

HERALD OF



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

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Herald of Freedom.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 22, 1856.

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An Englishman in Kansas.

A letter from THOMAS A. GLADSTONE, an English traveler, appears in the *London Times*, of the 11th ult., describing a *Border Ruffian Mob*, as he saw it returning from the sack of Lawrence, on the 22d, 23d and 24th of May last. We were a prisoner with a portion of that mob, and accompanied a branch of it past Lawrence, on the 19th of May; and was accompanied with a regiment under *Stringfellow* and *Titus* on the 20th, and can bear evidence of the general truthfulness of Mr. G's picture. Mr. Gladstone saw them after they had demolished Lawrence; after they were covered with the smoke, and soot, and ashes of the Hotel; after they had pillaged the principal houses and demolished the printing offices; when they were yet covered with the printing ink which they had destroyed, and with the numberless trophies of books and type which they had borne away, still upon their persons. He saw them flushed with victory, and filled with passion and *bad whisky*, and he describes them in his own forcible, graphic style. And what a description to give of the descendants of the heroes of the Revolution! What a character for Americans to bear across the Atlantic! "The land of the free and the home of the brave" truly! Free to rob, and murder, and pillage at will! Free to wrap towns in flames, and lay waste a country! Free to commit every crime which passion or lust demands! O, what mockery is Liberty, if the experience and observation of the residents of Kansas, for the last two years, is christened by that cherished word! Give us back the feudal ages! Give us back the trials by battle, and ordeal, and wager of law. Give us back the times of Nero, of Caligula, of any age, so we are released from this worst tyranny to which any free people have been subjected for the last eighteen hundred years!

We regret we have not room to copy at length Mr. Gladstone's letter, so content ourselves with a few extracts:--
Description of a Mob:—"It was a fearful night which followed the attack on Lawrence. I was in Kansas city, and shall never forget the appearance of the lawless mob that poured into the place, inflamed with drink, girted with the indulgence of the vilest passions, displaying with loud boasts the 'plunder' they had taken from the inhabitants, and thirsting for the opportunity to repeat the sack of Lawrence in some other offending place; men of large frame for the most part, with red flannel shirts, and immense boots worn outside their trousers, their faces unshaven and unshaven, still reeking with the dust and smoke and blood of Lawrence, wearing the most savage looks, and giving utterance to the most horrible imprecations and blasphemies; armed, moreover, to the teeth with rifles and revolvers, cutlasses and bowie knives. I felt that all my former experience among border men and Missourians was as nothing compared with this wretched crew, who appeared only the more terrifying from the darkness of surrounding night."
A number of men like the above, Mr. Gladstone states, were his companions on one of the Missouri steamboats from Kansas to Leavenworth city, and he describes as follows the

"Border Ruffian at the Bar":—"A general ruck of the bar ensued. Already maddened with whisky, each would treat his fellow in arms:
Step up and liquor here, you Sir. A heap finer stuff than that that rot got ashore. Here, you Sir; don't be skanky. One of our boys I reckon! All right on the go, eh? No high falutin' airs here, you know. Keep that for them Yankee blue-bellies down East. If there's any of that sort here I reckon they'd better make out mighty quick, and that's a fact, while I've on board, unless they want to make a quicker road out than they came in. Yes Sir, this here tool (handling a pistol), it isn't the first time it has seen a blue belly. If there's any of that 'ere sort aboard, I say they'd better take off, that's a fact. We ain't agoin' to stand them comin' here, we ain't. Is't there any place down East big enough for them, I should like to know? We ain't agoin' to stand them comin' and dictatin' to us with their d--nigger-worshipping, we ain't. I reckon we'll make the place hot enough for them soon, that's a fact. Here, boys, drink. Step up this way, old hoss, and liquor."
And thus, says Mr. Gladstone, the midnight talk went on, characterized by the most fearful expletives of blasphemy, which interrupted "not every sentence merely, but every word or two of the dialogue." Some sat down to cards, some threw themselves on the cabin floor to rest, and Mr. Gladstone himself sought his berth for relief from the distracting noise. In the morning before he had left his berth many min-

utes, the attention of Mr. Gladstone was arrested by the "blustering talk of one of his fellow travelers, who he was informed was 'one of the most respectable merchants in Weston.'" Mr. Gladstone gives the following description of this "respectable merchant":--
"The Border Ruffian telling what he is":—"This respectable merchant was surrounded, as he stood in the cabin of the boat, by a circle, whom I joined. Out of a side pocket protruded the head of a pistol; in his hand he brandished another, loaded, as he told us, and ready for action. With threatening aspect and attitude, he vented himself, amid many oaths, of the following language addressed to us all:
"I am bound to bring down some one before I'm done; I tell you by G--I am. I'll teach these infernal nigger-stealing Free-soilers a lesson right quick, that's a fact. If there's a dog-g-d abolitionist aboard I should like to see him, that I should. I'm the man to put a chunk of lead into his woolly head right off, that's what I'll do. Then, looking round at each of us, 'I reckon I can raise the top of the head of ere one of you with this here tool. Speak the word, and by G--I'm your man. That's so. I should like to see the first Free-soiler that opens his mouth, that I should. I'd send him to hell pretty quick, afore he know'd what he was about: that's what I'd do. I'm a mighty curious customer, I am. I'm a mighty curious customer, I am."
And so thought, probably, one of his hearers, for he said to the curious customer, "Come old hoss, won't you have some breakfast? The old horse was not to be so easily diverted, however.
Breakfast! I think I'd be after breakfast when I've got my duty before me? Exercise is the thing for me, not eating. I tell you I'm bound to bring down some one afore I'm done--that I am. I've got to fight for the liberty of my country, and rid the place of these cowardly blue-bellied Yankees--that's what I've got to do. I should like to know what they've do in this here place, with their snarling, sneaking ways. I tell you there's not a man amongst them as knows how to fight. I should like to see the first one who'll open his mouth here--that's what I should like to see. I tell you I'm a curious customer--my dog knows that, pointing to a large dog which seemed prepared to stand by its master for better or worse. Then, 'I should like to see the man that would touch that dog of mine. I'd lay him dead in a moment, that I would. Just see me.'"
None of us felt inclined to touch the dog, and the respectable merchant returned to his politics and patriotism.
"No Northern nigger-stealers here. I'll fix 'em up mighty smart, I will. I ain't here for nothing, and that you'll see just as soon as anything. I only want to see the first Free-soiler here. I'll drop the first one of you that opens his mouth for abolition cusses; I be dog-gamed if I don't."
"I should like to see the first one that opens his mouth. I reckon he'd have to take the change mighty smart. Lead's the best argument for these infernal white-livered Yankees. Let me alone for taming them down; let me alone for that, I say. I reckon they won't be a tryin' on this game again a little while. That's just about what I think."

In his leading article on this letter of Mr. Gladstone, the *London Times*, after noticing the different kinds of rage--the rage of Titans and Centaurs, Classical and Oriental rage, the rage of the Norseman, the rage of the Irishman with his shillelagh, the rage of the Hydras, and the rages of Achilles, the rages of Xerxes and Alexander the Great, the rage of the Frenchman, the Spaniard, the German, and the Englishman--thus speaks of the

warfare, have all been the center of poetical phraseology; the praises of the romantic weapons have been celebrated in their day; it is now the revolver's turn, and it is the center of a poetical diction of its own, such as Homer or Ossian never dreamt of. The grim playfulness, the irony of blood, the impetuosity which is expressive by not expressing, all that species of language which obtains its force by stopping and leaving a horrible, unfilled void, which the imagination fills with a shattering, brainless skull--this is the *forte* and accomplishment of the Southern revolver-user. But he is at the same time able to mix substance with shadow, and plain words with dark hints, as the image of the hated Northern crosses his mind. "I'm the man to put a chunk of lead into his woolly head, right off; that's what I'll do. I reckon I can raise the top of the head of ere one of you with this here tool. I'm a mighty curious customer, I am. No Northern nigger-stealers here. I'll fix 'em up mighty smart, I will. I'm bound to bring down some one before I'm done." The "red flannel shirt," the "immense boots worn outside the trousers," the "faces unwashed, unshaven, and still reeking with the dust and smoke and blood of Lawrence," the "savagely looks, horrible imprecations and blasphemies," the "rifles, cutlasses, and bowie knives," besides the revolver, the cards strewn along the pavements, relics of the night's gambling, the rush to the bar, the more furious because they were already most of them "maddened with whisky," together with the calls to the bar, "Step up and liquor, you Sir; a heap finer stuff than that rot got ashore,"--the excitement of the "newspaper clips,"--all this composes a picture the exact like of which the world never saw before. It is a new combination in the moral world--if we may allow so singularly inappropriate a term--as we have new combinations in the chymical.

California.
We are glad to see by our exchanges, that the scale of morality in California is higher than it is in Washington. We live in hopes that the rascals will get their just deserts. The murderer of Keating has made his appearance in California, and an exchange from that State thus speaks of him:--
"Mr. Herbert's arrival, by the last steamer was a display of temerity on his part that, with most well thinking people here, is thought to be in bad taste. He ever possessed character, it is forgotten in the general feeling of horror felt for his act, and the manner and result of his trial. People avoided or else shrunk from intercourse with him as a man who had stained his hands recklessly with the blood of a fellow creature. The Southern doctrine that white men, in what is termed menial positions, will in future know their places, is considered too gross an attack on freedom to be worthy of consideration. Mr. Herbert was waited on the day after his arrival, by a deputation, who presented a petition with several thousand signatures, requesting him to leave the State. He is represented to have shown much agitation and fear, thinking them to be a delegation of the Vigilance Committee who were about to arrest him. He replied that he would give the demand a respectful consideration, and next day quit the city. A circumstance occurred since his appearance here, in one of the restaurants, showing the effect of his bloody act. One of the waiters was abused by words, and an attempt made to assault him, by a person who had ordered some dish, which not being to his satisfaction, he concluded to revenge himself on the attendant. He was ejected into the street, after receiving some rough usage from the waiter and others present, who thought Herbertism should be put down at its first appearance in California. If Herbert purposes remaining here he must be cautious indeed, for he was avoided and commented on in a manner that would be torturing to any one possessing the slightest feeling. He is a marked man."

Slave Insurrection.
The *Richmond Enquirer*, of the 22d, has some remarks on slave insurrections, and observes:--
There can be no danger of insurrection at the South, because the whites are more numerous than the blacks, and because living on detached farms, under the supervision of masters and overseers, they have no opportunity of concerted action.
The danger is least in time of war, for then the slaves are most closely watched, and all the whites are armed. Since the first French revolution all free society has been engaged in one continued fight of labor against capital. Mobs, riots and bloody revolutions are almost daily occurrences. It is they who should tread insurrection, not we. It is cruel, then, for the South to desert us at our utmost need.
Two hundred boxes of clothing, valued in the aggregate at about \$13,000, have been forwarded to Kansas, through the National Committee at Chicago, for the relief of the necessitous. An immense amount of suffering in Kansas will be prevented by this timely action of the noble and generous-hearted in the States.

We have a stock of jobbing material on the way to Lawrence, and shall look for its arrival in a few days. When received we shall be qualified again to do the best kind of job work, and hope to receive a large amount of patronage.

Gov. Geary.

