

“Bogus Laws,” and three commissioners were appointed to report a new code, which was passed, and takes the place of the “Bogus Code.” A new apportionment law was passed, which gives to the disfranchised counties the rights they have so long been deprived of. A constitutional convention bill was passed, which submits to the people, on the 4th Monday in March, 1859, whether they desire to apply for admission into the Union as a State. If the majority are in favor of admission, an election will be held on the first Thursday of June next, for the purpose of electing fifty-two delegates to the convention to frame a State constitution, which will meet in Wyandott City on the first Tuesday in July next, and there frame a constitution, which will be presented to the people for ratification or rejection on the first Tuesday of October. In case the constitution is ratified by the people, an election for officers and members of Legislature under it will be held on the first Tuesday of December next. If a majority of the people are opposed to admission as a State, no convention will be held. A general amnesty bill was also passed, which forever debars prosecution against all persons who have been engaged for the past eighteen months in committing outrages and disturbing the peace of Southern Kansas, in the counties of Lykins, Linn, Bourbon, M’Gee, Allen and Anderson. This act was designed especially for the peace of Kansas, and is hoped to accomplish that which federal, territorial and local authorities have utterly failed to accomplish. Whether it will have the desired effect remains to be seen. Five new counties, Montana, El Paso, Oro, Fremont and Broderick, were

