

HERALD OF



FOR FREEDOM.

TERMS:--Two Dollars per Annum--In Advance.

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Herald of Freedom.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 15, 1856.

TERMS:--\$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

The Ultimatum of the Pro-Slavery Propaganda.

Under the above caption the Missouri Democrat has the best article of the times, with which we have come in contact, on disunion. We commend it, notwithstanding its great length, to the attention of every reader. No man in his sober senses can doubt but that it is the intention of Southern demagogues to dissolve the American Union; and this, whether John C. Fremont is the next President, or James Buchanan. They think the task easier with the latter the Chief Magistrate of the country, and it is for that reason they supported him. Again we say, read the following, and remember it is a supporter of Buchanan who writes thus--one who is behind the curtain, and knows of what he is discoursing.

Says the Democrat:--

The questions involved in the Presidential election, and every other national contest, present themselves to us in a two-fold aspect--in relation to the Union and the State. It is evidently our duty to support every legitimate measure, or movement calculated to promote the good of the whole country, and our own state; and when the interests of the State and the Union clash to contend for a just and equitable settlement.

It requires no argument to prove that the dissolution of the Union would be a general evil; and but very little argument to prove that the general evil would be permanently felt in the slave States conterminous to free soil. Were the Union dissolved, Missouri would have Canada at her very threshold. But a few strides or a few strokes of the swimmer or a bold leap and the slave were free. The length of the underground railroad would be the breadth of the river; except on the Iowa frontier, where the boundary is a mathematical line. The proximity of free soil would tempt the best contented negro to flee from bondage, and but a few years would elapse before they had flocked to the South, and Missouri and the border slave States would be the battle ground of two powers, just as the few countries have been the battle ground of Europe for generations. The condition of the border counties of England and Scotland before the Union of the Scotch and English crowns, would be the condition which a dissolution of the Union would impose upon Missouri. If the underground railroad should not have previously swept the field, the phrase "carrying the war into Africa," would be no figurative expression, for if the Union were dissolved, the South would be a genuine diabolical fire, the abolitionists would seek to destroy slavery as others have sought to extend it, by armed invasion; and even in time of peace we should be compelled to sleep on our swords. Fanaticism is not restrained by considerations of justice or policy; and assuming the truth of the accusation against the North, the abolitionists would precipitate themselves upon us as the Arabs did on Syria, or the Goths upon the Lower Empire. An invasion might or might not subjugate the slaveowner but it would certainly unshackle the slave, although it might finally exterminate him.

Should we enter the "Southern Confederacy," the effect of peace and the effects of war would be equally disastrous to slavery in Missouri, and we should soon find ourselves in a very anomalous position--slavery in our laws, in our politics, theoretically in our whole organization; but yet having no slaves in our houses or fields--a slave State without slaves, compelled to bear the burdens of the institution, to guard it, to fight for it, to pay for it, but forbidden, by our geographical position, to possess it. Our Territory would be merely the blank white margin of the dotted page. The only compensation we could derive from it would be that it would be the glory arising from disinterested devotion to the "cherished institution."

But other interests than slavery would be imperiled and prostrated in Missouri by the dissolution of the Union. The maritime States would oppress us by a tariff unfavorable to us. The following extract is from a South Carolina journal, and should be pondered upon by those to whom it is addressed:--

What would be the condition of the border States in the event of a dissolution of the Union? It would be much better than it is now. By their simple power over the tariff of duties, the Southern Confederation could make its own terms to the laws necessary for the preservation of the peace and the property of the frontier States. We could give them such duties as we chose, and the States of the North would be the glory arising from disinterested devotion to the "cherished institution."

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that the sugar and cotton planters would rule the Southern Republic, and that our coffee, if sweetened at all, would be sweetened only by the sugar of Louisiana, unless the new kind of cane exhibited at the fair, can be successfully cultivated in higher latitudes.

We need not inform our readers that the dissolution of the Union has been gravely threatened; for the "fire bell in the night" which Jefferson first heard, has been pealing continuously on the ears for several months. The organs of the Southern Democracy, the men who express its sentiments and plan its movements, have proclaimed through a hundred presses, and from a hundred platforms, that if Fremont should be elected President, the Union will be dissolved. We could fill our columns with speeches made by Southern orators, and leading articles from Southern journals, the beginning, middle and end of which, are the contingent dissolution of the Union; and that contingency the election of Fremont. It will take but slight evidence to show that these threats were not the expressions of individual folly or fanaticism, the indiscretions of youthful ambition, or the extravagances of bombastic rhetoric, but the deliberate pronouncement of veteran leaders, clothed with official authority, and acting in concert.

Of the leading Southern politicians of whom Buchanan was the first choice for the Presidency, and who labored most zealously for his nomination at Cincinnati, and previously in directing the current of popular opinion in his favor, Governor Wise and Senator Slidell were the two most conspicuous. Under their lead, Virginia and Louisiana voted for Buchanan on every ballot; and if it were not for their solid support, he would not have been nominated. These two pillars of Buchanan's Southern strength, have been the first to raise their voices for disunion, the leaders of that infernal chorus which revels in prophecies of anarchy and ruin. Wise has repeatedly asserted the Southern alternative; has placed the militia of Virginia on war footing, to be ready for immediate action; has taken the initiative for the formation of a Southern Congress by convoking the Southern Governors at Raleigh; and has informed his friends and the country, that day and night, the ways and means for carrying on the war are the subject of his thoughts. We find his reasonings and conclusions in his first proclamation, when he snuffed the battle from afar, condensed into one paragraph, by the New Orleans Delta, in its review of it:--

If the avowed enemy of the South is chosen President, there is no longer a fraternal feeling between that South and the North which selects and supports him. Of course, the South will break out, and the Union will be dissolved. What particular course should be pursued, I am not now prepared to say.

