

[From the St. Louis Valley Farmer]
The Season and the Crops.

Since making up our last monthly report, unusual and important changes have taken place in regard to the crops. Throughout the South, South-western and Western sections of the country, the barley and wheat have been harvested. We have taken unusual pains to gather all the information possible from every available source in regard to the harvests and the condition of the grain crops.

Barley is somewhat variable. In some sections it has been more or less injured by the winter, and the Spring sown barley suffered from excessive rain and cold weather in the early part of the season, so that throughout the sections we have indicated, the yield per acre will be considerably below an average, although the crop in the aggregate will be large, because an unusual breadth was sown.

WHEAT.—The accounts that reach us from every section of the country, with the exception of some limited localities, are of the most gratifying character. At the period of jointing, there was every indication that wheat would be greatly injured by rust, but the favorable change in the weather which followed has caused the crop to mature with but slight appearances of rust in a few sections. During the wheat harvest we have traveled among the farmers through five wheat growing States, and with the exception of the great wheat growing valley of the Mohawk, (N. Y.) the harvest has been abundant and secured in good condition. In certain counties in New York, including the Mohawk valley, the weevil, or more properly the wheat midge, has destroyed a large portion of the crop, although since this destructive insect has made its appearance in this section many farmers have ceased to raise wheat. We examined the wheat from a number of fields near Rochester and also at Syracuse during the great trial of Mowers and Reapers by the United States Agricultural Society, and found fully two thirds of the heads destroyed. The insect is extremely small, and prays upon the juices of the grain in the early stages of filling. In some grains we noticed five or six of these insects. But, taking the wheat crop throughout the entire extent of the wheat growing section, from the extreme south to the north, and it may be set down as largely above an average per acre, while the aggregate product, owing to the great amount sown, may safely be set down at twenty-five per cent greater than any previous crop.

CORN.—The growing corn in all those portions of the west through which we have traveled, and so far as we have received accounts, presents an unusual clean, uniform and healthy appearance, although about three weeks later than in ordinary seasons. The present warm weather, however, may be expected to work a most rapid and favorable change. The ground, generally, is sufficiently moist and well pulverized, and with the present temperature of 85 to 95 degrees in the shade, will bring the crop forward with a rapidity seldom equalled, so that we may hope for a full crop of this important western staple.

POTATOES.—This universal and indispensable esculent everywhere presents the most luxuriant and encouraging appearance—while corn and other spring crops were held in check by the cold weather, the temperature was well suited to the growth of the potato, particularly in the west, so that the native lovers of the root, as well as the rest of mankind may hope to obtain their next yearly supplies at a great decline from the rates of the past year.

HAY.—The grass crop also is universally good and the season for "haying" has been remarkably fine. FRUITS AND GARDEN VEGETABLES.—While all other crops promise a most abundant yield, garden vegetables of every kind, where due care in cultivation has been bestowed, are remarkably fine and abundant. Fruits, also, except through a certain southern meridian unusually exposed to the effects of last winter's frosts, are of the finest quality and in the greatest abundance, so that taking into the account all the various crops of the country the prospects is such as to truly make glad the husbandman. The accounts that reach us from the far south in regard to the great national staple, Cotton, are also encouraging, while the prospect for Sugar is such that the crop of the present year will exceed by many thousand hogheads that of any former one within the last four or five years.

That was a very pretty conceit of a romantic husband and father whose name was Rose, who named his daughter "Wild," so that she grew up under the appellation of "Wild Rose." But the romance of the name was sadly spoiled in a few years, for she married a man by the name of "Bull."

What is the reason the "Republican Union" don't reach us? We have never yet received a copy. Canon readers make this out.

There is no Ballot Box Open to the People of Kansas.

So far as we have observed, every press in the whole country condemning the policy pursued by the Free State men of Kansas, uniformly assumes that he may correct at the ballot box all the wrongs of which we complain. This they ring in the ears of their readers until a great many good and honest men, led away by these misrepresentations, really suppose that the people of Kansas have the same ready, unrestricted access to the ballot-box as do the citizens of Ohio or New York.

