

Emigrant's Song.

Over the mountain wave, See where they come; Some cloud and wintry wind Welcomes them home; Yet where the sounding gale, Howls to the sea, There their song, peals along, Deep tones and free: Pilgrims and wanderers, Hither we come; Where the free dare to be, This is our home.

[From the Lawrence Republican.]

Can't Spare Him.

The Herald of Freedom thinks we can't spare Gov. Walker, and that if he should leave us now, the country would be involved in strife again ere one month should expire. Perhaps the Herald of Freedom can't spare him, but we think the people could, just as well as not. Not only can we spare Gov. Walker, but also Sec. Stanton, and even Mr. Perrin might go, and yet Kansas maintain her equilibrium quite comfortably. Indeed as for that matter, if the whole corps of Federal appointees will throw up their commissions and go home to-morrow, and leave their places forever vacant, Kansas will get along without them, without the least trouble. All that we want is for the general government to keep its troops and satraps at home, and we will attend to our own business, in our own way. We will make "popular sovereignty" a good deal more than the empty humbug and sham, which "Democracy" always meant it should be.

We neither see the propriety nor justice of ascribing the present peaceful condition of Kansas to Gov. Walker. What has he done to make peace? We were perfectly peaceful when he came, and should remain so if he went away, unless our rights were interfered with.

Gov. Walker has not made peace. That was made before he came. True, he has promulgated a long inaugural, and made a few stump speeches, and attended some nice little parties, and is said to have danced remarkably well at some of them; but what of all that? That hasn't made peace. The extra inaugurals made a nice little job of printing for somebody, undoubtedly, and the stump speeches have given the N. Y. Times reporter a little business to do, and Mr. Perrin has had a chance to tell those pleasant little stories for the hundred and eleventh time and grow grandly though periodically eloquent over the "Flag of our Union forever"; but again we ask, what of all that? Suppose we should lose it all, would there be any danger of war? Suppose there should be no more copies of the inaugural printed and circulated; Mr. Walker make no more parties and do no more dancing; suppose even that the immortal Perrin should never again tell that marvelous story about the pigs and the puppies, and should leave the "Flag of our Union" to wave on without his particular notice; what then? Is any body going to be hurt? Won't the rain fall, and the grass grow, and the sun shine, and the Kaw river run down hill just as regular as ever? Pahw, Mr. Brown, if good Gov. Walker wants to go down to Washington to take old Lewis Cass' place, why, let him go!

Please your worship's honor and glory, said Timothy, "I shot the hare by accident." "By accident?" exclaimed Captain Halloran. "I was firing at a bird, and the beast ran across my aim, of his own accord." "The game keeper tells a different story," replied his lordship. "Och! don't put faith in what that man says," said Tim, "when he never cares about speaking the truth, any how. He told me 'other day your lordship was not so fit to fill the chair of justice as a jackass!" "Ay, ay!" exclaimed Kilikidery, "indeed, and what did you say?" "Please your lordship, I said your lordship was."

Children.

It is a mistake to think that children love the parents less who maintain a proper authority over them. On the contrary, they respect them more. It is a cruel and unnatural selfishness that indulges children in a foolish and hurtful way. Parents are guides and counsellors to their children. As a guide in a foreign land, they undertake to pilot them safely through the shoals and quicksands of inexperience. If the guide allows his followers all the liberty they please; if, because they dislike the constraint of the narrow path of safety, he allows them to stray into holes and precipices that destroy them to slake their thirst in brooks that poison them, to loiter in woods full of wild beasts or deadly herbs, can he be called a sure guide? And is it not the same with our children? They are as yet only in the preface, or, as it were, in the first chapter of the book of life. We have nearly finished it or are far advanced. We must open the pages for these younger minds. If children see that their parents act from principle—that they do not punish because personal offence is given, but because the thing itself is wrong—if they see that while they are resolutely but affectionately refused what is not good for them, there is a willingness to oblige them in all innocent matters, they will soon appreciate such conduct. If no attention is paid to the rational wishes—if no allowance is made for youthful spirits—if they are dealt with in a hard and unsympathising manner—the proud spirit will rebel, and the meek spirit be broken. Our stooping to amuse them, our condescending to make ourselves one in their plays and pleasures at suitable times will lead them to know that it is not because we will not, but because we cannot attend to them, that at other times we refuse to do so. A part of improper way of speaking ought never to be allowed. Clever children are very apt to be pert, and, if too much admired for it, and laughed at, become eccentric and disagreeable. It is often very difficult to check our own amusements, but their future welfare should be regarded more than our present entertainment. It should never be forgotten that they are tender plants committed to our fostering care—that every thoughtless word or careless neglect may destroy a germ of immortality—that foolishness is bound up in the heart of a child—and that we must ever, like watchful husbandmen, be on our guard against it. It is indeed little we can do in our strength, but if we are conscientious performers of our part—if we earnestly commend them in faith and prayer to the fostering care of their Father in Heaven—to the tender love of Him, the Angel of whose presence goes before them, and who carries these lambs in his bosom—we may then go on our way rejoicing—for "He will never leave or forsake those who trust in Him."