He declares the thing should be done, but is not yet prepared to say how, the mental powers of Wise being engaged night and day in working out that problem. Lawrence M. Keitt, Member of Congress from South Carolina, thus spoke at a mass meeting in Virginia:--

I tell you that if Fremont is elected, there is no longer a fraternal feeling between that South and the North which selects and supports him. Of course, the South will break out, and the Union will be dissolved. What particular course should be pursued, I am not now prepared to say.

Boyce, also a member of Congress, from the same State, thus expresses himself, less rhetorically, but just as treasonably:--

Fremont is elected, what shall we do? Shall we submit to his election? No, we must rebel against his election, the North will change front also!

The impetuous Brooks is in advance of Wise and Slidell, for he has announced his intention to come to the Capitol and seize the archives and the treasures of the Federal Government.

We have mislaid the late letter written by Senator Mason, of Virginia, in which he follows the lead of Wise, and declares for disunion even more emphatically. The official organ of the Cincinnati Convention, the individual deputized to offer the crown to Buchanan, a Mr. Forsyth from Alabama, on the eve of his departure for a foreign mission to which he has been recently appointed, published a letter of the same tenor. The newspapers teem with similar declarations from less responsible men; but unfortunately the names we have cited, show that the conspiracy is not restricted to the obscure and the powerless, but counts among its chiefs, foreign Ministers, Members and Senators of Congress, and Governors of States--the leaders of Southern Democracy, and the principal counsellors of Buchanan.

The spirit of the Southern Democratic press, which is more significant than the speeches and letters of politicians high in place is more earnest and decisive in calling for a separation of the South from the North. The following from an Alabama paper, is a specimen of their daily language:--

For ourselves and our friends we can speak. We shall regard the election of Fremont by the non-slaveholding States as a disruption of the bonds of the Union, to be followed by immediate Southern action for the formation of a new Government.

The Richmond Engineer, the leading journal of the Southern Democracy, gives us the tone and the double distilled spirit of the Southern press in a few sentences:--

Is no crime so black and damnable that his party do not approve and consecrate? It therefore fears the following result and calls for help. "The good men, the old citizens, the religious men of the North, must bestir themselves, or Fremont's election will dissolve the Union of the States, the union of father and son of husband and wife, of every human and social tie, and the worst of all, the union of man with his Maker." Then comes again:--

It is needless to multiply extracts or quotations, for every leading Democratic paper in the South is as full of treason as an egg is full of meat.

Thus we see that the leaders and organs of a great conspiracy, threaten society with anarchy, if the people in the legitimate exercise of their legitimate rights, choose to elect to the office of chief magistrate, the man assumed to be their choice. It cannot be the threat is made in very wantonness. Some potential reason must have dictated such a terrible resolution. Can it be the character of the man himself? Is he one of those depraved and wicked monsters, of whom we read in history, steeped in every vice and stained with every crime? Is he of the race of those gigantic criminals whose shadows darken ages, a Nero, a Tamerlane, or a Bonaparte? No such accusation is made. The allegations of his enemies, whether facts or fancies, represent him merely as the type of American Democracy, a self-made man, who, by force of mind and muscle, and courage true as steel, raised himself to national eminence in the noblest fields of enterprise, until he was seen afar, as if the Rocky Mountains on which he first planted the stars and stripes, were the pedestal of his fame. We cannot find the cause we seek in the character of Fremont, for even the caricatures of his biography, represent him in succession as a poor boy, a hard student, a bold woodsman, a brave soldier, and a heroic explorer--achieving success at every step, until his reputation rose so high and shone so bright as to attract the eye of the people, which dwelt upon it as upon a new planet in the firmament.

Neither will his opinions on the slavery question give the solution; for he is merely opposed to the extension of slavery into free Territory, and a majority of our Presidents were of the same opinion. Fillmore, Taylor, Van Buren and Jefferson were hostile to the introduction of slavery into new Territories; and no one thought that their election was any cause for the dissolution of the Union. We must try again, and as the metaphysical failing to account for certain ideas in the mind by any theory which assumed an external cause, brought him to analysing the mind itself, when he discovered the origin, so we shall detect the source of the disunion phenomena, within the party itself, whose blasphemy, fury, and political and social abominations, have been heard during the canvass like the shrieks of the maniac.

The disciples of Calhoun are original nullifiers, secessionists and disunionists; and necessarily fillibusters, pirates and Pro-Slavery fanatics, bent upon realizing the Southern Republic embracing the slave States of the Union, the islands in the Gulf, Mexico and Central America--the same empire which Aaron Burr protected. This traitorous faction has officered and led the Democratic party since the time of Polk. It holds the reins and guides the chariot. Assuming the liveliest of Democracy, its leaders succeeded in getting themselves appointed postillions and guides, and hence, instead of progressing smoothly along as usual, we find ourselves entering deeper glooms and approaching precipices, and if we attempt at the course pursued, we are threatened with instant destruction by the desperadoes who have us, or think they have us, in their power.

The Calhoun conspiracy commenced in the time of Jackson, when it was weak and hopeless. Now it is powerful, thanks to Pierce; and stratagem, the policy of weakness, has been superseded by audacity, the policy of strength. Both Polk and Pierce owe their election to its influence, and they rewarded it by patronage; but its present greatness is mainly attributable to the latter, who placed the highest and most lucrative offices of the Government in its hands. It regards every measure of the Federal Government, merely in relation to its own schemes. It tries everything in politics and legislation by one standard, not whether it is good or bad in itself, but whether it will forward or retard its darling enterprise. This morbid ambition of founding a Southern Republic, consisting of two classes--masters and Slaves--like Europe under the barons, with all cities left out, is the fruitful source of all our troubles. Slavery was put into the disunion programme more as a means than an end, because it was found that Slavery was the only interest with which the entire South was identified. The necessity of keeping the real design back, pushed slavery into the foreground, which has consequently become the overshadowing question of our politics. It should be remembered, that the making of this issue was an afterthought; and that the conspiracy first planted itself upon free trade, and subsequently changed its ground more than once, before it finally settled down upon the nigger as the most politic expedient. The task to be accomplished was the overthrow of the Union, and the overthrow of the Union was identified after several trials, the slavery question was found to be the only lever strong enough for the work; and the Southern Planters determined to make the nigger do that as well as everything else.