His last stroke of policy is beyond our comprehension; and we are apprehensive of evil following. However great his delegated powers may be, yet we are convinced it lies not in the power of mortal man to be the embodiment of so many functions as Gov. Geary has recently assumed. He is our Executive--he is here to enforce the laws--to act the part of the former under existing circumstances--to assert the supremacy of the latter--requires promptness--but not rashness--requires firmness--but not tyranny. This country cannot be ruled with an iron rod.

We give the following facts, refraining from comment at present, and submit the matter to the world: One Charles Hays, of this Territory, was, during the last term of court, just adjourned, arrested upon a charge of murder in the first degree--presented to the Grand Jury, and a true bill found. The court was upon the eve of adjournment before giving him a trial, predicted upon the application for a change of venue for those who had not been tried. Charles Hays' counsel, since the finding of the bill by the Grand Jury, discovered a material point of evidence, to wit--the said Charles Hays was actually in person at another place than that alleged, upon the day the murder was committed--in other words his counsel proved an *alibi*. Upon this new discovery of evidence they applied for bail. Judge Lecompte granted it to the amount of \$10,000.

When Gov. Geary heard of this act on the part of the Judiciary, he (Geary) immediately summoned the U. S. Marshal, (Donaldson,) and ordered a re-arrest of Hays, only on his official order, and without a warrant.

Marshal Donaldson refused to obey, and was threatened with suspension. He still refused. Gov. Geary then ordered Col. Titus to re-arrest Hays, and Col. Titus obeyed. Col. Titus is now absent upon the mission. We understand that Gov. Geary threatens the removal of Lecompte and Donaldson. This is a hasty but true summary of the facts in the premises.

We repeat, we shall make no comments now. We shall not discuss the question of power, but only wonder where Gov. Geary got the power of Governor, Judge, Marshal, Bailiff, &c., or in a word, who constituted John W. Geary the embodiment of Executive, Legislative and Judicial functions?

Such is the language of the *Lecompton Union* in relation to the action of Gov. Geary, in the case of the murderer of Burrux, to whom we alluded last week.
The *Union* justifies Lecompte, because the defendant introduced *ex parte* evidence, and proved an *alibi*. The Judge was offered proof, and in fact did prove before him, that at the time he was charged with doing certain treasonable things in Kansas, and for more than one month previous, we had been guilty of the crime with which we were charged. Moreover we offered to give bonds in the sum of \$50,000 for our appearance at the next term of the Court to answer the indictment; and yet the Judge declared the offence not bailable. Four months after he took bail, however, in the sum of \$5,000, basing his action upon the *laches* of the prosecution.

In the indictment against the ninety-eight free State prisoners he refused bail, as they were indicted for murder. He well knew there was not a jury, however malevolent, which could be so packed as to bring in a verdict of guilty of murder, because of the absence of *malice premeditated*. At best it could only amount to manslaughter, and yet the Judge refused them bail.

In the case of Burrux, it was a cold-blooded, deliberate murder. There were no extenuating circumstances. The wretches attempted to steal his horses; Mr. Buffum remonstrated, and was shot down like a wild beast. A packed pro-slavery Grand Jury indicted Hays for murder. Lecompte released him on bail.

The Governor was knowing to the murder of Burrux. He stood by his bedside, and heard from the dying man, in *extremis*, a statement of facts; and, with Judge Cato, took his affidavit in due form of law. Hays was proven before the Grand Jury to be the man who inflicted the mortal blow. Five hundred dollars reward had been offered for his apprehension by the Governor, and he was arrested--arrested for wilful and deliberate murder; and Judge Lecompte, disregarding the feelings of the citizens of Kansas from the polls, or swamping their votes by foreign ballots, and turning the sacred right of suffrage into a mockery and a snare. Right well does Gov. Geary know that these are the essential facts--he has no more doubt of it than of his own existence--he knows that this usurping body had no right to meet at Shawnee Mission as a Legislature of Kansas--knows that the Gov. (Reeder) utterly refused to acknowledge or sanction any of their acts--yet he coolly assumes that their acts are "laws," talks of enforcing "law and order," accuses the Free State men of "a spirit of rebellion against the constituted authorities," and stigmatizes them as "traitors to their country."

JOHN HUTCHINSON Esq., of this city, was in Ellenville N. Y. a few weeks ago, and spoke on Kansas matters.

It was too much for his equanimity to endure longer. Sworn to see that the laws were faithfully executed, and feeling the sacredness of his pledge to know no North, no South, no East, no West, but to discharge his duty honestly, as given in his inaugural, he resolved on discharging that duty, and ordered Hays again into custody. Donaldson, who summoned a posse of half a thousand men to aid in arresting three individuals where no resistance was threatened, refused to obey the reasonable request of the Governor. If Gov. GEARY possesses a particle of influence with the National Administration, it is clearly his duty to see that those men are removed from office.

The *Union* used honeyed words, and thought, with flattery, to induce Gov. Geary to act the part of Shannon; but in this it has been foiled. We are satisfied the Governor designs to discharge his duties faithfully, and will do so as far as he has the ability. He is bound down by the action of President Pierce and his advisers, still he seeks to do right. Those who supposed Governor Geary was to be the tool of any party, have a great truth to learn before his administration closes.

The President's Answer.

The President, through his Secretary of State, Mr. Marcy, has replied to the letter of Gov. GRIMES, of Iowa, asking the former's interference to prevent violence in Kansas, and to clear the Missouri river of pirates. To a Kansas settler the answer is heart-sickening, as we had begun to hope that the President had seen the folly of his past action, and designed to change it for the better. But there is no hope! The President is welded to his Union--party, and whether he wrecks the Union, or the happiness of every settler in Kansas, he is determined on pursuing the policy his advisers have marked out. We hoped that, as the temptation to truckling to the behests of slavery were removed, he would show himself a MAN. But he cannot show that characteristic which he does not possess. Read Secretary Marcy's diplomatic correspondence:--

"The state of affairs in Kansas is to be regretted deeply by all American citizens. The President is not less sensitive than you are as to the rights of the citizens of Kansas. His power, however, is only Executive, and that which he is sworn to execute. It therefore becomes his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed. He has no power to disregard, amend, or set aside laws, as unjust or unconstitutional; for to do so would be to invest him with the law-making power, to make him not the President of a Republic, but the absolute Monarch of the country, a position to which the President does not aspire.

The President hitherto has been, and now is, using all the means in his power to suppress outrages in Kansas upon private rights, and to sustain and enforce law and order. The difficulties in Kansas have mainly arisen from a spirit of rebellion against the constituted authorities, and a determination to resist all authority and all law, which, by its general dissemination has subverted civil government and rendered the law powerless, and by destroying the power of the law has opened a general field for rapine, murder, and the whole catalogue of crimes to be committed with impunity, and to go unrepressed.

"The President has taken every effective measure to secure to the citizens of Kansas domestic tranquility and security against foreign aggression. The suppression of insurrectionary movements is within his power, but he cannot and will not attempt to control traitors to their country. He will protect with the national arm all who are disposed to gather around the standard of the Law and obey its behests. The President, conscious of having performed his whole duty, is at a loss to know by what authority your Excellency claims to arraign him, or to call upon him for an explanation."

The New York *Tribune* well says in reply:--

"Here the champion of New York Democracy coolly assumes the essential point--namely, that the acts of that congregation of ruffians at Shawnee Mission are 'laws,' though he knows it is established by incontrovertible proof that they were elected by more than five thousand armed residents of Missouri invading their Territory for this express purpose, driving the citizens of Kansas from the polls, or swamping their votes by foreign ballots, and turning the sacred right of suffrage into a mockery and a snare. Right well does Gov. Marcy know that these are the essential facts--he has no more doubt of it than of his own existence--he knows that this usurping body had no right to meet at Shawnee Mission as a Legislature of Kansas--knows that the Gov. (Reeder) utterly refused to acknowledge or sanction any of their acts--yet he coolly assumes that their acts are 'laws,' talks of enforcing 'law and order,' accuses the Free State men of 'a spirit of rebellion against the constituted authorities,' and stigmatizes them as 'traitors to their country.'"

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The Ways of Providence.

All experience has proved that Providence is ever laboring to bring good out of evil. Last summer when the Border Ruffians shut up the Missouri river against Free State settlers to Kansas, we thought, for the time, that the prospects of freedom in Kansas were greatly narrowed by that circumstance. Our hopes have always rested on a large emigration from the free States, instead of acts of Congress, or special Legislation. Fill up Kansas with free laborers, and no slave holder will remove here with his slave property, however much protected by law, because, in each, he has an investment of about \$1,000. Where there are free laborers, such chattels long to be free, and improve each favorable opportunity to make themselves such. But no sooner was emigration interdicted by the river, than a land passage was opened through Iowa and Nebraska. This has not only resulted in showing up the rich lands and beautiful scenery of Nebraska to the pioneer, and secured that Territory to freedom; but it has done more: It has been the means of pouring an immense emigration, overland, into Kansas. It has cut off our trade for produce, to a great extent, with Missouri and given it to Iowa. It has aroused the people of the Northern States to action, and they have resolved to redress our wrongs. It has insured the Kansas emigrant to pioneer life, before his arrival, and fitted him for dwelling in tents, and hard fare generally. The result is seen in nearly all the new comers settling down upon claims and improving them, instead of returning to the states, as was the case with a large majority, who were unfitted by good living on the Missouri river, to our border life.

All those forays into Kansas have had their beneficial effects. If Kansas had been let alone, by the border horde, for a few years, they would have had quiet possession; but their outrages have brought the country into notice, and now they might better think of wresting Gibraltar from its legal occupants, than Kansas from Freedom.

An overruling Providence is seen in all this, as much as was the case to future generations, when the Egyptians practiced severities upon the Israelites.

Delinquents and Agents.

All persons, agents, or otherwise, sending subscribers to the *Herald of Freedom* must accompany their orders with the cash, else their names will not be entered on our books. Those whose names have been entered on the promise that they would pay as soon as they received the first copy of the paper, will be cut off unless we hear from them soon. Those agents who have squandered some two thousand dollars belonging to the establishment, forwarding names without the money, are informed that we purpose making examples of them within a few weeks. The Gentlemen at Rochester, N. Y., who withhold one hundred dollars, will find his name conspicuously in our black list, in the course of six weeks from this time, unless payment is forthcoming.

Our government is showing its meanness in other parts of the world besides Kansas. Read the following from the N. Y. *Herald*.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1856.
The Navy Department finds great difficulty in procuring sailors to man the public vessels. The government is violating its contract with every one who enlists in the naval service, by refusing to discharge them at the expiration of their respective terms of enlistment. Such is now the condition of most of the seamen on American vessels at foreign stations. The excuse given for the department for refusing to discharge them is that men cannot be procured for the relief ships. However willing Jack may be to serve his country, he wishes that service to be voluntary; and when men at home see this violation of faith on the part of government towards those in service, they will, of course, decline enlistment. Such confusion as now exists in the navy is without precedent.

The Grand Jury of "Douglas County" was in session until a few days ago, but we have no intimation, thus far, that the press and type have been again indicted as nuisances. The *Lecompton Union* says it is the same thing re-enacted. Then, of course, if the former action was correct, it ought to be destroyed. Wonder if it will be?

We hear of no fresh disturbances in the Territory. Neither was there any last autumn at this time; but on the 1st of December an army surrounded Lawrence, constantly threatening its destruction. "In a day, or an hour, when you think not of" &c.