Such representations are inherently, radically and universally false. It is a complete and unmitigated insult to talk to the people Kansas about redressing their wrongs at the ballot-box, so long as that ballot-box is in the hands of their enemies, and hedged about by just such restrictions as those enemies see fit to make. There has never yet been a fair election in Kansas held under the auspices of the so-called "regular authorities." The very first election for Territorial officers was controlled, as all the world knows, by Missouri bowie knives and revolvers. At the second general Territorial election the ballot-box was hedged about by degrading test oaths, and an illegal tax; and now, at the next general election in October, a most wicked and infamous apportionment will have completely disfranchised 15 counties of Kansas, a six months residence will thin out half the ranks of those not disfranchised by the apportionment, and finally, a tax, more onerous than any State ever yet dared to impose upon her people for any purpose whatever, will reduce to a mere handful the meagre remnant left by the action of the apportionment and the six months residence! What perfect nonsense and insult to talk of redressing wrongs at the ballot-box under such circumstances! It is a cruel and wicked taunt! You might as well tell a man to read after putting his eyes out! No, no, our tyrannical "law and order," "Democratic" despots dare not let us vote. We defy them to submit their proposed Constitution to a full and fair vote of the whole people. We defy them to let the whole people have a fair choice between it and the Topeka Constitution. We defy them to let us have a fair and honest election this fall in October. We will agree forever after to abide the result, if, under the qualifications prescribed for voters at the first election by the Organic Act, Gov. Walker will order an election, appoint the judges of that election himself, and then submit the question of Freedom or Slavery—Topeka Constitution or Leocompton Constitution—Delegate to Congress and Members of the Territorial Legislature, to a peaceful arbitration at the polls!

We defy the Pro-Slavery party to accept of this proposition. We defy them to accept of either or all of them. We know they dare not, for we know that nine-tenths of the people are with us, and against them. We dare them to an honest and fair trial of strength at the polls. The day that witnesses the ballot-box freely and fairly opened to the people of Kansas, under the supervision of impartial Judges, will see the final settlement of this whole Kansas imbroglio. Till then, wide spread and fierce agitation, tumult, disorder and confusion growing worse and worse every day, will reign, and no power on earth can prevent it.—Lawrence Republican.

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The Ottawa Indians.

The delegation from this tribe has just returned from Washington, where they have been spending several weeks in negotiating a new treaty. They have accomplished the object of their visit, to the entire satisfaction of all parties. The Government has acted most honorably with them, and they speak of the new Indian Agent in the highest terms.—The substance of the treaty is, that the Government reserves in each township, for the State of Kansas, the regular school sections; also a half-section is given to each of several head men, or Chiefs; also a quarter section to each of the two children of Mr. Meeker, who was for twenty years a missionary among them. A section is also given to the tribe for a town site. The remainder of the land is divided equally between the members of the tribe, including men, women and children. This gives to each one about 240 acres. The tribe then breaks up its tribal arrangements, and all become citizens of the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are entitled to much credit for the high moral and intellectual standing which these people now occupy.—Herald of Freedom.

MASKS OFF.—"Gov. Walker is a Southern man; he has been sent out by an Administration pledged to the defense of Southern rights; he is surrounded by a corps of officers, most of them from the South, and every one of them sound national men; he was instructed to regard the Territorial authorities as legal; and sustain them against the rebellion of the Topeka abolitionists; he is acting in concert with the friends of the South, and gallantly fighting their enemies. We cannot help but think that such a man, so sent, so instructed, so surrounded, and so acting, is entitled to sympathy, comfort and aid from the South, whenever they can be given with a conscientious regard to truth. With such a battle raging in his front, it was ungracious to open this fire on his rear."—Washington Union, July 7.

Each number of the Magazine will contain 144 octavo pages, in double columns, each year thus comprising nearly 2,000 pages of the choicest miscellany of the day! Every number will contain numerous Pictorial Illustrations, accurate Plates of Fashions, a copious Chronicle of Current Events, and impartial Notices of the important Books of the month. The Volumes commence with the Numbers of June and December; but subscriptions may commence with any number.

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of booksellers, periodical agents, or from the publishers, at Three Dollars a year, or twenty-five cents each. Thirteen volumes are now ready, bound in cloth at 2½ dol. each, and also in half calf, at 2½ dol. each. The publishers will supply specimens numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply a club of two persons, at five dollars a year, or five persons for ten dollars. Clergymen and teachers supplied at two dollars a year. Numbers from the commencement can be supplied. Also the bound volumes. The Magazine weighs over seven and not over eight ounces. The postage upon each number, which must be paid quarterly in advance, at the office where the Magazine is received, is 3 cents.