[From the Lawrence Republican.]

The Degrees of Love.

Of all the passions in the world, love not only is the most tyrannical, and takes the deepest hold, but is also speediest in its transformation, and in its change of the scenery round us; nay, the scenery environing the heart; that love is the great sweetener of our existence—the active and stirring principle—the spring which sets everything in motion—the vivid awakener, exponent and representation of all the finest, most delicate, and subtlest movements in our spiritual nature, who could deny? But it must differ in all minds: the tasteful can love with taste; the delicate with delicacy; the fervent and eager with high impellent strength, and burning completeness and abandonment. There is love which once aroused—called to the surface from its tender fountain, and boiling up from its placid depths, becomes like the torrent sweeping on in impetuosity, rising up against and surmounting with fury all the petty obstacles and small interruptions which envy and cautious policy, the coldness or worldliness of man to seek to interpose to it. Love is such a giant power that it seems to gather strength from obstruction, and at every difficulty rises to higher might. It is all dominant—all conquering; a grand leveller which can bring down to its own universal line of equalization the proudest heights, and remove the stubborn impediments. There is no hope of resisting it, for it outwatches watch—submerges everything, acquiring strength as it proceeds; ever growing, nay, growing out of itself.

[From the Lawrence Republican.]

The Ruffian Fuget.

Fuget, the precocious young wretch whose infamous and insane act of murdering and scalping a Free State man, during the troubles in Kansas, created so much horror, and supplied the shriekers with such an inflammatory theme, has at last been arrested, committed, and bail refused by Judge LeCompte. We hope he will swing. It is time that some persons were hung in Kansas, where, under the pretext of furthering one or the other of the political factions, abandoned men gave full rein to their passions, and perpetrated deeds of the darkest character.—Ch. Inquirer. Is it possible? How often have you told us that the bloody axes about "bleeding Kansas" were lies? Fuget did absolutely scalp a Free State man, did he? Previous to the Presidential election, when it was published in Kansas correspondence that one of the Leavenworth ruffians had shot and scalped a Free State man, the Buchanan press, from one end of the land to the other, denied it. The Inquirer hopes Fuget will be hung, and from the construction of his statement of the facts, the principle reason for having him hung seems to be that he "supplied the shriekers with such an inflammatory theme." "It is time some persons were hung in Kansas," we said so long ago. The whole pack of bloody yagobons, backed by the general Government, who have been manufacturing bogus laws, and under them persecuting all who are in favor of making Kansas a Free State, would be appropriately dealt with if suspended by their whisky-swallowers, while society would be vastly benefited.—Ch. Com. Wm. A. Richardson, the old fog of Illinois, has been appointed Governor of Nebraska Territory. Went our brethren of Nebraska feel highly honored to be governed by such a loathsome tool as Wm. A. Richardson? What a poor world this would be without women and newspapers! How would news get about? It scares us just to think about it.

Horrible Dream.

We once heard a very laughable joke which a hen-pecked husband got upon his Mrs. Caudle. He had borne her, railing for many a long year, till one morning she was blustering away about the wool, short of potatoes, flour, &c., he remarked very pathetically: "Jerush, I had a dream last night, a very queer one, and it gives me some uneasiness. I dreamed that I was taken sick and died."

"Well, if it was no more than that," said Jerush, "I wish it had been more than a dream."

"But this is not all," said the husband. "I went to hell, and when I got there, I inquired for one of the lumps of the old devil himself, and was shown into his presence. The old fellow recognized me at once, and said he to me, 'have you come here to stay?' I told him I had. 'Well, I can't have you here,' said he, 'for if you stay, when Jerush dies she'll come, and then hell will be in an uproar all the time!'"

[From the Lawrence Republican.]