A Grand Jury in Virginia has indicted the N. Y. *Tribune* as a nuisance. Wonder if they will abate it, as they did the *Herald of Freedom* office in Lawrence? Where is Lecompte, Jones & Co.? Their services would be in good demand in Virginia at this time.

Freedom Subverted in America.

The news brought by the Hermann confirms the justice of our remarks as to the superior vigor of the Pro-Slavery party in the United States. In the great battle-field of Kansas, that party has so far succeeded in overcoming their Free State opponents with lamentable results. Much blood has been spilled and property destroyed. That collision when at hand was only too evident when the vehement spirits of both parties had been flocking to this arena on the systematic scheme of strengthening their respective causes. The tone adopted by both--especially by the representatives of southern interest--has been such as could not possibly be expected to end in idle vaporing, unless the Americans are different from ourselves. When, however, a whole population goes about armed, not only with a copious vocabulary of provocation and abuse, but with revolvers and knives, and when natural sympathy between man and man, citizen and citizen, had given way to a natural thirst for destruction, it was clear that the outbreak might come any day. There had been several small outbreaks, and it was a matter of accident they did not spread further. Now, it appears that there has been one more extensive, more sanguinary, and we fear we must add, more decisive, than any before. The slave-owners and their friends feel more and more that their cause demands the most resolute and desperate measures. It cannot stand the test of numbers, it must be beaten in debate; it does not appeal to a cold-blooded reason; it is positively at war with what is commonly called humanity; it has not a leg to stand upon. It must go to the wall, then, unless it makes up for its weakness by greater energy, daring, promptness, and unscrupulousness. The man who resolves at any risk to destroy half a dozen others who have no such resolution, or who are merely thinking what to do, is a dangerous enemy, for, though they can do more harm than he does, he does more than they. The three or four hundred thousand slave owners in the Southern States, whom a few years ago it was the fashion to represent as in daily fear of their lives from their own slaves, have actually carried the war into the enemy's country, and are formidable to the Free States of the North.

Many will be surprised at the news, and still more at the comment that this is likely to prove no isolated fact, no mere accident, but the operation of a great social law. No doubt there are certain institutions and certain opinions and habits that tend to power and domination. The Romans were not more civilized than the Etruscans and their other neighbors; they were not more moral or more religious; or superior in any good sense, but simply determined to conquer at all events, while the others were not. The Macedonians were no better than the Athenians in any respectable sense. In like manner, the Normans were a hard, determined, tyrannical race, accustomed to lord it over their vassals, living in continual alarm, familiar with battles, forays, sieges, plots and all kinds of horrors. They held life very cheap, regarded the lower class as a different order of beings, created for the pleasure and convenience of their masters, and of their own part, preferred death to submission. In this rugged school--not in colleges or merchants' offices, nor in senates or libraries--were trained the men who conquered half of Europe, and founded families that flourish to this day. Now, it is rather remarkable that it has often been observed the Americans have not passed through the feudal system, and to this have been ascribed some of their national weaknesses. On the other hand it has also been remarked that slavery is the best substitute for the feudal system, and the nearest approach to the Norman baron is to be found in the planter, lordling with a rod of iron over his vassals, and well knowing that he can only keep up his superiority by meeting every emergency with the rapidity of lightning, by making the severest examples, and by leaving it in no man's power to say that he had defied or insulted his lord with impunity. The people who write novels and essays against Slavery, who form associations and collect subscriptions--they also who deliver interminable harangues in the Congress, are no match for antagonists who pounce with the rapidity of an eagle on their prey, and cut short a deep policy or an elaborate train of reasoning with the knife or the revolver, the tar barrel or the cowhide. Which of these two classes most commands the respect of the great American public it is, perhaps, premature to say; but no doubt, the whole race has a disproportionate admiration for energy, promptness, decision, and the more masculine qualities.

What is most serious about this intelligence is that Kansas is the chosen arena for the settlement of the question. The gunnits has been thrown down and accepted, and the fight was to have come on this ground. Each side has felt its incalculable importance, and it can scarcely be doubted that whichever party triumphs in this neck of land will be able to push its victory into the new territories, and ultimately the new States, between Kansas and the Pacific. It really seems almost the turning point of the fearful question. One battle, it has often been observed, has broken the spell of conquest, so that the general who had ever won before has never done so afterward. It was but a skirmish which destroyed Bonaparte's almost inviolable prestige, but it was the precursor of almost invariable defeat. Has Freedom attained an invariable defeat. Has Freedom attained an invariable defeat. Have the citizens of the States found their true masters in the Southern planters? There are people on this side of the water who will maintain that the planter has more of the English gentleman about him than is to be found in any other class. We are not of this opinion ourselves, for we cannot reconcile that hatred of Slavery which

forms an essential part of the British character, with the opinion that the English gentleman has his nearest transatlantic likeness in the owner and logger of slaves. We retain our belief that the whole thing is anti-English. We therefore lament this defeat in Kansas as if we shared the loss and disgrace. Is it not, however, our fault if the American public fail to see the momentous importance of this lamentable reverse. *London Times*, Sep. 20.

Sugar Cane.

The Chinese sugar seed, distributed by the Patent Office last spring, promises to be a complete success at the North. A package of seed was planted in Bucks County, Pa., latitude 40 1/2 degrees north, and has arrived at maturity. The maximum height of the stalk was ten feet, and the product in grain much greater than any cereal under cultivation. The stalk is perfectly green after the sugar has reached maturity, and the saccharine principle is then fully developed. The juice, which is most abundant, is very saccharine, quite as much so as the variety of cane cultivated at the South. Whether the juice contains the same amount of crystallizable sugar remains to be tested. Should it be found equal to the ordinary cane in this respect, a new era in the agriculture of the North will be inaugurated, and an immense breadth of land be devoted to its culture as soon as the necessary seed can be obtained, which will require another year at least. The seed, having been distributed late in the spring, which was cold and backward, there is good reason to believe that much planted did not reach maturity. Should the plant fail, so far as the manufacture of sugar is concerned, yet its value as a forage crop cannot be over estimated at the North. Cattle, horses and hogs eat the entire stalk with avidity, and no doubt would fatten rapidly on it. The seed, which is small, has a thin black hull which can be taken off, leaving a fine white flour as the residue. We have no means of estimating the value of this flour as an article of food, but no doubt its merits will be fully investigated. The culture required for the plant is similar to that adopted for Indian corn, when planted in rows, and the seed should be put into the ground about the same time. As it is a quick and strong growing plant, it should be well manured.

PUBLIC OPINION OF THE SOUTH. The *Providence Journal* well says:--There never existed in any age or country, a more tyrannical and fanatical public opinion than prevails in the Slave States. If a man is suspected of hostility to the existing institution in the despotisms of the old world, he is, at least, entitled to some form of law. He has a hearing, and he has some hopes of the reversal or a mitigation of an unjust sentence. It is only in this "Land of the Free," that a man is taken by a mob, and without regard to the law, in violation of all the laws, state or federal that guaranty the liberty of the citizen, is subjected to a mock trial, in which the same men are accusers, witnesses and judges, and executioners, is banished or perhaps murdered, on a charge of saying what Washington said in his will, and what Jefferson uttered in the most solemn and impressive manner, Gov. Wise's Testimony to the Condition of Slavery.

When in Charleston, Kanawha county, last year, I was told by the best authority that that town was paying \$80 per night to guard against the escape of fugitives from the salutes of Kanawha. Was ever a stamp act like that? Yet such was the tax already levied by Black Republicanism upon us from without our borders and without our limits. *Wise's Speech*.

We don't believe this, since Kanawha county has but 2,000 slaves. But if it is so, what a picture does it present of slavery. Afraid to go to bed at night, lest their two-legged chattels should run off! Paying \$25,000 a year to guard 2,000 blacks! We are told they are in as good condition as fat hogs or Durham cattle; why should they run off? If Black Republicanism levies such a tax, would it not be well to get rid of the tax? *Cincinnati Gazette*.

The following items are from the *Lecompton Union* of the 13th inst. "The District Court adjourned on last Saturday evening after a four week session."

"The whole time was consumed in trying the U. S. prisoners. Fifteen or twenty were tried and acquitted; and twenty-five convicted of man-slaughter, and sentenced to the penitentiary; one for six years, one for two, and the rest for five years."

"Capt. Hampton has been appointed Master of Convicts, and has three gentlemen under his special charge. It is probable that he will put them to work on the Capital in a few days."

"Leave has been granted by Judge Lecompte to the untied forty, to change the name, and their cases will come up before Judge Cato next week."

"The Memphis, Tenn., *Financial Express* comes out for freedom of speech and action. The *Express* says:--'He who thinks for himself should allow other freedom of thought, freedom of opinion, and the freedom of action, are the backbone, and the heart of our Republic. As we think freely--speak freely--and act as we please--intelligently conscientiously--we have no denunciations to make against others for doing just as we do in this regard.'"

Herald of Freedom.

G. W. BROWN, Editor.
A. WATTELS, Assistant Editor.
H. YOUNG, Corresponding Editor.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 22, 1856.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Garrison and Stringfellow.

These names represent the great principles of slavery and anti-slavery. They stand at the extremes of progressive society. One going upward, the other downward. There is a striking similarity between the two men. Mr. Garrison is editor of the *Liberator*, Boston, Mass. Dr. Stringfellow is editor of the *Squalter Sovereign*, Atchison, Kansas. Mr. Garrison advocates the dissolution of the American Union because it sustains slavery. Dr. Stringfellow advocates the dissolution of the Union because it hinders the spread of slavery.

Garrison exalts humanity and worships at the shrine of human well-being. Stringfellow sets no value on human life, only as it may answer a selfish end. And with him human well-being is all included in the success of the aristocratic classes. Mr. Garrison's motto is—"My country is the world, and my countrymen all mankind." Dr. Stringfellow's is—"Southern rights." Starting out with these different principles, both have carried them to an extreme which has left the great majority of the world behind them.

Long ago Mr. Garrison threw himself into the anti-slavery cause without reserve. He cannot be turned; he cannot be bribed; and he cannot be frightened. He has no policy or management. With him everything is openly avowed and fearlessly defended. And he expects the same of his friends. He will not excuse or forgive those who swerve from rectitude or shrink from duty. He expects all to see as he sees, and to act as he acts, otherwise they are not worthy of his friendship. He was once thrown into prison in Baltimore for writing some severe articles against a Yankee slave trader. He could not be liberated without paying a fine of \$1,000. He had no means of paying it, and might have died there had it not been for Arthur Tappan, who advanced the money and released him. Mr. Tappan, at various times, assisted him to carry on the *Liberator*. One would suppose that all these favors would induce him to look charitably on any short-comings of his benefactor. He gave himself up to a living sacrifice to truth, to principle, and to what he conceived to be right. For these he endured contumely and scorn. The public heaped upon him the odious epithets of fanatic, infidel, come-outer and disunionist. For his principle he lived in poverty so low that his hatred could not reach him. Becoming incensed at his tenacity, they assembled in a mob, and led him through the streets of Boston, bare-headed, with a rope around his neck. Through all this, and much more, he has never faltered, never apologized, never concealed his sentiments nor compromised his principles. He has gathered around him a number of sterling friends who have never deserted him, and who would firmly follow him to the stake. Those who swerved he instantly cut off. Arthur Tappan, Gerrit Smith, N. P. Rogers, men whom the world looks upon as the purest and best, he cast aside as unworthy. He must have men who can keep up with him in principles and measures.

