

[For the Freeman's Champion.]
A TRUE YANKEE.

Lives there a Yankee, far or near,
Who, when his plans "git out of gear,"
Has never said, "wall I don't keer,"
"By golly!"

Who, if he "stubs his toe," and fall,
Don't want to swear, but great o. small,
Will vent his ire, with "darn it all,"
"By golly!"

The Yankee boy with startling eyes,
When first the elephant he spies,
With wonder scans, and swears, and cries
"By golly!"

The youth with jak knife sharp and stout,
Will try a trade to whittle out,
And shaving, query, "what you beent,
By golly!"

With brass enough his way to win,
However much he gets of "tin,"
He "swows he'll have as much agin,
By golly!"

If luck attends him, and he makes
A happy hit, he sweeps the stakes
With "arter all, 'taint no great shakes,
By golly!"

But if he lose the luck he had,
May be he'll get "most proper mad,"
And "guess as how, this ere's tew bad,
By golly!"

Whate'er he tries, it is his rule,
If once he failed to reach his goal,
To rate himself "a tarnal fool,
By golly!"

For the "main chance" he ever tries,
And thinks that "take things as they rise,
'Twont do to be more nice than wise,
By golly!"

And so the Yankee "staves along"
Full chisel, hitting right or wrong,
And makes the burden of his song,
"By golly!"

A. B.
Prairie City, July, 1857.

A Node—Too the pres.

Oh mighty ingine, Oh grate thing
That go to distant lands and
far off territories—How big and powerfull is
Your induiz, and How to Genioryations
Yit unborn you effect for good or Evil.
Your types is eternal—they'll tell when men
and other things is no more. then by the
boks of history oh pres
You speak & tell what happind. As oaks
from Acorns gro
so'll futer trees of noleg cum from the,
o pres! Dont alize it
then—but steer it rite, & then, then, twill
go down the big river
of the futer, loded with human freedom !!

Good Advice.

The following good advice was
given by Hon. Thos. Corwin, to a
young man who applied to him for
a clerkship, during his seat in the
Cabinet:

Thrice was he refused, and still he
made the fourth effort. His perse-
verance and spirit of determination
awakened a friendly interest in his
welfare; and the Secretary advised
him, in the strongest possible terms,
to abandon his purpose and go to
the West, if he could do no better
outside the Departments. "My young
friend," said he, "go to the North-
west; buy 160 acres of Government
land—or if you have no money to
purchase, squat on it; get you an axe
and a mattock; put up a log cabin
for a habitation and raise a little corn
and potatoes; keep your conscience
clear, and live like a free man; your
own master, no one to give you orders,
and without dependence on anybody.
Do that, and you will become hon-
ored, respected, influential and rich.
But accept a clerkship here, and you
sink at once all independence; your
energies become relaxed, and you are
unfitted in a few years for any other
and independent position. I may
give you a place to-day, and I can
kick you out to-morrow; and there's
a man over at the White House who
can kick me out, and the people by-
-a-by can kick him out; and so we go.
But if you own an acre of land, it
is your kingdom; and your cabin is
your castle—you are a sovereign, and
you will feel it in every throbbing
of your pulse, and every day of your
life would assure me of your thanks
for having thus advised you."

Judge Taney's Decision.

The now famous and abominable
sentiment, that the African race has
no rights that the white man is bound
to respect, uttered by Judge Taney,
in his opinion in the Dred Scott case,
may be found on page 409 of the
officially-published copy of that opin-
ion, and occurs as follows:—

"They, i. e. the African race, had
for more than a century been regarded
as beings of an inferior order, and
altogether unfit to associate with the
white race, either in social or political
relations; and so far inferior, that
they had no rights which the white man
was bound to respect; and that the
negro might justly and lawfully be
reduced to slavery for his benefit."

Judge Taney will be dishonorably
remembered for this declaration longer
than he will be honorably remembered
for any act or sentiment of his life.
It will stick to him and his memory
like the shirt of Nessus.—Boston
Traveller.

A lawyer has been pitifully de-
scribed as a man who, in his anxiety
to obtain possession of another, has
lost possession of himself.

[From the Quindaro Chindowan.]
Affray in Leavenworth—The City
Recorder Killed—Great Excite-
ment. H. A. Y. T. S. H. I. A. N.

During the Election at Leaven-
worth, on Monday afternoon, an af-
fray occurred at the First Ward polls,
in which T. Lyle, the City Recorder,
was killed by William Haller. Sev-
eral other persons were engaged in
the affair, directly and indirectly;
but though a few shots were fired, no
one else was injured.

WHO THE PARTIES ARE.