To use and abuse the Federal Government for the promotion of its schemes has been a leading feature in the policy of the conspiracy. When these schemes are ripe, or when the Government can be made no longer subservient to them, the Union must be dissolved. There is no further use for it. The New Orleans Delta believes that the

hour has come; the Charleston Mercury thinks that the election of Buchanan should postpone the event for four years, to make the final event more certain; Gov. Wise says his election would merely insure a brief period of peace and preparation. It seems to be admitted among themselves, that it would be better to wait, if Buchanan should be elected, in the hope that his administration would be instrumental in strengthening their power and multiplying their resources; but as Fremont's administration would be against them, if he should be elected, the toxin must be sounded at once.

This theory reconciles every contradiction and unlocks every mystery. It explains everything from Cuba to Kansas. It decreed a war with Mexico and annexed wide territories; it repealed the Missouri Compromise; it promises admission to Utah, because a triple slavery exists there, negro slavery, peon slavery, and the slavery of woman; it lusts for Cuba and the revival of the African slave trade; it prompted the piratical invasion of Sonora by Walker, and the subjugation of Nicaragua by the same individual, who, we perceive by late accounts, has decreed the introduction of slavery into that country, preparatory to its formal union with the Southern States; and in order that fillibusterism might become another cherished institution, it asked Congress for the repeal of the neutrality laws last winter, and now apprehensive that its vile career may be checked, it rises in open rebellion, insinuating that the election of Fremont would be fatal to slavery in the South.

The daily record of the press bears testimony to the truth of these allegations. In a late issue of the Leader, we find an article copied from the New Orleans Delta, from which we take the following paragraphs. We presume the entire article has the sanction of the Leader, since it accompanied its publication by no editorial qualification.

Such being the social and political value of slavery, its diffusion and extension are of the first importance, and nothing, at the present time, should more nearly interest the wise philanthropist and the patriotic statesman than to devise means to obstruct those who endeavor to restore slavery to its original national character, and make it an object of political solicitude.

We have heretofore pointed to the measure of negro emancipation as one highly favorable to the objects just named; to wit: the diffusion and extension of slavery, and the consequent consolidation of the slave owning interest. One other measure we are in favor of, though we fear its announcement may throw some of the "ancient sages" into convulsions of consternation. Nevertheless, we shall announce it, and here declare that we not only desire to make Territories, now free, slave Territories, and to acquire new Territories into which to expand slavery--such as Cuba, North-eastern Mexico, &c.--but we would re-open the African slave trade.

"To make Territories now free, slave Territories," to extend slavery into Mexico, to annex Cuba, and reopen the African slave trade is the game. To occupy the lands which nature destined for the poor of our own country, emigrants from Europe, with the negroes kidnapped from Africa is the policy which is distastefully announced. We think it wiser and more human to leave the negro in Africa, and appropriate our territories to our white brethren, in Europe and America. The principles of liberty or the prejudices of color rigidly applied, might exclude the negro, whether bond or free, from any portion of our virgin soil; but political justice demands a share of it for the benefit of the slave owners and their slaves. The slaves number about three millions and a half, and their owners half a million, which taken together constitute about one-sixth of the aggregate population of the country; we therefore, think the slave owners have a right to claim one-sixth of the territory which, as they say themselves, is the common property of the nation.

This, and the extension of our southern limits, which will be accomplished gradually and legitimately, and the climate of which would be adapted only to the negro, would give the slave interest ample room for expansion. But this equitable division is spurned by the Southern leaders.

Not the abolition of slavery, but resistance to its extension, is the immediate cause of the enmity of the slavery propagandists. Fremont is committed purely in relation to the abolition of slavery, as he is committed in favor of free soil. It is not the existence of the institution or its constitutional privileges that are assailed, but its overweening pretensions and aggressive designs. It seeks to dominate over the whole country, and over all other institutions. Fremont merely opposes its rapid progress to universal dominion in this continent, resolved to keep it within its due bounds. We are not threatened with the despotism of one man, like the Czar, or one body, like the French Convention, but we are threatened with the despotism of one institution, as potent as the Czar and as prospective as the Convention; and maintaining itself like all other despoticisms, by an unrelenting espionage, tyrannical laws and its own higher-law which indicates a more summary vengeance. We condemn no law however apparently severe, which bears upon the slaves themselves, because experience has taught us that such laws are necessary; but scorn and execration should greet those statutes or customs which the institution has imposed upon white men and citizens. The grievance of which we complain is not the thralldom of the slave, but of the citizen. The other day, a learned and pious man was driven from his professor's chair, in North Carolina, because he expressed his opinion on slavery. A bookseller in Mobile, who had in his store a few novels illustrated with anti-slavery sentiments, was compelled to save himself by flight, although the purchasers of these objectionable books were well known citizens of the place. We may

threaten to overthrow the federal government itself, and every other institution; we may assail every creed with impunity, and utter atheism unrebuked, but if we dare to speak of slavery to one another, it is at the peril of our lives. We are not content with keeping fast the body of the negro under the shackles round the neck, we bind the shackles round the intellect of the white man. The knowledge of good and evil of that institution high towering in the midst, we are forbidden to taste by the penalty denounced in stern commandment, "Thou shalt surely die." Everything else is subject to scrutiny and comment, to approval and condemnation; but slavery is guarded by threats and unknown terrors like the dark chamber of Blue Beard's castle, while his wife was forbidden to enter, while she had free access to all the others.

The necessity of providing some intellectual foundation for this omnipotent tyranny, has developed a new political theory, namely, that universal slavery is good, and free society a state of unmixed evil.