So with Dr. Stringfellow. He wants no half-way man and no half-way measures. He must have the whole or nothing. His treatment of Gov. Reeder is illustrative of this. Gov. Reeder came to Kansas a Nebraska Democrat; willing to execute the fugitive slave law, and do any thing else considered honorable, to secure the slaveholder in the quiet possession of his slave property. But at the time of the spring election in 1855, the Governor felt bound in honor not to give up to slavery every thing which had been obtained by fraud and violence. He was generous and conciliatory, and was willing to compromise by giving two-thirds. Stringfellow told him he would have the whole or nothing. If he ordered a new election, the members thus elected should be expelled. If he convened the Legislature at Pawnee, it should not stay there. Missouri had been at great expense to get up the Legislature, and it should sit at Shawnee Mission. The Gov. called it at Pawnee; the Free State members were expelled, and the Legislature adjourned to the Shawnee Mission. The controversy grew warm, till Reeder was branded as an Abolitionist, and dismissed from office; and all his Democratic friends were expelled from the party and cut off by Stringfellow. These, if they had remained, would have made a strong force for freedom in Kansas. But with the fall of Reeder, and the destruction of Pawnee, they mostly left the Territory.

Dr. Stringfellow is yet a young man, perhaps thirty-four. He is quite popular with his friends. In the Southern sense of the word, he is much of a gentleman, affable and generous. From his opponents he has earned the name of Border Ruffian, and many other hard names. But these only endear him the more to his friends, being signs of fidelity and usefulness. If his advice had been taken the Kansas difficulties would have ended long ago in the extermination of one or both parties. His ren-

dy for political differences is the spilling of blood.

He has Southern morals, while Mr. Garrison is a Puritan. Stringfellow will drink, swear, gamble, and fight when necessary, or when he pleases. Garrison is a temperance man, never uses profane language, abominates gambling, and is a non-resistant. His measures are, "to pour the living coals of truth upon the seared conscience of the nation." Stringfellow's are, "shoot the d—l Abolitionists." Both men, up to this year, have represented but a small party. But now old issues are lost sight of. The whole country is in commotion. Men are seeking new parties and new affinities. Conservatism is getting more and more into disrepute. Principles are discussed with freedom, and all are required to show their hand. The extremes have met face to face, and now have a hearing before the world. Kansas may be the grand court of the universe where these two living sentiments of good and evil are to be tried, and the stronger adopted and applied to practical life.

The Pardoning Power.

Several letter-writers from Kansas have stated in their correspondence, that the Governor of Kansas, under the organic act, does not possess the pardoning power, and, consequently, those convicted of manslaughter, at Leocompton two weeks ago, could not receive the clemency of the Executive. The 20th section of the organic act, speaking of the duties of the Governor, says:—

"He may grant pardons, and reprieves for offences against the laws of said Territory, and relieve for offences against the laws of the United States until the decision of the President can be known thereon."

It is proper to state that the scoundrels who compiled the bogus statutes, wishing that the organic act was different in this respect, and feeling themselves superior to Congress, took the liberty of amending it, by dropping all that portion included in brackets in the above quotation.

The law, as passed by Congress, which we supposed superior to that compiled by the bogus legislators, gives the Governor power, to pardon unconditionally all offences against the laws of the Territory, and to delay the sentence of the Court, until the decision of the President can be made known, for all offences against the laws of the United States; the President alone being vested by the federal Constitution with the pardoning power for infraction of the laws of Congress.

We have more than once stated that we believe there is no act so base that the leaders of the pro-slavery party will not descend to it to carry out their purposes. The alteration of that portion of the law confirms us in our convictions, and yet they accomplish nothing by it, as the law of Congress is still the law of the land, and their attempted fraud proves the utter worthlessness of their compilation. After reading that section of the organic act, and finding it so defective, we turned to the Declaration of Independence and the federal Constitution, both of which they also publish. We did not observe any emendations there, but found many features in the body of the laws which conflicted with them. The laws having been adopted at a latter period than those instruments, of course, in the opinion of these sages, overrule whatever conflicts with them.

Judge Leocompton gave vitality to their enactments by prohibiting the freedom of the press, which the Constitution secures, and arresting for high treason, those who were opposed to the extension of Slavery, while the Constitution declares the latter offence shall consist "only in levying war against the United States, or adhering to their enemies."

Southern Kansas.
A gentleman in our office, from the South part of the Territory, reports that disturbances still continue in that region. He says that a small guerrilla party of Free State men are committing outrages on pro-slavery men in Missouri for their past interference in Kansas affairs, whilst the latter are retaliating on honest settlers. The house of our informant was burnt by one of these parties from Missouri.

We hope measures will be taken to break up these guerrilla parties, else break the heads of those concerned in them. Any aid we can render either party, against the opposite one, for future outrages, shall be furnished cheerfully. The Free State party desires quiet, and should not be the aggressors. We are conscious that they have been sufferers to a large amount, and feel incensed at the powers that be; still, it is better to "wait the reward of Time," than take retaliation into our own hands, and thereby bring upon the country civil war again.

There is an excellent region lying south of Osawatomie, on the Marias des Cygnes and Sugar Creek, open to settlement, and is said to possess as choice land, and as great an amount of timber, as any in the Territory. About two-thirds of the present population are Free State men. We invite attention in that direction.

An immense number of persons with the face of Shylock, have been visiting Kansas for the past week or two. They are in pursuit of "the pound of flesh," and show it distinctly on their countenances. Some naturally has applied the cognomen of Land Sharks to them, which we have no doubt becomes that order of the genus to which they belong.

Fault Finding.

We urge the attention of the reader to an article on our first page, from the *Leocompton Union*, headed "Gov. GEARY," with our own remarks which follow. The *Union*, like ourselves, does not seem to understand the Executive, and is quite disposed to find fault with his action. We, too, feel disposed to find fault; but not, of course for the same reasons that the *Union* does. Fault-finding seems to be characteristic of all parties in Kansas. Letter-writers find fault, and so do the people. Editors are expected to find fault, as they are but the reflex of the popular feeling. And why not? It is quite as easy to censure as to approve, and sometimes we have thought it required less talent. The merest simpleton can scold, though he may not be able to reason.

The lowest order of animals, those destitute of the reasoning faculties, can make complaints, and show their dissatisfaction, and the uglier their natures the louder their complaints. The *Leocompton Union*, then, and ourselves will join in a strife to see which is the best entitled to the appellation of grumbler. We believe we can bear of the palm.

As a proof of our ability in this direction we submit the following facts:—When Gov. GEARY arrived here in September, Kansas was overrun by armed bodies of men, each laboring to subdue the other. The Pro-Slavery residents of Missouri had previously entered the Territory, and by violence wrested from us all our political rights. They had enforced a code of laws upon us without our consent; had murdered our people; pillaged and burnt our dwellings, carried away our property, and laid waste the country. They had conspired to exterminate the entire Free State population, and were gradually perfecting their schemes for the enslavement of the people. The settlers arose in their strength as one man, resolved to throw off the coils of the ananconda, which they found so strongly embracing them. Fold after fold was broken, and they began to breathe free again. It was then victory, conquered by much toil and sacrifice, seemed within their grasp, that Gov. Geary came among us, and compelled us, as well as our opposers, to lay down our arms. The war spirit was then up, and our young men, and many old ones, too, wanted to fight! The Governor prevented this contest, and saved many hundred lives that we think were of little value, and the country could better have dispensed with than not. Among that number was a large army which came against Lawrence, on the 14th of September. Three times that army had visited us, determined on our extermination, and three times had gone back without being gratified in their wishes. Gov. Geary prevented that fight and the frightful effusion of blood which would have followed. By arresting the movement of that army, as he did, he prevented a general collision between the North and the South; and preserved the Union from dissolution, which would have followed. The result has prolonged the institution of slavery just as many years as the Union shall last longer on that account. Is not Gov. Geary, then, responsible for the lives of those invaders who merited death, and probably would have met it, had they continued their march against Lawrence, as also for the prolongation of slavery? Looking upon the latter institution as an unmitigated evil, and the fruitful cause of all the troubles which afflict this continent, should he not be held up for execration? Instead of complimenting Gov. Geary for restoring quiet to the country, and infusing a feeling of security with all parties in Kansas, making life and property a hundred times more valuable, should he not be met with scorn and contumely? Should he not be branded as the worst man who could have appeared in Kansas at that time?

And then, it is well known that letter-writers and journalists prosper best when the whole country is agitated and in commotion. The Governor has stopped the excitement, and "Ohio's occupation is gone." The *Union*, as well as the *Herald of Freedom*, is deprived of the profits resulting from an increased sale of papers induced by a general and protracted quarrel between the two parties, so we are each damaged. But as we should have sold at least a thousand copies more, each week, then the *Union*, we have the greater reason to complain. Will not the *Union* concede that we have made a good case of grumbling this time, and not ask us to try our hand again?

We send over 700 copies of the *Herald of Freedom*, in single wrappers, to as many different post-offices. If each subscriber thus isolated would get up a club of ten subscribers in his locality, it would increase our list 7,000, and with our present list, give us 10,000 subscribers. It would be an advantage to subscribers, by awakening a deeper interest in Kansas affairs in their respective vicinities, beside ensuring the more prompt arrival of their papers—as all know papers are carried more promptly to their destination when in large packages than in single wrappers. As a still greater inducement, to each person sending us a club of ten subscribers, accompanied with the cash for one year, we will send by mail, post paid, a copy of WHITMAN & SEAR'S Lithographed Map of Kansas, the most reliable one yet published. For a club of twenty we will include a map of Lawrence.

Sunshine To-Morrow!
As it is now settled that JAMES BUCHANAN is elected the next President of the United States, it becomes us to look around, and see what are the prospects of Freedom in Kansas. Are we defeated, or is our cause materially injured by this result? We are free to concede that we felt a deep interest in the success of Col. FREMONT; and felt that those who were laboring to elect him to the Presidency were laboring the most effectually they possibly could for the oppressed and down-trodden people of Kansas. With his defeat, we have re-surveyed the whole ground; and, though mortified at the result, yet we are sanguine Kansas cannot be very greatly the loser, in the end. The President has not the power to decide what our institutions shall be, any more than has the Queen of England! The fate of the Territory is in the hands of the actual residents; those who are, or may be here when the great issue shall be brought directly before the people. Parties from other States may for a time; but, ultimately, it must be met by the inhabitants of the soil, and through the ballot box. This is too intelligent an age for mob violence, tyrannical misrule, or braggadocio, to rule us for any very protracted period.

With the success of Col. Fremont, the friends of Kansas in the North would have relaxed their exertions. They would have felt the contest decided, and acted accordingly. Not so, now. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and from this time forward they will act upon that motto. Already, tens of thousands in the free North, finding their past exertions futile, are preparing their business to emigrate to Kansas in the spring with their families. The late protracted political contest has called the country and its advantages into notoriety which years, under ordinary circumstances, could not have done. The troubles on the Missouri have opened a passage to us through Iowa. With the dawn of spring, long trains of covered wagons, wending their way to the bosom of the Great West, will be seen crossing through Iowa and Nebraska, bearing the brave hearts and stalwart arms of those who are to convert our rich prairie soil into homes of opulence, and lay the foundations of freedom so deep that the ruthless hand of slavery can never uproot it.