Haller is a young man of about 25,
a native of Portsmouth, Ohio, and a
watchmaker by trade. He came to
Kansas before any serious difficulties
had occurred; settled in Leavenworth,
accumulated some property, and
commenced doing a prosperous busi-
ness. So far as we can learn, he was
industrious in his habits, gentlemanly
in deportment, and universally es-
teemed. When the troubles broke
out, he acted only on the defensive;
but was prompt at all times to avow
himself a free State man; his bear-
ing was brave and manly, and on two
or three occasions he interfered in dif-
ficulties, and preserved the lives of
Free State men at the imminent peril
of his own. This of course made
him a marked man. He was repeat-
edly arrested, and his life threatened;
he was kept prisoner for several days,
and while in custody was deceived
into giving a deed of trust of the
property he had accumulated, (sup-
posing the instrument to be simply
security for a debt of about \$300
which he owed a pro-slavery man,)
by which he was afterwards stripped
of every dollar he had in the world;
he was subjected to many other in-
dignities, and finally driven, with his
family, by violence out of the State.

Lyle was about the same age. He
was a Kentuckian and a radical Pro-
Slavery man; and as he had been very
prominent in all the outrages com-
mitted upon Haller, there was still
some personal feeling between them.
Lyle had many warm friends among
his associates, and when not excited,
had the bearing of a courteous, well-
bred gentleman; but he was exceed-
ingly obnoxious to the Free State
men, from the many outrages he had
participated in. It was he who shav-
ed the head of poor Phillips, and
assisted to tar and feather him.—
Whether he was with the party which
murdered Phillips, we are not cer-
tain; but he was one of the company
that cut Brown to pieces with hate-
kets, and it is said that he even offered
indignities to his bleeding corpse, by
spitting upon the face.

PARTICULARS OF THE AFFRAY.

Under ordinary circumstances we
might refrain from giving the details
of such a transaction, until after the
official investigation. But the recent
acquittal of Fugit—his hands still
reeking with innocent blood—shows
that Courts of Justice in Leavenworth,
are sometimes turned into a farce.—
We do not apprehend therefore, any
serious danger of interfering with the
course of justice by giving all that
we have been able to learn of the af-
fair; but we shall continue, in our
next report of testimony before the
Magistrate, commenced in this
paper, that the public may have every
facility for judging of the case impar-
tially.

At the polls, Ely Moore offered one
of the Pro-Slavery ballots to a Ger-
man. He instantly tore it up, ask-
ing, "Do you suppose I will vote that
ticket?" Moore commenced cursing
the German; the Border Ruffian el-
ement began to gather; and Haller
and Mitchell, determined to protect
the German from violence, told him
to stand his ground. Lyle turned to-
wards Haller, with, "What the h—
is the matter to you?" or words to
that effect. The affray ensued, and
Lyle was fatally stabbed. The wit-
nesses for the Prosecution already ex-
amined, swear point blank, that they
saw no weapon drawn or used by
Lyle. Several other parties, howev-
er, who witnessed the transaction,
state in private conversation, that
Lyle not only drew a knife, but that
he had been exhibiting it menacingly
about the polls during the day; that
in this affray he first made a pass at
Haller which was unsuccessful, and
that he had not recovered from the
impetus of the intended blow, which
swung him around until his side was
towards Haller, when Haller stabbed
him. Should such testimony be elic-
ited, it will of course involve flat
contradiction between witnesses for
the Prosecution and those for De-
fense. We trust it may be sifted to
the bottom; and that the whole truth,
whomsoever it condemns, may be
elicited.

PUBLIC FEELING IN LEAVENWORTH.

The affair caused the most intense
excitement. Haller was immediat-
ly arrested by the Sheriff, placed un-
der a guard consisting entirely of
Pro-Slavery men, and taken to the
Mayor's office. Throughout Monday
night the whole town was at fever
heat, and every one anticipated an
outbreak. Pro-Slavery men pro-
nounced the act a deliberate and wanton
murder, and threatened loudly to
take Haller out and lynch him. This
threat would unquestionably have
been carried out; but for the fact that
the Free State men were out by hun-
dreds, armed with Sharpe's rifles,

muskets or revolvers, and wearing
expressions of countenance which
showed that any violence to the pris-
oner would be followed by a terrible
vengeance. They had not forgotten the
Fugit case. Many were armed on
the other side, but the Free State
party was decidedly in the majority.
Through the whole night, they guard-
ed the prisoner's guard; and prevent-
ed an outbreak. Haller's prelimi-
nary examination commenced on Tues-
day. On Wednesday evening (the
time of our latest intelligence) the
excitement seemed to be subsiding.
One man had attempted to draw a
knife upon Haller, while he was be-
ing conducted from the Court House
to his lodgings; but fortunately for
himself was restrained. Haller's
political and personal friends were
still on guard, day and night, and
stated that they should acquiesce in
any decision given by a jury of un-
biassed men, after an impartial trial;
but that any attempts at irregular and
violent proceedings, would be resisted
and punished, to the better end.