BEWARE OF THE POPE!
The old seven-horned monster is now as busily at work with his infernal machinations to undermine our American institutions, as ever. With his insidious smiles and zealous interest which he manifests for our people, he is rapidly gaining ground in our country; but in PRAIRIE CITY, so long as JOHN GRAHAM, with his army of masons are at work, the "old rip" can never obtain a foothold. Mr. Graham is now prepared to do all kinds of work which is done with stone, brick, lime and sand. He has in his employ some of the best workmen the country affords, and consequently can do all work entrusted him in the most workmanlike manner. Buildings constructed by the job or the day, according to the fancy of the people. He may always be found at Prairie City, JOHN GRAHAM. Prairie City, June 25th 1857.—1f

Medical Notice.
The undersigned respectfully tenders to the citizens of Prairie City and vicinity, his services as a practitioner of Medicine and Obstetrics. In his practice he never bleeds or blisters; never prescribes Calomel, Opium, Arsenic, or any other poison, and invariably has better success than those who use those agents. A supply of genuine Vaccine Virus on hand, and inserted and warranted. Office and residence on Aurora street, East side of Eden Park. H. J. CANNIFF, M. D. Prairie City, June 20th, 1857.

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.—1f

Carpenters Wanted!
WANTED immediately, six good House Carpenters, to whom steady employment and good wages will be given. Inquire in Prairie City, of WM. SOWERS, 5f.

CAUTION!
WHEREAS, some unprincipled persons have laid out a town and offered for sale lots in the same on a claim in the North East Q. R. Sec. 12, town 15, range 30, that belongs to me, and of which I had possession at the time the said Town was surveyed, and have now, this is to warn all persons from purchasing property in said bogus town, as I intend to pre-empt the claim. 81t L. C. ABRELL.

Masons Wanted!
WANTED immediately, at Prairie City several good stone masons, to whom steady employment and good wages will be given. Inquire of JOHN GRAHAM, 8f

O. WILMARTH, BOOK SELLER & STATIONER, 30 Mass. street, Lawrence, K. T.

WE have two teams, which we hold in readiness to do hauling. Our terms are moderate. [4f] S. & M. MACKEREL, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale at W. & W's.

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WAR! WAR!! Mass Convention!

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A FIRST CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER, HARPER'S WEEKLY. A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION. Neither labor nor expense will be spared to make it the best FAMILY NEWSPAPER in the world—one whose cheerful and genial character will render it a welcome visitor to every household, while its constant devotion to the principles of right and justice shall win the approbation of the wise and the good. Its object will be to set forth sound views on political, social, and moral questions; to diffuse useful information, and to cultivate the graces and amenities of life.

HARPER'S WEEKLY will contain a full and impartial summary of the political, social, religious, commercial, and literary news of the day. It will chronicle the leading movements of the age, record the inventions of genius, the discoveries of science, and the creations of art. It will, in a word, aim to present an accurate and complete picture of the age in which we live. It will also give a due share of attention to the taste, the imagination, and the feelings. Its regular contents will embrace tales, incidents of travel and adventure, sketches of character and social life, and essays upon art and morals. The publishers have made arrangements with the best American writers who will contribute to the various departments of the paper. The large space at their disposal will enable the Contributors to avail themselves of ample selections from the best and most healthful selections of the old world. The first number will contain the commencement of Mr. Thackeray's New Serial Tale the publication of which, from early sheets purchased of the author, will be continued from week to week, until its conclusion. In addition to this they will keep a vigilant eye upon the issues of the English, French, and German Periodical press, the best productions of which will be transferred to the paper under their charge. Harper's Weekly, is not intended, in any way, to supersede or take the place of Harper's New Monthly Magazine. Each periodical will confine itself to its own proper sphere; and no portion of the contents of the one will appear in the other. Harper's Weekly will contain sixteen pages of the size of the London Illustrated News, each number comprising as much matter as an ordinary duodecimo volume.—It will be printed in a form and upon special paper for binding; and as the pages will be electrotyped, the back numbers can always be supplied, so that subscribers can be able at any time to complete their files. At the close of each volume, neat and appropriate covers will be prepared for the convenience of those who wish to bind the paper.

TERMS. Harper's Weekly will appear every Saturday morning, and will be sold at five cents a copy. It will be mailed to subscribers at the following rates, payment being invariably required in advance: One Copy for twenty weeks \$1 00 One Copy for one year 2 50 One Copy for two years 4 00 Five Copies for one year 9 00 Twelve Copies for one year 20 00 Twenty-five Copies for one year 40 00 HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, N. Y.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. AND THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBE. COST REDUCED 50 TO 75 PER CENT. L. Scott & Co., New York, continue to publish the following leading British periodicals, viz: THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.) THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.) THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.) THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.) BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.) These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and radical,—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being indispensable to the scholar and professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

TERMS. (Regular Prices.) For any of the four Reviews \$3 00 For any two of the four Reviews 5 00 For any three of the four Reviews 7 00 For all four of the Reviews 8 00 For Blackwood and 3 Reviews 9 00 For Blackwood and 4 Reviews 10 00 Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par. POSTAGE. The postage to any part of the United States will be twenty-four cents a year for "Blackwood" and but fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews. At the above prices the periodicals will be furnished for 1857.