Kansas will become more populous under the administration of James Buchanan, than it would be under that of Col. Fremont. No man in his sober senses can deny this fact. It is population we want. To ensure that population, we only require peace. That peace, James Buchanan cannot do else than give us. He dare not pursue the policy of his predecessor, and leave the country to be overrun by slaveholding despots, who seek only the extermination of the inhabitants. He is only elected by a meagre majority. That majority would leave him "alone in his glory," were he to imitate the administration of Frank Pierce.

We may be too hopeful! It is a fault, perhaps, of ours, to see through the clouds of to-day, and anticipate the glorious sunshine of to-morrow. If a fault, it is one that gives us great consolation, and fills our pathway with flowers, when, otherwise, it would be planted with thorns. The Kansas pioneer has lived on Hope, and now he needs a fresh supply, else he might despond. We cheerfully supply him of our superabundance, and bid him to hope and wait, for we are sanguine in the belief that "There is a good time coming."

Thanks.

Owing to the multiplicity of other matters claiming our attention, we have neglected, until the present, to acknowledge the favors shown us by the Superintendents and Conductors of Railroads, and to private gentlemen, and Proprietors of Hotels, by their gratuitous bills to Mrs. BROWN, while traveling in the East, during the past summer, soliciting means to re-establish the *Herald of Freedom*. We regret that she neglected to leave a complete list of such persons, therefore we must content ourselves with returning thanks to such as were particularly mentioned, of which was the Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad at Alton, and the same on most of the Illinois Railroads. Mrs. B. stated that F. SMITH, Esq., Conductor on the New York Central Railroad, was extremely attentive to her, and placed her under lasting obligations by his numerous kindnesses. The WADSWORTH HOUSE, corner of Exchange and Michigan streets, Buffalo, N. Y., PAGE, POPPLE & Co., Proprietors, are also entitled to our favorable notice, as are JOHN CLARK, JR., Proprietor of the CLARK HOUSE, Urbana, O.; PHOEBUS HOUSE, Dayton, O.; BENNETT HOUSE, formerly Forest City House, by J. Bennett, Esq.—late of Bennett's Temperance House, Buffalo, N. Y.—on the corner of Superior street and Public Square, Cleveland, O.; ISLAND HOUSE, by R. P. Anger, Toledo, O., and SENECA'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE, formerly Eagle Hotel, State street, Schenectady, N. Y.

We ought, in this connection, to extend our thanks to JOHN JOLIFF, Esq., of Cincinnati, O., who gave his services gratuitously, in making the application before Judge McLean, for a writ of Habeas Corpus for the treason prisoners, and when he failed there, in company with Mr. AXFORD, of Boston, renewed the application before Judge Curtis, of Massachusetts. He spent much time and money in making the application, and yet he refused to take pay for even his expenses.

Inciting to Riot.

We regret that the Pro-Slavery newspapers in Kansas, and along the border, feel so unpleasant at the appearance of the *Herald of Freedom* again. It is evident that our journal is thought by them to wield some influence, else they would not be so extremely bitter and sensitive in their notices of us. We do not draw our support from their pockets, nor that of their friends; neither is our existence dependant on their good or ill will. The days of mob violence in the name of law is at an end in Kansas. We have no longer a drunken, inebriate Governor, who will vince at outrages, become committed in the name of "Law and Order." Another foray against Presses and Hotels would, in all probability, meet with active resistance, both from the Territorial Executive, as well as the parties interested. For months prior to the destruction of Lawrence, the Border Ruffian press were threatening us and our office, as well as the town and its inhabitants generally, with destruction. We were taught that inciting to riot was a crime of as great a magnitude as riot itself. We are conscious it is idle to talk of prosecutions against persons for threatening to commit murder and arson, while the judiciary of Kansas is presided over by the present dignitaries; and while the United States Marshal is allowed to pack a jury for the trial of offences. The day may come, and that in less than two years, too, when a judge and jury can be found, who will do justice without regard to the parties with which the law-breakers are connected. If such a day shall come, it is possible persons who have committed certain outrages, may not wholly escape unscathed. We wait for a better day, and pray that it may come speedily.

Law and Order Party.
The *Squalter Sovereign* and *Leocompton Union* advocate the idea of holding a Pro-Slavery Convention at some place in the Territory, at an early day, to agree upon a plan for future action. The *Union* suggests the first day of December as the time, and Leavenworth as the place. The same party held a convention something over a year ago, in the same place, at which Gov. SHAWNEE presided. They took the name of the "Law and Order Party," since then all the murders and robberies, and arsons, and violence committed in Kansas, has been in the name of *Law and Order*. Men could be shot and scalped in the name of *Law and Order*! There has been no crime but these magic terms would justify, from the burning of Hotels, or destruction of Printing Offices, down to the robbing of hen roosts.

Probably it is the desire of this *Law and Order Party* to persuade Gov. GEARY to provide over their deliberations, and give the weight of his influence in favor of their contemplated depredations.

We have not a copy of any of the back numbers of the *Herald of Freedom*, except a quantity of files to the commencement of the volume. We hope to have enough this week to meet the demand until next regular publication day, though such has not been the case in a single instance, thus far, since the paper was revived. Persons wanting copies should apply to the Clerk, at the Editor's Room, on the second floor of our stone building, at as early an hour as possible after Thursday noon of each week.

Prof. DANIELS, of Wisconsin, will accept our thanks for a beautiful case. It serves the double purpose of a walking stick and fire-lock. Should we point our cane at any one, hereafter, the person within reach of a bullet should dodge.

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, member of the U. S. Senate, from Delaware, is dead. By speech and vote last summer in Congress he showed himself the friend of justice to Kansas.

Read the advertisement of Mr. REEDER, at Leocompton, who desires a girl in a boarding house.

Slavery or no Slavery.

As the people of Kansas will be called to decide whether they will have a Free or a Slave State, they will find from time to time, articles in our paper, bearing on the different aspects of the subject, morally, politically, intellectually and physically. The following touches the pocket:—

"The slave States, in comparison with the northern, have fallen into the position of which farmers call quarter planters, while the northern have risen to the wealth and dignity of homesteads. Illustrative of the enriching tendency of the free, over slave States, observe the following average cash value, per acre, of farming lands, including both improved and unimproved, in the leading States of each class:—

Free States:
Massachusetts, per acre, \$32.50
Connecticut, per acre, 30.50
New York, per acre, 29.90
New Jersey, per acre, 29.90
Pennsylvania, per acre, 23.67
Ohio, per acre, 19.93
Michigan, per acre, 11.83

Slave States:
Maryland, per acre, \$18.81
Louisiana, per acre, 13.71
Kentucky, per acre, 8.27
Virginia, per acre, 3.22
North Carolina, per acre, 3.08
South Carolina, per acre, 4.19
Georgia, per acre, 3.30
Alabama, per acre, 3.22
Mississippi, per acre, 5.16
Tennessee, per acre, 6.19
Kentucky, per acre, 6.50
Missouri, per acre, 6.50

These facts ought to arouse us to prompt and decided action. Can we suppose that the New England lands are as rich or as productive as the lands of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi or Alabama? Are not the lands in Missouri equal to those of Ohio? Yet what a disparity in cash valuation. We cannot ascribe this difference in value to anything as legitimate as to the benefits flowing from the superior industrial enterprise of the more fortunate States. If our friends will study these and similar comparisons between the North and the South without prejudice, they will yet find that the blighting influence of slavery is worse upon their States than the fly or worm has ever been in their wheat and tobacco.

Temperance.
Be temperate in all things. Nothing adds so much to the good name of a place as temperance. People seeking locations for business, or residences, where they can enjoy themselves, and educate their children, always prefer a temperance town.

The prosperity of Lawrence is to be very considerably attributed to the rigid temperance of the people. The following story illustrates the general worthlessness of whiskey-directed labor:—

About thirty miles above Wilmington, North Carolina, lived three fellows, named respectively Barham, Stone and Gray, on the banks of the North East River. They came down to Wilmington in a small row boat, and made fast to the wharf. They had a time of it in the city, but for fear of being dry before getting home, they procured a jug of whisky, and after dark, of a black night, too, they embarked in their boat, expecting to reach home in the morning. They rowed away with all the energy that three half-drunken fellows could muster, keeping up their spirits in the darkness by pouring the spirits down. At break of day they thought they must be near home, and seeing through the dim gray of the morning, a house on the river side, Stone said:—

"Well, Barham, we've got to your place at last."

"If that is my house," said Barham, "somebody has been putting up a lot of outhouses since I went away yesterday; but I will go ashore and look about; and see where we are, if you'll hold fast."

Barham disembarked, takes observations, and soon comes stumbling along back, and says:—

"Well, I'll be whipped if we ain't at Wilmington here yet; and what's more, the boat has been hitched to the wharf all night."

It was a fact, and the drunken dogs had been rowing away for dear life without knowing it.

Judge Cato's Court, at Tecumseh, was opened on Monday of this week, instead of last week, as erroneously stated in our former issue. The forty free State prisoners, under indictment for murder, were put upon trial. Those sentenced at Leocompton, by Judge Leocompton, to the penitentiary have not been humiliated to the ball and chain and labor on the capitol, as the *Leocompton Union* intimated would be the case, and we have too high a regard for Gov. Geary to believe it will be done.

The Surveyor General gives notice to pre-emptors that all papers and documents connected with the pre-emption of lands in Kansas, have been turned over to the District Land Office, located in Leocompton, in which all business connected with such matters will be hereafter transacted.

Are we to understand from this that the Land Office is about to be opened for the transaction of business, or only for business relating to the intention of claimants to pre-empt their lands?

A Forgery.
The Secretary of State telegraphs to the associated press, that his letter, from which we made an extract last week, never emanated from that office, and, consequently, is a forgery. We find the following paragraph in the letter, which does not sound like Sec'y's Mary, besides the last half of the sentence is sarcastic, and anything but statesmanlike, such as Mr. Mary is in the habit of writing:—

The Constitution defines the right of all citizens of Iowa going to Kansas or elsewhere. They cannot carry there the laws or the protection of Iowa any more than a citizen of a slave State can carry his slaves and hold them there.

J. B. TINKER, Esq., of Belvidere, Ill., has our thanks for eleven new subscribers, and twenty one dollars, his own name being one of the number. He was the only subscriber we had at that office, and had he previously paid for one year but made a donation of that amount to the cause. If our six hundred and ninety-nine other subscribers, who receive their papers in single wrappers, will do likewise, we shall have a fine list by the first of January.

Relief for the Suffering.
It is reported that the Legislature of Vermont has appropriated \$20,000 from their State Treasury for the relief of the necessitous citizens of that State who have located in Kansas.

Massachusetts should donate \$100,000, and New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, a like amount. It would be better to pay the losses of the sufferers in the late outrages, to enable them to resume business. We would also suggest that it should not be limited to the former citizens of the State from which the donation comes, but should be divided with the most needy. There are as true Free State men as God ever permitted to breathe, who hail from Missouri, and other Southern States. They have been persecuted because they came from the South, and sustained equal losses with representatives in Kansas from the North. Divide with them, and let them feel that though they have nothing to hope from their own native States, "there is a North," and that North will redress the wrongs of even the sons of the South, if they can get redress no other way.