[From the Lawrence Republican.]

Beware.

The letter of a reliable correspon-
dent giving an account of Walker &
Co's performances at the land sales
at Paoli will be read with intense in-
terest.

Does the Governor consider it a
part of his official duties to go around
through the country as a political
stump speaker?

Does he think it to comport with
the dignity of a Governor to indulge
in coarse invective, and to stigmatize
nine-tenths of the people of Kansas
and their sympathizers east as black
Republicans and "Royalists"?

What does he mean by thus excit-
ing and arousing the people? Is he
anxious to bring on another contest
and embroil the Territory again in
civil war? We cannot think so, and
yet we warn him, with all kindness
and respect, that the course he is pur-
suing in going about the country
with his satellites, and with such
politicians as Senator Bigler, denounc-
ing the State organization, lauding
the self-styled Democracy, and stig-
matizing all who may not think as he
does upon the great questions of
Freedom and Slavery as Black Rep-
ublicans and Tories, and above all
in allowing his friends to attempt to
gag down Free-State men, we warn
him, we say, that he is taking the
surest and most direct course to raise
such a storm as was never before
known in Kansas or in our whole
country. This series of political
harangues commenced at Big Springs,
and bad blood was engendered there.
And now, at Paoli, a general row
and the loss of life was prevented
only by the moderation of the Free-
State men. Twenty revolvers, we
are told, were drawn at the time the
ruffians raised the cry, "down with
Foster," and a general conflict was
barely avoided. These things are
begetting bad feelings; they are ex-
citing men already smarting under
repeated insults and continually re-
minded of the loss of all their rights,
and a breath may kindle a flame
which blood alone can quench! We
do hope Gov. Walker and Secretary
Stanton will hereafter confine them-
selves to the legitimate functions of
their offices, and not interfere with
the people, especially in such a man-
ner as at Paoli.

A GOOD ONE.—A minister was
passing a field in Stark county a few
days ago, in which a boy was plough-
ing some rooty ground, at which he
swore very wickedly every few pas-
ses. He remained upon his horse
until the profane little teamster came
up to the end of his row, when he
addressed him:

"My boy couldn't you get along
with plowing without swearing so
wicked?"

"No, darn it, or you either."

At it the spectacled dignity went;
the team hearing a strange voice mov-
ed on rather briskly, which at every
sticking point nearly jerked him out
of his boots, and finally tossing his
hat in one direction and his specks in
another; while he would exclaim at
every such trouble, "why, I never
saw the like!" until he had repeated
it about forty times, when the boy
becoming impatient, took hold of the
plow with—

"Do get away—you might as well
swear as to tell so many darned lies
about it, constantly saying you never
saw the like, and seeing it all the
time."

—We speak confidently for the
Southern half of Kansas, when we
say that of the 20,000 freemen to be
found in it, there is not, nor ever
will be, any party worthy of the
name, which does not hold to the To-
peka Constitution, and which will
resist to the bitter end, the foul and
infamous usurpation of Missouri, and
blood stained and tyrannical enact-
ments framed by it. We intend to
be admitted into the Union under the
Topeka Constitution, and we shall be,
in spite of the schemes of Walker
and his "powerful, intelligent and de-
termined 'middle party.'"—Kansas
News.

Nothing great can be effected
without trouble and labor:

ENJOYMENT.—In the early part
of the eighteenth century, a farmer was
condemned to suffer the extreme pen-
alty of the law for cow-stealing.—
His wife called to see him a few days
previous to his execution, to take a
last farewell, when she asked him:—
"My dear, would you like the chil-
dren to see you executed?" "No," he
replied; "what must they come for?"
"That's just like you," said the wife,
"you never wanted the children to
have any enjoyment."

A printer not long ago, being
"flung" by his sweetheart, went to
the office and tried to commit suicide
with the "shooting stick," but the
thing wouldn't go off. The "devil,"
wishing to pacify him, told him to
peep into the sanctum where the
editor was writing duns to delinquent
subscribers. He did so, and the ef-
fect was magical. He says that pic-
ture of despair reconciled him to his
fate.