We shall appeal again to the organs of Southern opinion, who are the swift expositors of the new creed. In a recently published book entitled Sociology for the South, which was quoted and endorsed by such journals as the Richmond Enquirer and the Charleston Mercury, and these opinions propounded and reproduced in the following manner:--

"Slavery, black or white, a necessary evil, the experiment of universal liberty failed." "Are not the evils of free society insupportable?"

The New Orleans Delta says in that same article republished by the Leader:--

In the Northern States free society has proved a failure. It is rotten to the core. It would have destroyed itself ere this; but that its disease has an outward manifestation, and its fearful and desperate energies have been directed in domestic enmity and warfare against the South. Let the demonism which its putrescence has engendered succeed, and society with its most sacred sanctions and its holiest institutions, will fall before it both in the North and South, and the country must become the seat of howling anarchy or iron despotism.

This is the new political and social code, promulgated by the slavery extensions, the long hidden but lofty ideal of the southern society.

The Two Men.

We understand that the two men who were taken from the stage before their place near Kansas City, and supposed to be murdered, have turned up in Virginia. They were only robbed. Foolishly fearing that they would not be protected, they went off without letting any one know that they had escaped. We are glad to know that these men were not killed; the affair was disgraceful enough as it was. But taking the worse for granted, our citizens, by meeting and publicly condemning the outrage, did their duty, and for that they deserve all praise. Had they not taken such steps to arrest outlawry, murder would soon have been as common as robbery had got to be.

We clip the following from "The Star of Empire," published at Westport, Mo. We regret that the statement is not true. The two men have not turned up in Virginia. The passing of resolutions does not exonerate the people of Westport from censure, on the contrary, they are highly culpable for allowing such outrages to be perpetrated in their midst.

If Pro-Slavery authority, corroborated by Free State observation, is worth anything, murder is about as common in the vicinity of Westport as is robbery. In fact, if the reports which reach us almost daily are correct, both offenses are common occurrences.

Threats of a "General Fight."

There is not a doubt but the Pro-Slavery party are preparing for another edition of their depredations upon the Free State settlers of Kansas. Their field of operations is in Leavenworth County, and the time on Monday next, when the land sales commence. The evidence is furnished by the following slip from the Leavenworth Union of last week. Every Free State claimant in the Territory will be branded as an "abolition speculator," and on him will be "let loose the dogs of war." Says the Union:--

"Everybody is anticipating serious troubles in Leavenworth County during the land sales, which are to come off on the 17th of this month. Northern speculators, we are informed, are flocking to that point, and the 'signs of the times' are certainly threatening. The first bid by any speculator will be the signal for a general fight. We do not blame the settlers, for we are with them in sentiment, heart and soul, and will be with them in person, if in our power. 'Tis bad enough for one to pay twice for his home, without having that home purchased over his head by imported abolition speculators. When they dare make the attempt, our motto is, 'let loose the dogs of war.'"

Correction.

In our edition of Nov. 1st, in an article under the head of "Arrival of Emigrants," we stated that Col. Perry was Conductor of a Company of thirty from Ohio. Col. Perry was the Conductor of the party from Ottawa, Ill.; and John T. Starr of the Ohio Co.

James E. Stevenson, at Oawakee, has recently purchased a Little Giant Corn Mill, and will be prepared to crack corn for such of his neighbors as desire to patronize this "institution" of the West.

Stone masons are in great demand in Lawrence at this time.

Interesting Letter from the East.

The following letter was written by a lady, the wife of a physician residing in Claremont, N. H. to a friend in Kansas, and shows the intense interest that is felt in the North in regard to the struggle now going on here. We heartily welcome the writer to our soil, and to all such noble hearts we say Kansas offers a field worthy of their highest ambition and their noblest efforts. Such words of cheer and sympathy, the following, will give encouragement and renewed hope to the thousands of brave hearts struggling for freedom in Kansas. The colony alluded to was one established by the Emigrant Train that entered Kansas on the 7th of August.

CLAREMONT, Sept. 2nd, 1856.

DEAR FRIEND:--I received a letter from Sister Josie to-day in which your letter of Aug. 14th to her was enclosed. I need make no apology for writing to you, the fact that you are in Kansas battling for the right will endear you to every friend of humanity the world over. My supper almost choked me to-night when I thought of the brave hearts in Kansas who are "short allowance." Shame! on the sons of wealth in the North who have means to make Kansas free without a struggle and will not do it!

How I wish I were there to minister to your wants, in cooking, washing and mending for your little colony. Gladly would I share your "short allowance." We are coming to Kansas! My husband would have gone at the time you started if his worldly affairs had been in a condition to leave.

He is full of business now but is getting ready to go this Fall. If you come East at the time you speak of I think he will be ready to return with you. We should all have been there before now if our children had not been so small.

Charlie thinks it would not be prudent to take them there at present, so he will go on alone and I shall stay at home and take care of the babies, settle up the business and be ready to join him at the earliest moment that will answer. I shall feel better about his going without me if I can know that he has good company.

God bless the noble hearts that are suffering so much for Freedom! Be of good cheer! your reward is certain, as certain as God is just! Who would not rather die for Liberty in Kansas than live the poor, despised, miserable, God-forsaken residents of these United States! I have no money to give, but my life I would gladly give to ensure the Freedom of Kansas. Give words of cheer to all your comrades. Tell them that there are hearts that feel for them and bless them, yes, thousands of hearts that are panting to join them but have not the means.

We who want to come and cannot are as much to be pitied as those already there, for we are tortured constantly with dread uncertainty, expecting to hear of new outrages, or perhaps that the little, brave band of Free State men have been overpowered. God forbid that this should be! Why don't the North rise at once? and put a stop to these horrible proceedings! Our Nation has deserved this, but it seems hard that the innocent should suffer for the guilty or wicked men. But our Father's purposes are best known to Himself and all we can do is to fulfill our part to the best of our ability and leave the rest to His love and wisdom.