The Country is all Right.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting at Blue Mound last Saturday. This has in times past, been considered in times past rather a hunkerish neighborhood, but judging from the tone of the resolutions adopted with great unanimity, we put it down as all right as regards the efforts of the black democracy in Kansas. It is gratifying to learn from every quarter that those men who have so fearlessly stood together in times of our greatest peril are still a unit in opposition to all factions or parties that uphold the Border Ruffian usurpation. Resolutions were adopted proposing to unite with the people of Lawrence and all other points in the Territory, in opposition to the payment of taxes for the support of foreign usurpers; also endorsing the Topeka Constitution. The tried and true people are all right notwithstanding the efforts of the black democracy to divide and distract them and to produce the impression among their friends east that they are not united. Since writing the above, and before going to press, we were furnished with a full report of the meeting referred to, which appears as "an adjourned meeting of the citizens in the vicinity of Blue Mound, to consult in reference to taxation &c." A. SORLEY, President, J. E. STANTON, Secretary. We regret that we can only make room for the

[From the Lawrence Republican.]

Relationship.

Quaker young ladies in the Main law States it is stated, still continue to kiss the tips of their fingers to men, to see if they have been unappetizing with liquor. Just imagine a beautiful young girl approaching you, young temptress, with all the dignity of an executive officer, and the innocence of a dove, with the charge: "Mr. Jones, the ladies believe you are in the habit of tampering with liquor, and they have appointed me to examine you according to our established rules; are you willing?" You must acquiesce. She gently steps close to you, lays her soft white arm around your neck, dashes back her raven curls, raises her sylph-like form upon her tiptoes, and with her features lit up with a smile as sweet as heaven, places her rich, rosy, pouty, sweet, sugar, no asses, strawberry, honey-suckle, sunflower, rose bud, nectar lips against yours, and (Oh! Jerusalem! hold us!) kisses you, by hook or by crook, for the sake of the name. Young America.

PRAIRIE CITY, KANZAS TERRITORY.

The settlement of Kansas will be read in the future with great interest. The territory of her political history for the first 40 years will not astonish the future much more than our material prosperity and rapid settlement that so immediately succeeded the restoration of peace. The period of her fraternal civil war, for two years, was marked with greater brutality and danger than any other period since the formation of the Free State, either by death, or removal from the country was fully determined upon the war against her brothers, who had attempted to carve a home for this wild but fertile country. Their oppressions have enlisted the sympathy, the talent, and the purse of the free North in behalf of their suffering brothers in the midst of those occidental regions. The tongues of old defenders of the cause of Freedom, united with many new ones—have been heard in our national councils, in warning and denunciation against the wrong committed upon the rights of their countrymen. The immigration into the Territory, with the large amount of capital, and the consequent rise of property, the founding and building up of new towns, is as natural as the former period was unnatural.

[From the Lawrence Republican.]

The Gals and the Mine Law.

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[From the Lawrence Republican.]

PRAIRIE CITY.

Is situated in the new Santa Fe road, forty-five miles west of Kansas City, and fifteen miles south of Lawrence. The commerce of New Mexico will soon be carried through this city, in wagons, each drawn by five or six pairs of oxen or mules, carrying from four to six thousand pounds, and in trains of from ten to fifty wagons; making the distance of one hundred miles in drives of from ten to twenty miles each day. Passing through the town are roads running from Lawrence to Olathe, Topeka, Paola, Ohio City, Stanton, and all points in the Neohio and Palawanomic country, which have an immense trade. The location of Prairie City is unequalled—certainly not surpassed—by any point on its road, all suitable for a town. It is on a beautiful piece of land gently sloping to the south, with a prominent bluff on the northern extremity, from which can be seen for a distance of thirty miles, the most enchanting scenery of the "Valley of America;" in the spring of the Rev. John Proctor said, "God never made a better place, but it is very certain that he never has."

[From the Lawrence Republican.]

PRAIRIE.

As fine prairie as there is in this country, has been found in this region. And many claims can yet be had within three, or four miles of the town.

[From the Lawrence Republican.]

TIMBER.

There is a sufficient quantity of timber to supply the reasonable wants of the farmers, and for town purposes. And timber grows very fast in this country; the Locust can be grown from the seed in three or four years, sufficiently large for fence posts.

[From the Lawrence Republican.]

FENCING.

A claim can hardly be found without sufficient stone on the same to fence it, and but that that is desired—Wire fence can be made at a cost of about forty cents a rod. This kind of fence would be, we think, the most available to start with; the Orange will give protection to crops in about four years from the seed.

[From the Lawrence Republican.]

STONE.

We have the best of building stone on the town site in great abundance. The cost of quarrying and hauling is about three dollars a cord. Lime and sand can be had at cheap rates, and in any quantities.

[From the Lawrence Republican.]

WATER.

In this respect, we think, Prairie City has the advantage over many other towns in the country. While water, as a rule, is abundant, and of a good quality in the Territory, still it is of a better quality and more easily obtained in some localities than others. We think every citizen can have good water in his yard at an expense of from ten to twenty dollars. This, it will be acknowledged, is a desideratum of greater value than almost any thing else. It must be a great draw-back to a town, where all the water is brought from a spring, or hauled from the river, or obtained by digging from fifty to eighty feet to obtain it.