HARD CASE.—Boy with ragged
trousers and rimless chip hat, runs
into Dr. Fuller's drug store with a
dipper in his hand. "Doctor, meth-
er sent me down to the shotocary pop
quicker'n blazes, cos bub's sick as
the dickens with the picken chox,
and she wants a thimble full of pol-
lygolic in this tipper, cos we hadn't
bot a gottle and the kint pup's get
the bline witters in it. Got any?"

An amateur gardener and
joker sent to a seedsman in town, the
other day, for some seeds of the "pie
plant," which he had advertised—
requesting precisely six parcels of
custard pie seeds and two of mince
pie. The seedsman promptly sent
him half a dozen goose eggs and two
blind puppies. The numerous gen-
tleman admitted that the joke was
rather against him.

GOOD LOGIC.—"Brudder Bones,
can you tell me de difference 'tween
dying and dyeting?" "Why, ob
course I can, Samuel. When you
die you lib on noffin, and when you
dyet you had noffin to lib on." "Well,
dat's different from what I tort it was,
I tort it was a race 'tween the doc-
torin' stuff and starvation, to see
which would kill fust."

Some editor says that the des-
tinies of the world often hangs on the
smallest trifles. A little miff be-
tween Charles Bonaparte and his love,
Letitia, might have broken off a mar-
riage which gave birth to Napoleon
and the battle of Waterloo. Yes,
that's a fact. Suppose a "little miff"
had taken place between Adam and
Eve; what then?

"My dear Polly, I am surpris-
ed at your taste in wearing another
woman's hair on your head," said
Mr. Smith to his wife. "My dear
Joe, I am equally astonished that
you persist in wearing another sheep's
wool on your back. There, now."—
Poor Smith sneaked.

"Ma, does pa kiss you because
he loves you?" inquired little Jack
of his mother. "To be sure, sonny!
why do you ask that question?"—
"Well, guess he loves the kitchen
girl, too, for I seen him kiss her
mor'n a dozen times last Sunday,
when you was gone to meeting."—
There was a fuss in that family.

The author of the following
lines is destined to occupy a proud
position among our American poets.
Who is he?

"o wunst I luvd another gal
her name it was murrier
but betey dear my luv for u
is 40 times more bier."

A lawyer received the follow-
ing note accompanying a bouquet over
in Indiana:

"Dear —, I send u bi the boy
a bucket of flowers. They is like mi
luv for u. The nite shade meens
keep dark. The dog fenil meens I
am ure slave."

A young man of good stand-
ing recently proposed in honorable
marriage to a young lady of the
West, when he received for an an-
swer—"Get out, you feller! Do you
think I would sleep with a man? I'll
tell your mother!"

SPECULATION.—"Class in history,
stand up. Who was the first unfortu-
nate speculator?"

"Jonah, tho'."

"Why so, Samuel?"

"Because he was sucked in."

An old lady in Connecticut is
collecting all the political papers she
can lay her hands on to make soap
of. She says they are a desput sight
better than ashes—they are most as
good as clear lie!

"Good morning, Patrick—
slippery this mornin'." "Slippery!
And be jabers, it is nothing else,
your honor; upon my word, and I
slip down three times without get-
ting up once."

Always do as the sun does,
look at the bright side of everything;
it is just as cheap and three times as
good for digestion.

A Californian swain writes to
his sweetheart thus: "Leven yares is
rether long to cort a gal, but ile hev
you yit, Cate."

PRAIRIE CITY, KANZAS TERRITORY.

The settlement of Kansas will be read in
the future with great interest. The ter-
rors of her political history for the first two
years will not astonish the future much
more than her 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 Federal Government: extermination
of the Free State settlers by death, or removal
from the country was fully determined upon
by the men abetting and leading this unna-
tural warfare against their brothers, who had
attempted to carve a home from this wild
but beautiful country. Their oppressions
have elicited the sympathy, the talent, and
the purse of the free North in behalf
of their suffering brothers in the midst
of these 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 wrongs
committed upon the rights of their countrymen.

The immigration into the Territory
this spring 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 unna-
tural.

All the lands of Eastern Kansas, for 100
miles back, is soon to be occupied, not ex-
cepting many of the Indian Reservations.

The mania for town property, like a prairie
fire, is now sweeping over the land.
Many of these towns are only to have an
existence on paper, with perhaps a location.
None, however, are to be covered by
swamps, or lakes, as in many of the new
States of the West; for swamps and lakes
do not exist in Kansas.

Many of these towns are to possess real
life, and investments made in them are de-
signed to yield a most bountiful return.
These towns are located in different parts
of the territory, and the eye of the sagacious
speculator will soon discover them.
With the map of Kansas in his hand, he
will readily decide in his mind the lines that
are to be the great commercial arteries of the
country, through which are to ebb and flow
the business of the country, and carry to the
still farther west, the civilization and set-
tlement that is now flowing in here.