It is ten o'clock in the evening and my husband will spend the night by the bedside of a sick patient, and I wish I could spend it with my needle and thread to work for those of your party that need such services. I would work every other night all winter to keep them comfortable. If we are prospered I will join them in the spring and if possible persuade Josie and Anna to go, and we will fix up all the knoes and elbows and stocking heels in a very short time. Good bye for the present.

Yours in the cause of Freedom.

J. S.

We clip the following from "The Star of Empire," published by H. Clay Tate, which he copies from the Alabama Journal of the 20th ult., as a specimen of the news items floating through the Southern papers.

GO TO KANSAS!--On calling yesterday at the room of our friend, Dr. Reese, we observed the following most singular notice posted on his door: "Come to Kansas to hunt Buffalo and abolitionists." We certainly wish our friend success in this most romantic tour, and may he capture many of the four as well as the two-legged beasts; and may his hours pass pleasantly by while bounding o'er the wide spread prairies--the hunting grounds of the Far West; and in his reconnoiter with the Abolitionist, may he prove a noble champion, and as the knights of old, be found contesting the field with dextrous skill. May success accompany him in all his undertakings.

Sale of Lands.

The Delaware Trust lands were appraised at \$1.25 to \$12 per acre. City lots in Leavenworth, twenty-five hundred in number, are appraised from two to ten dollars a piece--the average being about three and a half dollars per lot. The sale will be held at the Fort on the 17th inst, being on next Monday. It is said that an association of speculators have completed arrangements for buying the whole tract.

Stone masons are in great demand in Lawrence at this time.

News.

The following model letter, as a specimen of the Buchanan intelligence from Kansas, is a gem in its way, and will be news in Kansas. We clip it from the Chicago Times, Douglas' organ in that city. If Democrats believe such statements, it is any wonder they desired to defeat Col. Fremont?

OAWAKEE, Jefferson Co., K. T., Oct. 15, 1856.

Late startling events in this ill-fated land, have constrained me to attempt, through the columns of your truly American paper, to administer a kindly admonition to some of our brethren in the Free States, and beseech them from the future to abandon the mischievous and cruel designs of distracting and immolating our poor people. The late element heaved in our midst by those unnatural agencies, have had the direct tendency to that end. My picture is not overstrained when I say that no conduct of a party of men claiming to be civilized, has ever disgraced a nation or an age, so much as that which has characterized the career of Lane's men since they crossed the border.

Their emissaries were dispatched throughout the country, to ascertain the political views of citizens; if reported "right on the goose," it was enough to proscribe him, and subject his goods to confiscation. Many Free State men not sympathizing with the movement shared the same fate. Suffice it to say, they have indiscriminately robbed seventy-five stores, and two hundred private dwellings, and stolen 5,000 horses, mules, and cattle, besides private carriages and wagons. In fact, from a horse to a chicken, from a bed quilt to a pocket handkerchief. One million dollars will not restore us. Many innocent men have been murdered; but most of the pro-slavery men fled to Missouri at their approach. Men convicted of the highest crimes known to the law (stealing, &c.), were unshackled and enrolled with them, and all the bad men settled in our midst were invited to unite to "punish the heretics," many of whom did, and would rob their neighbors, with whom heretofore friendly relations existed, and divided the spoil before their faces. These scenes I witnessed myself. They licensed the worst passions of men, and he was the hero who had stolen the most. This monstrous system of plundering has been confined to no district, but has been general, except in the Missouri river counties, where the Missourians afforded protection. The Missourians passed through our country, en route to Lawrence, and treated us all leniently, passing a few of our horses, but promptly returned them on their return; but they were "unworthy to loose the shoes" of their competitors. This dim outline will be heightened by the testimony before the Courts now pending; and you will find that I have deceived no misrepresented no one; I am no politician nor hired scribbler, but an humble, old, rail-splitting farmer, with no negro to help me; but in this free country an opinion even costs something (mine \$1,500), consisting of seven horses and mules, one family carriage, provision, male, female, and bed clothing, guns and saddles, chickens, &c.

How long shall we be exposed to these cross-fires--cannot and will not the Government protect us? We came here, not to fight, but to live in peace; we were not a great about the negro question. We'll settle it to suit all parties, if let alone. Tell your Don Quixote belligerents in the North, if they want to fight, to let the Missourians on their own soil; there are no laurels to be won here, and we are too poor to spare them anything. Tell the E. A. Committee to outfit their peacable emigrants a little better, and they'll not need to steal so much when they get here. We have been made to outstrip them in contributions.

Yours, with great esteem,

A KANSAS CITIZEN.

For the Herald of Freedom.

CORRECTION.

SUGAR MOUND, KANSAS, Nov. 7, 1856.

MR. EDITOR:--In an editorial of Nov. 1st, I noticed the following: "We do not know of one finished church in the Territory." I have simply to inform our readers that the first finished church in Kansas is indeed a reality.

It may be found at Sugar Mound, in the midst of a community second to none in the Territory, as the above fact will indicate.

Said church is a neat, substantial edifice, and in point of utility and architectural beauty, will compare favorably with the best in the land.

It was dedicated to Almighty God August 17th, by Rev. A. Still, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and though mostly built by and under the control of this church, its doors will be most cordially opened to clergymen of all denominations.

Of the region of country found I may add, it is unsurpassed by any portion of the Territory I have yet seen. Supplied with good timber, water, coal and in abundance; divided in due proportion between rich alluvial bottoms and elevated table lands, it possesses all the requisites of thriving towns, corn yields and broad productive farms.

Good claims are yet awaiting the settler, and the people are ready to welcome him and his family among them. Let no one waiting a claim, leave the Territory, without first visiting this one, and let none of our friends stay away from Kansas under the impression that the good claims are all taken; they are yet plenty, but going fast.

T. H. NICHOLS.

The Progress of Disunion.