[From the Lawrence Republican.]

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.

We can truthfully say that in no part of Kansas Territory are the people so blessed with educational privileges as the people of this section. On "Liberty Hill" within the city site, is now being erected a Seminary, which is designed for four teachers. When completed it will be two stories in height, surrounded with an ornamental cupola. The M. E. Church (North) have located and sign soon to commence erecting a University within three miles of here, which, when completed, will be the largest one west of the Mississippi river. With these facts in consideration, people in the States can have no ground for hesitating to remove here for fear of depriving their children from educational privileges.

PRAIRIE CITY, KANZAS TERRITORY.

buildings are now in process of erection. No place in the Territory will make greater returns to the capitalists for money invested than will Prairie City.

TO MECHANICS.

No class is needed here more than mechanics. The most liberal inducements are offered them by the Association. One, two, and three lots are donated to them—according to the occupation pursued and the amount invested in improvements. Mechanical occupations of every description can be followed here with great safety, affording harvests of profits to the engagers. Families emigrating from the States generally leave their household goods behind to avoid paying the exorbitant freightage up the Missouri, and consequently they rely upon the Territory for a re-fit-out. Thus it will be seen that the demand for everything indispensable for housekeeping must necessarily be great.

[From the Lawrence Republican.]

GODEY'S BEST EFFORT!

Still greater attractions will be offered in Godey's Lady's Book for 1857.

[From the Lawrence Republican.]

ENGRAVINGS AND STORIES.

Volume LV., of Godey's Lady's Book commenced in Jan. 1857, and the Publisher and Proprietor would take this occasion to return his thanks to the Ladies of America for their steady patronage of their own book since its first publication in July, 1830, by the same publisher, a period of over twenty-seven years, a circumstance unparalleled in the Magazine Literature of the country. He would be wanting in common gratitude to that great Republic of Ladies, for whom it is his pride to say, that he was the first to commence a Magazine suited to their wants and for whom he has catered longer and better than any other man in the Union, if he did not use all the means that long experience and the command of money give him, to make the best and most suitable work for those who have so liberally and so long patronized him; and he feels assured that so long as he may deserve it, by publishing the best Lady's Book in the country, so long will that encouragement be continued. It will be impossible for him to enumerate all that he intends to do this year, but he will again promise that the Book for 1857, shall surpass that of 1856. Let the result show.

NEW FEATURES FOR 1857!!

A New and Very Interesting Story—by Maria Victoria Victor, (late Fuller) was commenced in the January number. Miss Virginia F. Townsend, commenced one of her thrilling stories in the February number. Marrio Harlan, author of "Alone" and "Hidden Path" will also contribute during the year. Mr. A. B. Neal, commenced in the January number, and will continue in every number a story of domestic nature. Trials of an English Housekeeper, continued; also, Carolina Backwoods Sketches, by a celebrated author. Pauline Forsyth, Mrs S. J. Hale, Miss Virginia D'Forrest, Mrs E. F. Ellis, Mrs Annie E. Porter, Mrs Nichols, Miss A. T. Willbur, Rev. Hastings Wild and W. Gilmore Simms, Esq., will all contribute during the year.

[From the Lawrence Republican.]

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

Office in "Freeman's Champion" Block

CLAIMS FOR SALE!

Two miles from Prairie City, two splendid claims for sale—one with 80 acres timber, and 80 acre tip-top prairie, ten acres under cultivation with crop in for this season, and good log house. The other is a prairie claim with log house and some apple trees on it. They both will be sold reasonably. Inquire at this office.

[From the Lawrence Republican.]

BLACKSMITHING.

JOHN GRIFFITH would respectfully inform the citizens of Prairie City and vicinity that he is now prepared to execute all orders in the line of blacksmithing that may be given him. Having nearly recovered from the "ager," he can now promptly attend to his business, and will not only do his work in the best style, but will do it immediately. His terms are cash. Prairie City, June 25th 1857.—J. G.

[From the Lawrence Republican.]

WILLIAM GRAHAM, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Respectfully returns his thanks to the citizens of Prairie City, for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and hopes to merit a continuation of the same. He will devote his entire attention to the profession, and will pay particular attention to operations in surgery. Office on Main street.

[From the Lawrence Republican.]

BOOK SELLER & STATIONER.

30 Mass. street, Lawrence, K. T.

J. W. PENNYER & CO., FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 4, Delaware City, Kansas.

GIDEON ELIAS, PRACTICAL SURVEYOR.

Office on Main street.