Three boxes of goods, two directed to the Rev. Mr. NUTE, the other to Rev. Mr. LOVEJOY, were stolen from the Committee Rooms in this city, on Friday night, the 14th inst. They contained clothing and bedding, forwarded by the friends of these reverend gentlemen in the East, to relieve their necessities. No person, with a particle of the attributes of a man about him, could steal from these gentlemen. Mr. NUTE's dwelling was pillaged by the marauders from Missouri, and stripped of his bedding and all his valuables during the summer; while Mr. LOVEJOY has also suffered from the same cause, and, in addition has been sick for several months, and unable to look after his affairs. The person who took those goods can never enjoy them. The contents of the boxes are known, and wherever used will be recognized. To escape the stings of a guilty conscience, he cannot do else than restore them to their proper owners.

Send a communication to the *Herald of Freedom*, else don't complain for the want of variety in the paper. The world is made up of a variety of minds, and so should be the columns of a newspaper. Be sure, however, that you write about Kansas, or some locality or person in it. We are publishing a Kansas newspaper, and don't stop to trouble yourself with affairs in Europe, Asia, or even the United States, unless it relates to Kansas in some way. Those wanting information on other topics, or with the news outside of Kansas, must look for it in other papers than ours. Let no one urge this as an excuse for not taking the H. of F. as we expect to make it a necessity with all persons in or out of the Territory, to read, who wish to be thoroughly posted in our history.

By a decision of the Department of the Interior, at Washington, Commissioners of Deeds, who are commissioned to take oaths for general purposes, are legal officers before whom to take any oath or affirmation required in any of the public Departments at Washington. It will be well to remember this fact, and thus save an incalculable amount of business which otherwise persons must leave Kansas to perform, also recognize the validity of the bogus laws, which very few are willing to do.

A SENSIBLE MOVE.—We learn from the *Herald of Freedom*, published at Lawrence, K. T., that the eastern people are sending large amounts of clothing and other necessities to Kansas, to be distributed among the poor settlers of that Territory.

This is a much better disposition of money, than that heretofore practiced, of sending arms and ammunition to be used in butchering each other; and we suggest to the people of Missouri and the South, that any amount of funds could be used very beneficially in helping poor settlers from that State, who are actually in want in the Territory.—*Independence, Mo., Messenger.*

Franklin's Birthday.
The Printers of Kansas will remember that a Printers' Festival was held in this city on the evening of the 17th of February last, and that they adjourned to meet at the Free State Hotel, in Lawrence, on the 17th of February next. The Hotel has been demolished, but the festival will be held, and gentlemen connected with the press, and printers from all parts of the Territory, are expected to be present. Public notice will be given in due time of the place where it will be held with full particulars.

Refused.
A long communication from a gentleman at Ottawa Creek, is not published, as we apprehend it can do no good, and may much injury. While we are free to admit that our correspondent has undoubtedly cause to complain, yet the severity of his language would unfit it for publication in any paper which is not the organ of private detraction, and particularly in the *Herald of Freedom* which is laboring to promulgate a great truth, and elevate men, instead of crushing them.

Judge Douglas has received a severe rebuke in Illinois, for his treachery to freedom. Col. BRISSELL has been elected Governor of that state by a very large majority, in opposition to the greatest possible effort of Douglas to the contrary. The issue of the approval or condemnation of Douglas' vote in Congress, on the repeal of the Missouri compromise, came directly before the people, and was decided against him.

Our friends at Brownville, Kansas, will accept our thanks for a club of ten subscribers for one year, from that place. Brownville is situated some twelve or fifteen miles south of Topeka, and is said to be in the heart of a very beautiful region of country. Some of our patrons there should furnish an article for publication, giving a description of the country, and setting forth its advantages to settlers.

The newly elected Ruffian Legislature will assemble at Leocompton, on the 21st Monday of January. One of their members to the Council, elected by the mob on the 30th of March, 1855, has left for parts unknown, and a vacancy will ensue, unless a new election is held. Congress failed to make any appropriation to pay the expenses of these representatives of Missouri in Kansas.

We learn that over a million of acres of public domain, situated mostly north of the Delaware Trust Lands, usually known as the Kickapoo lands; also a quantity south of the Shawnee Reservation, has been turned over to the Register of the Land Office, by the Surveyor General, and will soon be opened to pre-emptors.

"Gen. Lane, of Kansas" was nearly killed a few nights since, in a runaway accident, near Dayton, Ohio. The horses attached to a carriage in which he was riding, ran away down a bank twenty feet high, crushing the vehicle. Lane was badly injured, being cut about the head and face.

Bishop EDWARDS, of Dayton, Ohio, will preach to the Church of United Brethren, in this city, on Sunday the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m. The Conference of that denomination is held on the Saturday previous. A general invitation is given to the public to be present.

The Kansas *Herald of Freedom*, has made its appearance again, bold and fearless in its advocacy of freedom on the fertile prairies of Kansas. Its talented editor G. W. Brown, Esq., has made sacrifices and suffered in his own person for liberty of speech. His energy and devotion deserve the strongest commendation from every friend of freedom.—*Alton Courier.*

Gov. GEARY, and Mr. McALLISTER, his private Secretary, remained in Lawrence last Sunday night. They were on their way to Leavenworth, with a view of attending the land sales, and preventing any disturbance between the different factions.

The recent election in Michigan has resulted in choosing a Legislature which will elect a Republican to represent them in the U. S. Senate, in place of LEWIS CASS, the present occupant. Michigan stands fair on the record.

A friend who left Leavenworth on Sunday evening last, states that the town was filled with strangers, who had come in from a distance to attend the land sales on Monday. A collision between the two parties was apprehended.

We are informed authoritatively that the Kansas National Committee will soon hold a meeting in New York City, at which some of the most prominent friends of Kansas will be present. The whole operations of the Committee will be laid before them, the accounts will be audited, and measures will be devised for future action. Due notice will be given of the time of such meeting.

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Ruling With an Iron Rod.

We have commented elsewhere on the action of Gov. GEARY in ordering the murderer of DAVID C. BUFFUM into custody, after he was discharged on bail. Since writing that article on our first page, in reply to the Leocompton Union, to which the reader is referred, new facts have been developed to us. It seems that Col. Titus was successful in his search for Hays, consequently he was re-arrested and brought to Leocompton a few days ago, where he was held at last advice. Application was made to Judge Cato, at Tecumseh, for a writ of habeas corpus, but the Judge was too well posted in his duty to interfere in the matter.

The Leocompton Herald has an article on the subject, in which it appears to be the object of that journal to censure the Governor. It also gives the correspondence between the Governor and Donaldson, the U. S. Marshal, which we copy:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
LECOMPTON, K. T., Nov. 10th, '56.
To I. B. DONALDSON,
Marshal of the Territory of Kansas:

SIR: An indictment for murder in the first degree having been duly found by the Grand Jury of this Territory, against Charles Hays for the murder of a certain David C. Buffum, in the county of Douglas, in this Territory; and said Charles Hays having been discharged upon bail, as I consider in violation of law, this is, therefore, to authorize and command you to re-arrest the said Charles Hays, if he be found in the bounds of this Territory, and safely keep him, until he is duly discharged by a jury of his country according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, at the city of Leocompton, the day of Nov. 10th, 1856.
JOHN W. GEARY,
Gov. of Kansas Ter'y.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
LECOMPTON, K. T., Nov. 9th, '56.
To His Excellency, John W. Geary,
Governor of the Territory of Kansas:—
SIR: Your order bearing date of to-day, for the re-arrest and commitment to jail of Charles Hays, who has been indicted by the Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court, for the murder of David C. Buffum, and discharged upon bail, by the Hon. Samuel D. Leocompton, Chief Justice of Kansas Territory, has been respectfully considered by me, and after such consideration I respectfully decline executing your order for the following reasons:—

1st. As a ministerial officer, I am unwilling to arrogate to myself the power to contravene or set aside the acts of a court of justice, even if I disapproved of the acts of such court, and more especially as I am not advised of any law conferring such power upon me.

2d. Because I am clearly of the opinion that my act would be a violation of the law I have sworn to support and execute.

3d. In making such arrest, without a legal warrant, or other circumstances as would otherwise justify it, it is most clear to my mind that I would lay myself liable to a suit of damages, which might involve and ruin my securities.

The foregoing reasons and my own convictions of duty as a law officer, have irresistibly compelled me to this decision.

I must be permitted to say to your Excellency, that I regret exceedingly, that my convictions of duty have constrained me to decline the execution of your warrant. I had hoped that my diligence in making the arrest of C. Hays and others, would have shielded me from the imputation which your remarks this evening seem to imply. As proof of this, I beg leave to state that the warrant for his arrest, issued on the 20th of October, was put in my hands the next day, and although one hundred miles had to be traveled, in four days afterwards he was lodged in prison.

Your determination as expressed this evening, (if I refuse to execute your order) to suspend me, or procure my removal by the President, induces me to say, that I had some days since, determined to discontinue my present official relations to the Territory, and I now desire the favor of you, to assure the President of my gratitude for his confidence and kindness, and ask him to relieve me from my present position as soon as may be convenient.

Very respectfully,
I. B. DONALDSON,
U. S. Marshal of K. T.

It is not our province to vindicate the Governor. It looks to us like an interesting family quarrel, and we trust we were better raised than to mix up in such affairs. And yet we cannot help looking on and smiling at the progress of the controversy. The Governor merits some good raps from that side of the house for his efforts, apparently, to subvert the Pro-Slavery party since he has been in Kansas. He has been constantly surrounded by Pro-Slavery advisers; has employed them as willing tools to execute his commands; and many Free State men think him inclined to oppress those who do not choose to endorse his position. Be these matters as they may, he is the Governor of Kansas Territory, and by virtue of his office, is a conservator of the peace. He is bound to prevent all irregularities among inferior officers, and correct abuses generally. Unless some person possesses such power, and exercises it, general anarchy would follow. The past season has shown us what a government can be without a Governor. Judges and Marshals, as well as all other public functionaries, have forgotten that they were restrained by law; and have been running riot, committing all manner of depredations upon the people, because there was no authority to call them to account, or superintend their action. Fortunately for the security of Kansas; fortunately for the Republic and the peace of the world; a

new order of things has been substituted. If Gov. Geary has assumed the office of Dictator, as the Border Ruffian papers suggest, and rules with an iron rod, he is doing just what the crisis demanded, and any thing else would have plunged the whole nation into an intestine war, with all its direful consequences.

Commencement.

For the Herald of Freedom.
The Affair at Hickory Point.
OTTAWA CREEK, Nov. 19, 1856.

Editors HERALD OF FREEDOM:—Nearly every thing of importance which has transpired in the Territory within the past six months, has received a public notice; but I have seen, as yet, no account of the occurrence at Hickory Point, in September last, which led to the capture and imprisonment of the prisoners now in confinement at Leocompton. As I have so often heard misstatements in regard to this affair, and the officer in command of the Free State men censured for imaginary faults, I am induced to make a full and particular statement of the whole occurrence, with the origin of the expedition, up to the time the company were taken prisoners by the United States troops.

Not having kept a journal of each day's proceedings, I will be obliged to omit dates altogether.