PRAIRIE CITY

Is situated in the new Santa Fe road, forty-
five miles west of Kansas City, and fifty-
five miles south of Lawrence. The com-
mence of New Mexico will soon be carried
through this city, in wagons, each drawn
by five or six pair of oxen or mules, carrying
from four to six thousand pounds, and in
trains of from ten to fifty wagons; making
the distance of nine hundred miles in
drives of from ten to twenty miles each
day. Passing through the town are roads
running from Lawrence to Osawatimie,
Pocahontas, Paola, Ohio City, Stanton, and all
points in the Neesho and Potawatimie
country, which have an immense travel.

The location of PRAIRIE CITY is not equal-
led—certainly not surpassed—by any point
on this road, at all suitable for a town. It
lies 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 "Italy of
America;" in speaking of which, the Rev.
John Pierpont said, "God must make a
lover like you, but it is very certain that
he never does."

Bordering on the northern and southern
extremities of the town are branches of the
Ottawa creek, thus supplying it with an
abundance of wholesome water.

Both of these streams are lined with tim-
ber, from a quarter to a mile in breadth. The
black walnut and the burr oak are the pre-
valing varieties, interspersed with black-
berry, hickory, etc.; there is no pine or
hemlock in Eastern Kansas. This timber
is all taken by actual settlers, who reside on
the ground. Claims with timber can be
bought at this time, from five to fifteen hun-
dred dollars.

PRAIRIE.

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

TIMBER.

There is a sufficient quantity of timber
to supply the reasonable wants of the farm-
ers, 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.

FENCING.

A claim can hardly be found without
sufficient stone on the same to fence
it, and build all 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
Osage Orange will give protection to crops
in about four years from the seed.

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.

WATER.

In this respect, we think, Prairie City has
the advantage over many other towns in the
country. While water, as a rule, is abun-
dant, 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 wa-
ter in his yard at an expense of from ten to
twenty dollars. This, it will be acknowl-
edged, 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.

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 Sem-
inary, which is designed for four teachers.
When completed it will be two stories in
height, surmounted with an ornamented
cupola. The M. E. Church (North) have
located and design soon to commence erect-
ing a University within one-half mile of
here, which, when completed, will be sec-
ond to none west of the Mississippi river.
With these facts in consideration, peo-
ple in the States can have no grounds for
hesitating to remove here for fear of debar-
ring their children from educational privi-
leges.

PRAIRIE CITY.

Is fairly under way, with more improve-
ments and better prospects than any other
town on this great middle thoroughfare.
Such is our position, that we defy success-
ful competition. Our main street already
has a business appearance, and several

buildings are now in process of erection.
No place in the Territory will make greater
returns to the capitalist for money invest-
ed than will Prairie City.

TO MECHANICS.

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

H. J. CANNIFF, Pres't.

M. SARVER, Sec'y.

GODEY'S BEST EFFORT!

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

Fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth volumes of the
Pioneer Magazine! Especially devo-
ted to the wants of the Ladies of
America. This work has been
the standard for twenty-
seven years, and con-
tains more brilliant

ENGRAVINGS AND STORIES.

Than any other Periodical of the age.

Volume LIV., 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, 1836, 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 bet-
ter than any other man in the Union, if he
did not use all the means that give him ex-
perience and the command of money gives 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
Metta 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.

Mrs. A. B. Nesl, commenced in the Janu-
ary number, and will continue in every num-
ber a story of domestic nature.

Trials of an English Housekeeper, con-
tinued; also, Carolina Backwoods Sketch-
es, by a celebrated author.

Pauline Forsyth, Mrs. S. J. Hals, Miss
Virginia D'Forrest, Mrs. E. F. Ellis, Mrs. An-
nie E. Porter, Mrs. Nichols, Miss A. T. Wil-
bur, Rev. Hastings Weld and W. Gilmore
Stimms, Esq., will all contribute during the
year.

This is only giving an idea of our inten-
tions for 1857;—in short Godey's Lady's
Book, will possess the interest of any other
three Magazines. TERMS:—CASH IN AD-
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son, and good log house. The other is a
prairie claim with log house and some apple
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BLACKSMITHING.
JOHN GRIFFITH would respectfully
inform the citizens of Prairie City and vicin-
ity that he is now prepared to execute
all orders in the line of blacksmithing that
may be given him. Having nearly recover-
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attend to his business, and will not only do
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IMMEDIATELY. His terms are cash.
Prairie City, June 25th 1857.—14

WILLIAM GRAHAM, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Prairie City, Kansas.