The following copy from a Southern journal, as the plan of action for the South, if Fremont is elected to the Presidency. We can only pity the poor sinners engaged in this movement. Should they succeed in their treasonable purpose, they would speedily accomplish an object, which the good in all ages have fervently prayed for and desired. The days of chattel slavery would be numbered, and its end would come in the life-time of the present generation. Is it not singular that the Garrisonian abolitionists of the North are desiring a dissolution of the Union to hasten the end of American slavery, while the disunionists of the South desire it to prolong that institution. The abolitionists, in our opinion, have the best of the argument. We copy:--

If Fremont be elected, the time for disunion, it is thought, will have come. The steps proposed to be taken are these:--

1st. The Southern Governors are to call their Legislatures together.

2d. The Legislatures are to elect delegates to a Southern Congress.

3d. That Congress is to assemble at Milledgeville, Georgia.

4th. Its first work will be the election of a temporary President.

5th. It will then proceed to form a new constitution.

6th. A commission will be forthwith appointed to meet a similar commission from the North to divide the public property.

If all this be peaceably carried out, the new governments will at once go into operation, and probably enter into a treaty of some sort at the start.

If otherwise, we must do the best we can. But no one apprehends either war or any material snook to the business transactions of the world.

Death of Wm. Phillips.

55 The weather has cleared
again, and is mild and pleasant.

The Herald of Freedom.

Lawrence, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1856.

Agricultural.

The resources of Kansas are simple, and easily developed. At present they are agricultural. The soil is fertile, and of that quality which will last so, for many years, without manure.

WHEAT.—Those who put in winter wheat last fall, raised from 20 to 30 bushels per acre, on the sod. The earliest sowed did the best. September is the right time to sow. As early as the middle of the month. We saw some spring wheat; but it yielded only 10 to 12 bushels per acre. We rather suspect the first crop of wheat, on the sod, will be the best. If it is not, we have an uncommon country for the article. Wheat is now worth \$1.50 per bushel.

CORN.—The country is natural to this, everywhere. Of course, the bottoms will produce the heaviest crops. We have seen none measured yet, to ascertain how much it will produce per acre, but have heard various estimates, at from 50 to 75 bushels per acre, on the best crops. A friend of ours, who understands the value of deep plowing, bought one of the Michigan double plows, manufactured by John Deere, of Moline, for which he paid \$40. He plowed about an hour with it, with two large horses, and broke the beam—thus losing the use of it for the season. But still persevering, he took his plow and team and broke up his last year's breaking 8 inches deep—four inches deeper than the sod was broken. The result was, the drought did not affect it. The corn leaves did not roll up from the heat, during the summer. He has promised to measure one acre, and give us the quantity. We wish all farmers would send us their experience, for the good of the whole. Corn is selling at from 45 to 55 cents per bushel, and corn meal is retailing at the stores, at from 80 cents to \$1.00. We think there is enough in the Territory to supply the demand for food, with the small supply of flour which our friends are sending us.

POTATOES.—We have never seen better potatoes than those now supplying the market. So far as our observation goes, the late planted Neshanahs have done the best. We have heard one man estimate his crop at 250 bushels per acre. A part of these he is selling at \$1 per bushel; the remainder he is saving for seed, expecting in the spring to get \$2 per bushel for them. We do not know whether potatoes do best on sod, or on old ground. Will some of our farmer friends tell us?

PUMPKINS, SQUASHES, MELONS, AND TOMATOES.—All you have to do is to put them in the ground, either on sod or on old ground, and they will produce most abundantly. The quality, also, is excellent.

TURNIPS are large and prolific. Farmers have been selling them in the streets at from 15 to 25 cents per bushel, by the load.

PEAS, BEANS, and black-eyed peas grow prolific.

APPLES, PEACHES, PLUMS, AND GRAPES, in a wild state, thrive and produce abundantly. In the old mission stations the cultivated varieties do well.

BEES are easily raised, very prolific, often swarming twice a year, and have no worm or moth to trouble them. Every farmer may easily indulge in the luxury of good honey. It is easier raised, and more profitable, than almost any other article produced for the market.

Gov. Shannon.

Gov. Shannon has issued a proclamation as long as a President's message, in defense of his course in Kansas. He lays the blame of the late civil war to President Pierce, who, he says, neglected to furnish the forces he demanded to suppress it. He also condemns the removal of Col. Sumner. He thus winds up his complaints against the President: "I now aver it to be true, and challenge contradiction, that from the day I was appointed to the time of my removal, the only acts done by the President to preserve peace in the Territory, or insure the execution of the law, were the issuing of his proclamation last February, and his letter of instructions to me, accompanied by copies of the instructions to Col. Sumner and Col. Cooke, of the same month, upon which I have already commented. I repeat that these are the only acts to which he can point as having any agency in the affairs of Kansas, unless, indeed, the act of superseding Col. Sumner can be claimed as one."

The Wheels Clogged.

Hon. N. P. Banks, stated in a speech made a short time since that there were no appropriations made by Congress to defray the expenses of the bogus legislature of Kansas, which is to convene in December or January next. If this be true, do not see that Missouri has much the advantage of us. We have a State, but lack the Federal sanction for putting it into operation. They have a territorial government which requires a great quantity of money to keep it grinding; and to get the money they must have the money which Congress refuses to give.—Kansas Tribune.

A man by the name of J. W. White, who has been recently raising a company of Emigrants in Georgia, for Kansas. After the company had collected at Ringgold, for the purpose of starting, White absconded with all the funds which had been contributed by the citizens of Georgia for the emigrants, leaving them in a destitute condition. Means were at once taken to raise more money to send the emigration forward.—Independence, Mo., Messenger.

A Pungent Letter.

Col. Titus takes off some of the Kansas letter-writers, in the following intemperate manner. The Colonel deserves a puff for his pungent style, and happy display of italics. Capt. Walker must have been amused when he read the letter. The letter first appeared in the St. Louis Republican, to which it was addressed.