Some time about the middle of September, the company of men, who subsequently arrived under the direction of Mr. Redpath, were expected in the Territory; it was rumored in Lawrence and other places, that a band of Missourians had started for the purpose of cutting them off.

Feeling interested in their safety, and needing at that critical period their assistance, on account of the troubles which it was well known were hastening upon us, Lane, with a company of a hundred men, started by the nearest route to meet them and protect them from the threatened danger, and escort our friends safely to Lawrence.

About two days' march, a complaint reached him that a large body of Pro-Slavery men, (this too mild a term, and ought not to be applied to such desperadoes, as they afterward proved to be, consisting of a mixture of all sorts, and who would be best comprehended under the appellation of Border Ruffians,) were quartered at a place called Hickory Point, making it their business to plunder, murder and abuse the settlers of the place—despoiling them, or in danger, to their strong hold, which comprised a house, a store and a blacksmith's shop, all of which, excepting the house, were built of logs. They were surrounded upon two sides by timber, which rendered them secure from danger, and almost impregnable from an attack.

Lane determined after receiving this intelligence, that he would proceed with no artillery, to make an attempt to dislodge them. He accordingly repaired to the place and began the attack. His shots were responded to from the house. After an interchange from two to three hours, seeing the absurdity of an attempt to dislodge them without cannon, they withdrew a short distance, and dispatched a hasty messenger to Lawrence, commanding Col. HARVEY, with the 1st Regt., to repair, without delay, to the spot with a six-pounder.

The messenger arrived in Lawrence about ten o'clock, on Saturday night. Most of the men had retired, but by a signal they were summoned to march, and at one o'clock on Sunday morning, the 14th of Sept., they started from the south side of the Kansas River, to execute, as rapidly as possible, Lane's order. I must not omit to mention that the same messenger who was sent by Lane, continued his journey to Leocompton, to inform the Governor of the state of affairs in his neighborhood and requesting him to send a company of dragoons to disperse the marauders who were plundering and otherwise disturbing the inhabitants. He stated to the Governor, that unless he did something for their relief, that Col. Harvey of Lawrence, would march immediately and attack them.

Col. Harvey's command continued their march to Hickory Point, without stopping, except for refreshments a half hour, at nine in the morning, until eleven o'clock, when they arrived in sight of the enemy.

Col. Harvey thought best to commence the attack at once, without giving them time for preparation, supposing Lane was close at hand and would be ready to co-operate with him. He accordingly directed the horsemen to encircle the house and gain the timber, causing the artillery to be placed upon the river bank, and then his fire upon the Blacksmith's Shop. The Chicago horsemen, led by Lieut. SNICE, accordingly passed on the western side, while a company from Stranger Creek passed opposite. Col. Harvey remained near the cannon, on the south. While these orders were being carried into execution, the enemy had already commenced firing shots striking the ground near by, and whizzing furiously past the heads of the men as they were riding. Soon the cannon opened its fire. When the men were properly stationed the firing began in earnest, by both parties, and was kept up with short intervals, until late in the afternoon. During this time an attempt was made to fire the Blacksmith's shop with a load of straw, but the men being exposed to the fire of the occupants, they thought it best to withdraw. Samuel Baker, of Rockford, Ill., was wounded in the leg by a shot which was fired under the wagon. Others shots penetrated his clothing. Another person was wounded in the breast, but not mortally. Several of Harvey's Company were severely wounded during the engagement, but none were killed. Mr. Baldwin's son, of Lawrence, a lad of sixteen, was seriously injured by a ball entering the abdomen and it was feared at the time that he was mortal, but I learn since that he has recovered.

About five o'clock the firing ceased. Two prisoners were taken at the commencement of the engagement. One of them requested permission to bear a flag to the leader of the gang in the house, asking him to surrender, or give an opportunity to those within, who might desire to leave; that privilege was granted, whereupon a request was made to meet Col. Harvey and inquire upon what condition he was required to surrender.

A conference was accordingly held between the leaders of the two parties, when Col. Harvey stated that he only required the company in the houses to disperse, that they take down the Black Flag displayed upon one of the buildings, and that he, the Captain of the company, pledge himself not to organize again, or disturb the citizens of that place. This requirement was at once complied with. After the stipulations to this effect were drawn up and signed, both parties separated. Col. Harvey's company starting immediately for Lawrence. They encamped eight miles from the spot where the engagement took place. Some of the company, however, two or three, kept on their way.

About two o'clock, the whole company were aroused, an alarm being given by the guard that the U. S. soldiers were near. It was too late, however, for them to make their escape, and they were all taken without resistance, as prisoners, to Leocompton.

Many false reports have been circulated by both parties, concerning this occurrence. It is always natural to heap blame on the unfortunate, whether the fault is theirs or those to whom they attribute it, as is exemplified in this case. Lane and his friends blame Harvey because his company were taken prisoners, alleging as a reason that he disobeyed orders; that he was commanded, in the despatch, to go by the way of Topeka; and that if he had obeyed this order, everything would have worked successfully; but the facts are he left it optional with Harvey to take which route he should choose, provided he could find his way. The truth is, the blame, if attributable to any one, should rest on Lane. Instead of being together, and Harvey, instead of receiving the assistance he had reason to expect, was compelled to do the best he could without it. Lane may have had good reasons for the course he pursued, but because unforeseen circumstances compelled him to frustrate the plans which he had laid out for another, he ought, or rather his friends ought, to remain silent, else attribute the blame to whom it belongs. If Lane had remained, and acted with Harvey in the engagement, all would have terminated successfully; then, Harvey would not have been censured, but, on the contrary, would have been lauded for his promptness and efficiency. His enemies, fearful the charge we have just noticed will not prove strong enough to condemn him, represent his men with being so drunk that they disregarded that prudence which was necessary, stationing no guard, &c. Now the only rebutment we have to make to this charge, is the fact that Col. Harvey took this task upon himself, because the men were so extremely fatigued. He saw the impossibility of their escaping, when the troops approached, and seeing an opportunity for himself, improved it.

It is not probable that the company would have been found, had Dr. Cutter obeyed the wishes of Col. Harvey, and remained with the rest until morning. He was first discovered, and from him it was discovered where the general encampment was.

I submit the above as an accurate report of the facts as they occurred.

Yours, respectfully,
CHICAGO.

A Victory.

We are proud to observe that Crawford county, Pa., from which we hail, and which has always been wedded to the Democratic party, heretofore giving majorities ranging from 500 to 700, cast loose from its former attachments, and gave a Republican majority, at the late State election, of 1,566. But it remained until the issue of freedom or slavery in Kansas, came directly before them, at the Presidential election, that they spoke with a full voice, and by their action signified their approval of the course of her sons, who had emigrated from that county to Kansas. The result is seen in nineteen hundred and fifty majority over all opposition, for Col. FRYMONT. We thank them for that vote. It shall serve to strengthen our arm, and make us labor more vigorously in the same direction. To Messrs. KIRK, SMITH, RICHMOND, KIRKLEY, BROWN, and other prominent members of the Democratic party, who have borne its honors in the State Legislature, and been clothed with other important public trusts, the Republican party are indebted for their victory. We know the sacrifices they have made in leaving the party with which they have always acted. One of the above gentlemen wrote us, while a prisoner at Leocompton, under the contemptible charge of treason, that our old neighbors would redress the outrages which had been perpetrated on our person and property, at the ballot box on the 4th of November, and right well they have done it. If other portions of Pennsylvania had done one-tenth part as well as Erie, Crawford, and Mercer counties, in which lay the principal circulation of the Connecquotville Courier, which paper we published until we embarked for Kansas, Fremont would have been our next President, and our wrongs would have been amply redressed.

Kansas Judge Appointed.

The President has appointed Thomas S. Cunningham, Esq., of Beaver, Penn., Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Kansas, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Burrell. The Pittsburgh Dispatch says Mr. Cunningham stands high as a lawyer, and is well known throughout the State as a gentleman of talent and fine education.

Thaddeus Hyatt, Esq., President of the Kansas National Committee, arrived in Lawrence last Saturday evening, and is sojourning a few days with us. He visits Topeka before his return.

Another storm seems to be approaching, as we write. We have had a week or ten days of most delightful weather, and look for several weeks more before winter sets in.

C. W. BABCOCK, P. M.

Would it not be a paying investment for merchants to advertise more liberally, and thus induce trade, to come to Lawrence and increase their sales, and of course their profits, besides contributing their share in sustaining a free press in Kansas? Let those who feel disposed to answer in the affirmative show it by their acts. We regret that our friends WOODWARD & FINLEY, or C. STEARNS, are not in the dry goods business, so as to show their neighbors the difference between advertising and not doing so. We live in a fast age, and business men, to prosper in it, must keep up with the times. It will not do to lay back and wait for business, when others may come in, and by pursuing a wiser policy, wrest from us all the golden dollars which we have only seen in prospective for so long a period. Advertise if you desire to succeed in business.

The Kansas Central Committee are purchasing 3,000 sacks of flour, and a proportional quantity of groceries, enough in their opinion, to feed all the destitute in the Territory until May next. It is their intention to supply those only who are absolutely in want, consequently they will exercise great precaution in the distribution of the charities which have been so generously placed at their disposal by the philanthropic persons in the Eastern States for the relief of the truly necessities in Kansas.

Dr. Root, of Wauabusa, arrived in this city, overland, from the East, a few days ago. He is the Chairman of the Kansas Central Committee.

Two good harness makers will find employment by applying immediately at the harness shop of J. G. SANDS, in this city.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Postoffice at Lawrence, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1856.

Persons calling for them will please say "Advertised."