Hauling! Hauling! WE have two teams, which we hold in readiness to do hauling. Our terms are moderate. [4f] S. & M. MACKEREL, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale at W. & W's.

LADY'S Under Sleeves for sale at W. & W's. FLOUR, Meal and Bacon, for sale at W. & W's.

There is no Ballot Box Open to the People of Kansas.

So far as we have observed, every press in the whole country condemning the policy pursued by the Free State men of Kansas, uniformly assumes that he may correct at the ballot box all the wrongs of which we complain. This they ring in the ears of their readers until a great many good and honest men, led away by these misrepresentations, really suppose that the people of Kansas have the same ready, unrestricted access to the ballot-box as do the citizens of Ohio or New York.

Such representations are inherently, radically and universally false. It is a complete and unmitigated insult to talk to the people Kansas about redressing their wrongs at the ballot-box, so long as that ballot-box is in the hands of their enemies, and hedged about by just such restrictions as those enemies see fit to make. There has never yet been a fair election in Kansas held under the auspices of the so-called "regular authorities." The very first election for Territorial officers was controlled, as all the world knows, by Missouri bowie knives and revolvers. At the second general Territorial election the ballot-box was hedged about by degrading test oaths, and an illegal tax; and now, at the next general election in October, a most wicked and infamous apportionment will have completely disfranchised 15 counties of Kansas, a six months residence will thin out half the ranks of those not disfranchised by the apportionment, and finally, a tax, more onerous than any State ever yet dared to impose upon her people for any purpose whatever, will reduce to a mere handful the meagre remnant left by the action of the apportionment and the six months residence! What perfect nonsense and insult to talk of redressing wrongs at the ballot-box under such circumstances! It is a cruel and wicked taunt! You might as well tell a man to read after putting his eyes out! No, no, our tyrannical "law and order," "Democratic" despots dare not let us vote. We defy them to submit their proposed Constitution to a full and fair vote of the whole people. We defy them to let the whole people have a fair choice between it and the Topeka Constitution. We defy them to let us have a fair and honest election this fall in October. We will agree forever after to abide the result, if, under the qualifications prescribed for voters at the first election by the Organic Act, Gov. Walker will order an election, appoint the judges of that election himself, and then submit the question of Freedom or Slavery—Topeka Constitution or Leocompton Constitution—Delegate to Congress and Members of the Territorial Legislature, to a peaceful arbitration at the polls!

We defy the Pro-Slavery party to accept of this proposition. We defy them to accept of either or all of them. We know they dare not, for we know that nine-tenths of the people are with us, and against them. We dare them to an honest and fair trial of strength at the polls. The day that witnesses the ballot-box freely and fairly opened to the people of Kansas, under the supervision of impartial Judges, will see the final settlement of this whole Kansas imbroglio. Till then, wide spread and fierce agitation, tumult, disorder and confusion growing worse and worse every day, will reign, and no power on earth can prevent it.—Lawrence Republican.

[From the Pittsburg (Pa.) Gazette.]
The American Don Quixote.

"We have before us a copy of Walker's proclamation to the people of Lawrence, of which the telegraph had before apprised us. It is a tirade of the most ridiculous bombast we have ever seen, and would occupy a column of our paper, the words in it being many and the ideas extremely few. Bombastus Furioso was a lamb beside this truculent little piece of pomposity. His style reminds us forcibly of the terrible yet ridiculous proclamations issued by Chinese officials. It seems that the people of Lawrence, not inclined to recognize the laws made for them by the Border Ruffians of Missouri, have framed and accepted a city charter for their own local government, and put it in operation—an exercise, solely, of the inherent right of self-government, growing out of the necessities of their situation, and involving no serious consequences to any one. It was a mere voluntary agreement between themselves to regulate their local concerns, to which no one was bound to consent, and was simply a temporary arrangement to meet present exigencies. But the fancy, dapper little fellow who imagines he is the great man of this nation, fumes and frets over it with an amount of splutter that would do discredit to a backwoods locofoco editor, and spits at it like an incensed kitten at the approach of a canine enemy."