MACCOMB, K.T., Oct. 9th, 1856.
Messrs. Editors:—In a communication over the signature of "The Constitution," contained in your paper of the 21st inst., I am most foolishly misrepresented, and ask of you as you value your personal honor, to correct the slander.

It is true that a robber, incendiary, and horse thief, who is called Captain Walker, was in command of his fellow thieves at the cowardly and disgraceful assault upon my house. It is true that he and his party robbed me of money, household furniture, horses, and other valuables to the amount of \$12,000, and burned my house, a very comfortable one, with four rooms, a portico, and other conveniences, although I told him that they had shot me in three places, sacked my house, and asked him not to burn it, but to stand, terrified, "G—d—d—n you, and G—d—d—n your house. Men, bring on the hay," and when it was in flames, took me, dripping with blood from my own wounds, picked me up, and carried me to a place of safety, and dragged me through the blazing sun to their great den of thieves—Lawrence. This fellow Walker saw and participated in these acts, and insulted me when wounded and disabled. Perhaps his little shanty, which he had deserted in order to become an assassin, was afterwards burned down during his absence by some thoughtless person. Of this, I know nothing.

I did meet Walker in the "Executive Chamber," and through courtesy to Governor Geary, when introduced, spoke to him. I am wounded and disabled, and could not have struck the dastard down if I had been so inclined, but I ask if this is any excuse for a correspondent to place me upon an equality with such a man. Our party is composed of honorable men, and we are unwilling to be placed upon a level with thieves, assassins, and robbers. We are not in the habit of "mingling many tears" with tears from the eyes of thieves. Honorable men are not in the habit of "pledging eternal friendship" to robbers and murderers—to men who have been reared in the sinks of iniquity, and in the moral cess-pools of Abolitionism.

I am willing to submit to anything to keep peace and heal the wide breach which now exists between our friends and our Abolition invaders, except being placed upon an equality with them; and I know that no honorable man will ever, even for the sake of peace, demand such a sacrifice from honorable men.

Governor Geary is doing his duty to all. He is a firm, resolute, and commanding patriot, and a skilful Chief Executive, and if any man could bring together these discordant enemies, he might; but he knows the impossibility of such a thing, and will never undertake it.

Your obedient servant,
H. T. ITTUS.

Gov. Geary will feel honored by the compliment which this generalissimo of Southern chivalry bestows upon him.

Ottawa Jones.

The following account of the destruction of Ottawa Jones' residence, some months ago, we find in the Zion's Herald, as detailed in a letter from Miss Jane Kelley, formerly of North Yarmouth, Mass. The account is strictly truthful, and shows that the depredations of the Ruffians is not limited to white men. Mr. Jones was a leading member of the Ottawa Indians, and a prominent Free State man. This is the reason of the violence committed on his property, and the attempt on his life.

Miss Kelley says:—

"The inmates of the house were aroused at midnight by the noise of armed men upon the pavement. The window at the foot of the bed was smashed in, and a stern voice called out, 'Surrender, and come out, or you shall be burnt!' The call was several times repeated, and all the lower windows smashed in. At the first alarm Mr. Jones and his wife went up stairs and awoke their children, without stopping to dress. The crowd had now become very vehement, and a gun was fired. Mr. Jones went to the door and asked what was wanted, at the same time presenting a double barreled gun. He was told not to shoot, but replied that he would, and then darted out of the door. Five shots were instantly fired, but he escaped. The mob were enraged, and ignorant of his whereabouts, cried, 'fire the house inside; fire the beds; that will bring him down; don't let him escape; shoot him down!'

"In the mean time Mrs. Jones dressed herself, took what money there was in a bureau and went into the hall, which was full of men, and the floor dried. She passed out of the house, ten of the Ruffians following and robbing her of the money, upwards of five hundred dollars. Mr. N. Peck, who had been staying in the house two weeks, very sick, was dragged from his chamber by the bloodhounds, taken from the house, and horribly cut and beaten until apparently lifeless, when they carried him to the banks of a creek and pitched him over. Luckily the creek was dry, and their expectation that he would float down the stream and not be found, was frustrated. The next morning he returned to his friends in a shocking condition, with a large gash across his nose, one over each eye, and a great many bruises. The dwelling was burnt to the ground, and after completing their work of plunder and destruction, the villains hurried off. They failed to discover the locality of Mr. Jones, who had run four miles to secure help, and had escaped receiving a single wound. Yet his life is not regarded as safe. The Ottawa Indians have rallied around the outlawed family, and promise that protection which government fails to afford."

A Good Rule.

Never decide till you have heard both sides of a question. Then you can freely sit in judgment, first having taken care to look prejudice outside the door. It is always best to make the latter worthy an "outsider." He is none of the blandest innkeepers at any time, or in any place.—Lawrence.

Selected Poetry.

CHANGE.

BY JOHN F. RICH.

At my chamber window sitting,
I can view the stars of night—
They gleam and twinkle, twinkling,
In the mellow evening light;
And when, at last, the jewels,
Fancy I hear them say—
"We, though glistening bright, and sparkling,
Will, like all things—pass away."

Will, like all things—pass away.

What's the meaning of the shadow
Of sunset and starry tree,
All its nodding leaves and branches
Speak the same soft note to me—
"Change," is the word of the poet,
Have a brief existence here,
For the winds and frosts of Autumn
Bring our dissolution near."

Thus it is with all things earthly,
For they perish and decay,
They, like all the works of Nature,
Perish soon, and fade away.
"Change" is written of life's tablet,
Whereof our eyes may stray,
That to realm where change is banished,
By all things wear away.

Soon life's journey will be ended,
Soon will come Death's trying hour,
But may we be unmoved for it,
The conquerors of the power;
And though change destroys the body,
May the spirit wear its way
To that realm where change is banished,
And where Scorpas ever stay.

Petition from Gen. Lane.

