, Chicago, and to all Eastern, Northern & Southern Cities.



The Hannibal & St. Joseph RAILROAD!

THE Company have now perfected permanent arrangements with two first-class steamers. The Hesperian and Wm. H. Russell, forming a daily line to St. Joseph, St. Louis, and Chicago. Leave Kansas City daily, at 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M. except Sundays, making sure connections at St. Joe with the Railroad. Are now prepared to transport passengers and freight at a lower rate than in quicker time than by any other line. Through tickets to all the principal cities in the Union for sale by E. W. PIERCE, Agent of the company, in the store of Jous P. Wheeler & Co., West Levee, Kansas City, Mo. For further information apply at the office. J. T. K. HAWARD, Sup't. E. W. PIERCE, Agent, Kansas City. 10th

FORD & FILLMORE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

CASH STORE, --- CASH STORE.

WHOLESALE Dry Goods Store.

WHOLESALE Dry Goods Store.

ALL kinds of Dry Goods.

HEAVY Dry Goods and Boots and Shoes.

LADIES' Boots and Shoes.

HEAVY Dry Goods, Fancy Goods.

STAPLE Dry Goods, Fancy Goods.

CASH Store and small profits.

FORD & FILLMORE, LAWRENCE, --- KANSAS.

SAVE a dollar!

SMALL profits and quick sales.

BETTER a nible cent than a slow dollar!

BUILD up towns in your own Territory.

PATRONIZE Merchants in your own Territory.

LEAVE your money with Merchants in your own Territory.

BUY for cash and then buy cheap.

CALL and see our Goods when you come to Lawrence.

CASH STORE!

FORD & FILLMORE.

Notice of Publication.

In the Second District Court of the Territory of Kansas, in and for the County of Madison, in execution, July 15th, A. D. 1859.

David T. Mitchell et al. vs. Benjamin C. Borton.

BENJAMIN C. BORTON will take notice that Cornelius H. Canfield and David T. Mitchell did on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1859, file their petition in said Court against the said Benjamin C. Borton, Defendant, setting forth that the said Borton gave his note to said Canfield for \$300.00, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per month until paid, and also a mortgage on the E. 1/4 N. W. 1/4 and W. 1/4 N. E. 1/4 Sec. 7 Town 22, Range 12; and said Canfield had assigned the same to said Mitchell, and praying judgment against said Borton, for said \$300.00, with 4 per cent. interest per month from 21st of May 1858, and also a sale of said Mortgage premises to satisfy said judgment. And said Borton is notified that he is required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 10th day of September, A. D. 1859.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said Court. Done at El Mendoc this 18th day of July, A. D. 1859.

LEWIS W. KUHN, Clerk District Court.

MITCHELL & WHEELER, Attorneys for Plaintiff. July 30-59

No ice of Publication.

In the second District Court of the Territory of Kansas, in and for the County of Madison, in execution, July 15th, A. D. 1859.

David T. Mitchell et al. vs. James F. Byford.

JAMES F. BYFORD will take notice that Cornelius H. Canfield and David T. Mitchell, did on the 18th day of July, 1859, file their petition in said Court against said James F. Byford, defendant, setting forth that the said James F. Byford, gave his note to said Cornelius H. Canfield for \$300.00, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per month; and also a mortgage on certain real estate in said County, and had assigned the same to said Mitchell, and praying a judgment against said Byford, for said \$300.00, with 4 per cent. interest, from the 21st of May 1858; and also a sale of the mortgage premises to wit: S. W. 1/4 N. W. 1/4, Sec. 7, Town 22, R. 12 and W. 1/4 N. E. 1/4 N. E. 1/4 Sec. 12, Town 22, R. 11; to satisfy said judgment. And said Byford is notified that he is required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 10th day of September, A. D. 1859.

In witness whereof I here set my hand, and affix the seal of said Court. Done at El Mendoc this 18th day of July, A. D. 1859.

LEWIS W. KUHN, Clerk District Court.

MITCHELL & WHEELER, Attorneys for Plaintiff. July 30-59

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of William Phillips, late deceased, bearing date July 29th, 1859; therefore, all persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if such claims be not presented within three years from the date of said letters they will be forever barred. JAMES JACKSON, Administrator. July 30-59

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Sylvander Tarbell, deceased, bearing date July 29th A. D. 1859; therefore all persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate, and if such claims be not presented within three years from date of said letters they will be forever barred. M. BARKIN, Administrator. July 30-59

STRAY COW.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 13th day of July, a light red Cow with a brand of W on the left side of the rump, also with the shorter than the other, with some small spots of white on her body and legs. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away. TIMOTHY MCINTIRE, Forest Hill, July 30th 1859.

For Sale.

NINE acres of corn in the field, garden vegetables, consisting of potatoes, etc., with a pasture field, a good well of water and a pasture field, with a middle March nest. Fuel will be found. Apply to the undersigned two miles and a half south-west of Emporia, or at the office July 30 Wm. A. PIERCE.