Abbott Benjamin Javens John
Abbott Edward Johnson O W
Abbott C 4 Johnson F T
Adams Haver M Jones Miss Agnes
Albin Michael Jones Hiram
Alderman Henry C Jones H H
Allen J W Jones John
Anderson Norman Jones Sheppard B
Anderson W G 2 Keller A J
Andrews Albert H Kelly Sth 3
Anthony Scott J Kilborn Hugh
Armstrong A J King Wm J 3
Babb Edmund Lay P H
Babb Edmund Lay P H
Babb Edmund Lay P H
Barnes O P Lyon Nelson
Barnes William Macy John 5
Bateman Myram E Maggard Lucy
Bateman Mrs E Main Thomas
Bateman Mirron E Mallet Ernest A
Bateman M E Marshall H P
Blood Franklin McKeen H S
Boak Wm F 3 McKee James C
Boak W F McKee James C
Bondi E A McManis Miss E D
Burr Reuben H McNeil Edward
Buttrick Alden McKinley Alford
Duzwell Stephen Meissner Frederick
Byrd Rev J H Merritt Julius F
Byrd Rev H 2 Miles George H 2
Caldwell Joseph Milton Frederick
Cameron, James C Moffat J A 2
Campbell J F Moffat Julius
Carpenito C Moore H Miles 4
Carpenito C Moore H Miles 4
Carter R H 3 Moore Silas
Chadwick I R Moore Simon B 3
Chase Dudley H Moseley J W
Chase Dudley Mullet Ernest
Cline J B 2 Newell Scott
Clough Rev M R 2 Newman Charles
Cook John E 2 (Registered)
Collins Rev J F Newton John B 2
Corman Oliver Norton D
Corman Oliver F 4 Palmer T R
Cowan Miss M 2 Parrott Marcus J 2
Cutter Dr Calvin Parrott M J
Dale James A Peck William
Dallas John Perry Col J A
Daniel George Penick Peck Samuel C
Davis Mrs Nancie Platts Aaron E
Davis M F Porter Bryan C
Dean Homer L 2 Powers Theron W
Desiring J B 2 Price Leander
Douglass James Pickett William
Douglass Joseph Rickett J G
Duffield Robert G Roberts Wm H
Earhart David Roberts Henry 2
Ellenberry Peter Roberts John P
Elliot R 2 Rodman John
Emerson Edwin Ross Geo
Everingham J Ryan Wm G
Fessenden John M S Mr J H
Fishback A J Sarnbora Alba C
Flynn Moses Sawyer John H 4
Foster Daniel B Schuyler P G
Fowler P P Sharp Empire J
Frazer Mr Sheets William
Freeman Charles Shumway Henry
French Jas B Simon Henry 3
Fry Josiah Smith Louis J
Fuller James Smith Levi C
Fuller James M Smith Samuel K
Furman John H Stapp Milton
Gabbart A J 2 Starns F M
Ganaball Dr Robt Steel N M
Garratt Alonzo Stevens Samuel M
Giles Edwin P Stowe Mrs Benj 2
Gilbert H 2 Straight G H 2
Gill Geo D Swain Joseph B
Gordon Charles Tate Samuel B
Gordon Geo W Tombsin F
Green Joel C Tombsin F
Groomlee Wm H Toibert John
Griffith John Toibert John
Hall Carlos 2 Thompson S P 4
Hampson Valentine Thompson C 4
Hanly Dr R R Wallace John M
Haskell Lewis R 5 Walker Samuel
Haskell Leveitt 3 Waltz Jon for Miss
Hilford George W Electa George
Holbrook James J Ward Thomas
Hollenbom Cornelius Warner Linus S
Holden Mrs Julia R Waterman Wm
Holladay Thomas Weary Benj F 2
Houser John Weatherford John
Houser William West N B Tate 2
Huggins James L Whelan Oscar H
Hull J A Whitney Henry
Humphrey Aaron Wright B Frank
Hunt F G Young Charles M

Retained for non-payment of postage.
Miss Amelia Gage, Lockport, Ill.
Miss Ann Caldwell, Saco, Me.; N. L. Heath, Cabot, Vt.; C. N. Finney, Ottawa, M. Ter.; William C. Shore, San Jose, Cal.

C. W. BABCOCK, P. M.

Prices Current.

LAWRENCE, Nov. 22, 1856.

FLOUR—Superfine, \$1.50 per hundred.
WHEAT—No. 2, 90 cents per bushel.
COAL—No. 1, 1.00 do.
COAL—No. 2, .90 do.
WHITE—No. 1, 1.00 do.
WHITE—No. 2, .90 do.
GREEN APPLES—No. 1, 25 cents per bushel.
GREEN APPLES—No. 2, 20 cents do.
DEER—No. 1, 1.00 do.
DEER—No. 2, .90 do.
PORK BUTTER—25 cents per lb.
CHEESE—No. 1, 20 cents do.
SALMON—No. 1, 1.00 do.
SALMON—No. 2, .90 do.
WHITE—No. 1, 1.00 do.
WHITE—No. 2, .90 do.
RICE—No. 1, 1.00 do.
RICE—No. 2, .90 do.
TEA—No. 1, 1.00 do.
TEA—No. 2, .90 do.
COFFEE—No. 1, 1.00 do.
COFFEE—No. 2, .90 do.
RACON—No. 1, 1.00 do.
RACON—No. 2, .90 do.
CONFECTION—No. 1, 1.00 do.
CONFECTION—No. 2, .90 do.
SUGAR—No. 1, 1.00 do.
SUGAR—No. 2, .90 do.
TOBACCO—No. 1, 1.00 do.
TOBACCO—No. 2, .90 do.
MANTILLA—No. 1, 1.00 do.
MANTILLA—No. 2, .90 do.
SOAP—No. 1, 1.00 do.
SOAP—No. 2, .90 do.
CLOTH—No. 1, 1.00 do.
CLOTH—No. 2, .90 do.
TALLOW—No. 1, 1.00 do.
TALLOW—No. 2, .90 do.
BUTTER—No. 1, 1.00 do.
BUTTER—No. 2, .90 do.
CORN—No. 1, 1.00 do.
CORN—No. 2, .90 do.
IRON—No. 1, 1.00 do.
IRON—No. 2, .90 do.
NAILS—No. 1, 1.00 do.
NAILS—No. 2, .90 do.
CAST-IRON—No. 1, 1.00 do.
CAST-IRON—No. 2, .90 do.
STEEL—No. 1, 1.00 do.
STEEL—No. 2, .90 do.
SAFETY—No. 1, 1.00 do.
SAFETY—No. 2, .90 do.
HIDES—Green, No. 1, 1.00 do.
HIDES—Green, No. 2, .90 do.
HIDES—Dry, No. 1, 1.00 do.
HIDES—Dry, No. 2, .90 do.
AXES—New England pattern, \$1.35.
SAWS—Cross cut, 7 foot, \$1.00.
OX BOWS—No. 1, 1.00 do.
OX BOWS—No. 2, .90 do.
SADDLES—No. 1, 1.00 do.
SADDLES—No. 2, .90 do.
BOOTS—No. 1, 1.00 do.
BOOTS—No. 2, .90 do.
SHOES—No. 1, 1.00 do.
SHOES—No. 2, .90 do.
PRINTS—No. 1, 1.00 do.
PRINTS—No. 2, .90 do.
DELAWARE—No. 1, 1.00 do.
DELAWARE—No. 2, .90 do.
LARD—No. 1, 1.00 do.
LARD—No. 2, .90 do.
FISH—No. 1, 1.00 do.
FISH—No. 2, .90 do.
BURNING FLUID—No. 1, 1.00 do.
BURNING FLUID—No. 2, .90 do.
MOLASSES—No. 1, 1.00 do.
MOLASSES—No. 2, .90 do.
SYRUP—No. 1, 1.00 do.
SYRUP—No. 2, .90 do.
WOOD—Hard, 3 cord, \$3.00.
COAL—No. 1, 1.00 do.
COAL—No. 2, .90 do.
HAY—No. 1, 1.00 do.
HAY—No. 2, .90 do.
GLASS—No. 1, 1.00 do.
GLASS—No. 2, .90 do.
LUMBER—Per thousand, \$30.35.

Acknowledgment

Of Receipts for subscriptions to the Herald of Freedom, from Aug. 25th, to Nov. 5th, 1856.

Albert Reed, Farmington, Ill. 2 00
Dr. A. Clarke, " 2 00
J. H. Simpson, " 2 00
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Babb Edmund Lay P H 2 00
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Bateman Mirron E Mallet Ernest A 2 00
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Blood Franklin McKeen H S 2 00
Boak Wm F 3 McKee James C 2 00
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Collins Rev J F Newton John B 2 2 00
Corman Oliver Norton D 2 00
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Cutter Dr Calvin Parrott M J 2 00
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Dallas John Perry Col J A 2 00
Daniel George Penick Peck Samuel C 2 00
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Davis M F Porter Bryan C 2 00
Dean Homer L 2 Powers Theron W 2 00
Desiring J B 2 Price Leander 2 00
Douglass James Pickett William 2 00
Douglass Joseph Rickett J G 2 00
Duffield Robert G Roberts Wm H 2 00
Earhart David Roberts Henry 2 2 00
Ellenberry Peter Roberts John P 2 00
Elliot R 2 Rodman John 2 00
Emerson Edwin Ross Geo 2 00
Everingham J Ryan Wm G 2 00
Fessenden John M S Mr J H 2 00
Fishback A J Sarnbora Alba C 2 00
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Foster Daniel B Schuyler P G 2 00
Fowler P P Sharp Empire J 2 00
Frazer Mr Sheets William 2 00
Freeman Charles Shumway Henry 2 00
French Jas B Simon Henry 3 2 00
Fry Josiah Smith Louis J 2 00
Fuller James Smith Levi C 2 00
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Furman John H Stapp Milton 2 00
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Green Joel C Tombsin F 2 00
Groomlee Wm H Toibert John 2 00
Griffith John Toibert John 2 00
Hall Carlos 2 Thompson S P 4 2 00
Hampson Valentine Thompson C 4 2 00
Hanly Dr R R Wallace John M 2 00
Haskell Lewis R 5 Walker Samuel 2 00
Haskell Leveitt 3 Waltz Jon for Miss 2 00
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Houser John Weatherford John 2 00
Houser William West N B Tate 2 2 00
Huggins James L Whelan Oscar H 2 00
Hull J A Whitney Henry 2 00
Humphrey Aaron Wright B Frank 2 00
Hunt F G Young Charles M 2 00

Proclamation.

By the subscriber, immediately, 100 bushels of Potatoes, and 75 bushels Corn in the ear, also a few bushels nice white beans.

Nov. 12, 1856. C. STEARNS.

Just Received.

Extra Sugar House Molasses, handsome Brown Sugar, first rate Rice, Star Candies, Bar Soap, Side Meat, and Corn Meal.

Nov. 12th, 1856. C. STEARNS.

Lawrence Saddle and Harness

Manufactory. JAMES G. SANDS, has always on hand an assortment of everything in his line, or makes the same to order on the shortest notice. Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Leather, Collars, Spurs, Pistol Holsters, Bags, Leather, Whang Leather, Copper Rivets, etc. Indian or Fancy Bridles, and Martingales, on hand, also a superior lot of Buffalo Over-shoes.

Lawrence, Nov. 15, 1856.

B. A. Carpenter & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, Dealers in choice liquors, wooden ware, &c. Store No. 26 Second street, Alton, Illinois.

Nov. 8, 1856. 1st

Topping, Brothers,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL Dealers in Foreign and Domestic HARDWARE, Agricultural instruments, &c. Between Main and Second streets, Alton, Ill.

Nov. 8, 1856. 1st

S. B. Catts,

DEALER in Leather, Saddles, Harnesses and Shoe Makers' Findings, Plasters Hair, &c. Store on Second street, Alton, Ill.

Nov. 8, 1856. 1st

Edwin Gary,

GROCER and PROVISION DEALER, keeps a full supply of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, and a general stock of provisions, which will be furnished on credit to the trade at prices lower than can be bought in St. Louis. Store on Third street, one door east of the Alton Bank.

Nov. 8, 1856. 1st

Turner & Sidway,

MANUFACTURERS and wholesale dealers in Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Valises, Horse Collars, Hides, Leather, Saddlery, Hardware, Coach Trimmings, Buffalo Robes, Whips, Over-shoes, Fly-ones, &c. Store No. 10 Second street, Alton, Ill.

Nov. 8, 1856. 1st

New Barber's Shop.

HENRY THOMAS has opened a barber's shop on Massachusetts street, opposite the Cincinnati House, where he will be happy to attend to the wants of all who may favor him with a call.

Nov. 8, 1856.

C. G. Manz,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in every variety of fashionable Furniture, Sofas, Chairs, Bureaus, Secretaries, Mattresses, Case Beds and Wooden Chairs, Rockers, Looking Glass Plates, Window Shades, etc. Corner of Sixth and William streets, Alton, Ill.

April 26-31.

T. L. Waples,

DEALER in Men's and Boys' Clothing, and Furnishing Goods