Gen. Lane has addressed the following letter to Gov. Jos. A. Whitout, of Indiana:—

Sir:—Your petitioners respectfully represent, that John Ritchey, and other worthy citizens of Indiana, removed to Lawrence, Kansas, intending to make homes for themselves and families. Depending upon the protection of the General Government; they purchased property and erected dwellings which they peaceably and industriously occupied. Kansas was invaded by an organized army from the State of Missouri, supplied with all the munitions of war. That army came with banners, and upon their hats, in flaming letters, were inscribed, "No quarter—death to Abolitionists. They came breathing the most terrible threats against all the Free State settlers; their march was marked by atrocities without a parallel—towns and dwellings burned—women violated—innocent citizens taken, murdered and scalped. Appeals were made by said Ritchey and other actual settlers of Kansas, to the Government, and to the commanders of the United States forces, for protection. By the Territorial Governor they were answered, that he could not interfere unless they would submit to the Territorial laws—meaning the laws passed by the Legislature elected by the citizens of Missouri. The commanders of the United States forces answered their prayers by informing them that they had no power to interfere. All their thoroughfares by which they could supply themselves with provisions were closed.

To resist such an invasion, after these prayers had been fruitlessly made, said Ritchey and other citizens of Kansas took up arms. They bravely and honorably fought, and repulsed the marauding and invading army. While in the field, in the discharge of this imperative duty, they were seized by the United States army, and handed over to the civil authorities, to be tried under the statutes made by the Missouri Legislature, as if no war or invasion had taken place. A trial under these statutes is a conviction—conviction, death.

For, on behalf of said John Ritchey and other citizens of Indiana, who are now in the hands of the creature Titus, and suffering for provisions, we appeal to you as the Governor of the State from whence they emigrated to defend the rights of the citizens of Missouri, and to the General Government, their immediate release. They are guilty of no crime, and are deprived of their liberty for a duty they owed to themselves and families.

J. H. LANE,
Com. Free State Forces of Kansas.

C. WHIPPLE,
Col. Com. 2d Reg. Kansas Forces.

The Affair at Leavenworth.

If the pro-slavery party in Kansas are determined to disgrace and ruin their cause, and to draw down upon themselves the reproaches of good men at the South as well as at the North, they have only to continue in the perpetration of such abominable and heinous crimes as occurred at Leavenworth last Monday week. That shocking exhibition of cruelty and tyranny has been responded to by one universal sentiment of execration, against which even the Missouri Republican, the vindicator of all the acts of Atchison, Stringfellow, and the committee of the St. Louis Republican, has testified everything hitherto done and said by the pro-slavery men in Kansas, but it has not had the hardihood, as yet, to defend the Leavenworth outrage. Perhaps it will employ a correspondent, (one of those who took part in the disgraceful affair) to defend the guilty parties.

The details of this execrable and flagrant outrage are well known to most of our citizens. Thirty or forty of the citizens of Leavenworth, among whom were substantial and respectable merchants, well and favorably known in the business circles of St. Louis, by their intimate business relations with our city, were driven out of the place, and compelled, without an hour's warning, to flee for their lives, leaving their stores, their shops, and their homes, to the mercy of their persecutors. They were not insurgents, they were not rebels against the territorial authorities; they were not Abolitionists. They were simply Free State men, who desired nothing more than the right of living in Kansas, and quietly pursuing their avocations—a right which every American citizen is entitled to, be his private opinions what they may. But they were commanded to take up arms in favor of the pro-slavery cause, and because they could not and would not do this, they were driven out, and forced to seek elsewhere, that shelter which they were denied on the inhospitable soil of Kansas.

We are not surprised, when such atrocities as this, and the horse-stealing outrage at Lexington, are perpetrated almost daily on the border—we are not surprised to learn, as we do from sources eminently reliable, that the pro-slavery sentiment is about to react.

It is just such conduct as this that has coined Free Soilers out of Slave State men, and disgusted many pro-slavery citizens of Missouri with a cause associated with cruelty, oppression, and wrong.—St. Louis Intelligencer.

The Herald of Freedom.

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* Advance payment will be required for advertisements from a distance.

* Money, properly registered with postmaster, may be forwarded by mail at our risk.

First Public Sale of Delaware Trust Lands in the Territory of Kansas.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, do hereby certify that a public sale will be held at Fort Leavenworth, in the Territory of Kansas, commencing on Monday the 20th day of October next, for the disposal of surplus lands and town lots, held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Delaware tribe of Indians, as are situated within the boundaries of the said Territory, comprising the eastern portion of the lands ceded by said Delaware Indians in trust as aforesaid, to wit:

South of the base line and east of the sixth principal meridian.

Townships seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range nineteen.

Townships seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range nineteen.

Townships seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range twenty-one.

Townships eight, nine, and ten, of range twenty-one.

Townships nine, ten, and eleven, of range twenty-one.

Also, the surveyed blocks in the town of Leavenworth, so called, No. 1 to No. 121, inclusive, situated in townships No. 9 and 10, of range 19 east, abovementioned, according to the plat of said town of Leavenworth, as surveyed and laid out by the said surveyor general of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, to which reference is made.

Also, the surveyed blocks in the town of Leavenworth, so called, No. 1 to No. 91, inclusive, situated in township No. 9 south, of range 23 east, abovementioned, according to the plat of said town of Leavenworth, as surveyed and laid out by the said surveyor general, to which reference is made.

Also, the surveyed blocks in the town of Leavenworth, so called, No. 1 to No. 34, inclusive, situated in townships No. 8 and 9 south, of range 19, abovementioned, according to the plat of said town on file in the office of said surveyor general, and to which reference is made.

Also, the surveyed blocks in the town of Leavenworth, so called, No. 1 to No. 16, inclusive, situated in township No. 8 south, of range 22 east, abovementioned, according to the plat of said town on file in the office of said surveyor general, and to which reference is made.

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