

# HERALD OF



# FREEDOM.

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BY G. W. BROWN & CO.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1856.

A Family Newspaper—Independent on All Subjects.

NUMBER 16—VOLUME 2.

## Original Poetry.

For the Herald of Freedom.  
HOW LONG?

BY RICHARD REAL.

How long, O God, how long  
Must Freedom writhe beneath her  
And send the wailing of the captive's song  
Across the purple plains?

How long, O God, how long  
Shall Slavery's blood-hounds hold her by the  
And bid her bleed beneath the dripping thong  
Of Hell's Lacerator?

How long, O God, how long  
Shall she be hunted, homeless, thro' the Earth,  
Nor thou—just One—against the crimson  
Wrong Launch Thy broad lightnings forth?

O have thine eyes not seen  
With what high trust she bore her bitter  
Normarked how calm and God-like and serene  
She stood amid the flames?

O have thine ears not heard  
Her long low gasp of inarticulate prayer,  
When livid fire, with roiling reeking sword,  
Has clutched her by the hair?

O did'st Thou not look down  
Upon her soul buffeted of storm,  
Made of the mocking thorn?

And dost Thou not discern  
How the fierce, pitiless rabble casteth loss  
For her white robes—'tis so rent and torn,  
And smeared with purple spots?

O when she held the cup  
Of these wild nights of her Gethsemane—  
Father in Heaven, did she not still look up,  
Firm and unmoved—O Thee?

And when the bloody sweat  
Oozed from the burning veins of her shuddering  
limbs,  
Was not the burning clasp of agony met  
With calm triumphant hymns?

O, if she be Thy child,  
And Thou art God, burst now this dread eclipse,  
And let her pass forth, free and undefiled,  
With Thy breath on her lips.

Herald of Freedom.

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

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 8, 1856.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

The Freedom of the Press.

"Safe from the bar, the pulpit, and the throne,  
The Truth is touched by ridicule alone."

For.

An unshackled Press is perhaps the

greatest improvement made upon En-

glish institutions by the American Re-

volution. A free Press, as understood

by British statesmen, has been long in

possession of the English people: but

a Press, entirely unshackled by the su-

peraving eye of Government, in all the

departments of human thought, is the

heritage only of Americans.

In England the public expression of

opinion, is partially controlled by sta-

tutory laws, and there are several sub-

jects, which it is still criminal to dis-

sease freely.

The penalty attached to *Lèse Majesté*,

forbids an Englishman from assailing

too strongly the acts or motives of his

Sovereign. The absurdity of not being

permitted to plead the truth of the ac-

cusation, in cases of libel, closes the

lips against the most demoralizing acts

of the clergy and the nobility. The li-

cence laws as applied to the publication

of some species of literature checks the

indulgence of pungent wit, and bridle

the tongue of indignant satire.

In America, however, no subject is

too holy to touch nor too majestic to

handle. The President himself is but a

man, and his acts and motives can be

criticized just as freely as though he

were a beggar. No pompous nobility

holds the mind in awe, and no church

anathema, or parliamentary privilege,

dries the ink on the pen, and dampens

the vigor of intrepid thought. There

is no treason in opinion, and a change

in our Constitution of Government

may be advocated, without subjecting

a monarchist to persecution, or a Mor-

mon to indictment. It is this very

freedom which is the safety of all. It

fits the responsibility on the shoul-

ders of the State and places it where it

presume to criticize the conduct of the

government. De Selme, in his great

work on the *Constitution of England*,

condemns the Roman plan, and pre-

fers that the right should vest, where it exists

in England and America, in the hands

of the people; observing that "by dic-

tating to the people their judgments of

men and measures, it takes from them

the noblest privilege as well as the firmest

support of liberty." But the freedom

of the Press in England did not spring

at once into existence. Like the rest

of those noble institutions which she

has bequeathed to the world, it arose

from insignificant beginnings, and grew

gradually into strength and importance.

So late as the era of Lord Coke, one of

the greatest of the English judges, it

was by no means relished even by pa-

triot, who hated both oppression and

the oppressor. Coke himself was in

favor of the despotic decrees of the

Court of Star Chamber, against all who

presumed to write upon or discuss

political subjects, and declared that

"the right institution and orders there-

of, being observed, it doth keep all En-

gland quiet." But the shackles on the

Press did not die with the abolition of

the Star Chamber: for even the cele-

brated *Long Parliament* revived the an-

cient regulations against its freedom;

nor was it until the year 1694 that the

English Parliament, refusing any longer

to re-nact those statutes, which in that

year expired by their own limitation,

first asserted the great principle which

has accomplished so much for the true

glory and prosperity of England and

her wide-spread colonies.

Since that period the Press has been

nominal free in Great Britain, but as

is shown already, it is still subject to a

slight censorship, which may at any

moment of excitement be converted into

an engine of oppression. In America,

however, it has dropped its chains, un-

dered its pinions, and soars in triumph

throughout all the domains of human

thought. Politics and religion are

equally subject to its inspection, and

private no less than public corruption

trembles at its power. It applies the

lash of ridicule, the sting of satire, and

the thunder of denunciation, indiscrimi-

nately to all who betray public trusts

or violate private confidence. It hunts

the hypocrite from the pulpit, the traitor

from the Capitol. It loads the criminal

with fetters stronger than those of iron,

and hisses the quack, the demagogue

and the pettifogger, into a despicable

oblivion. It has become that great

avenger, which the ancients in their fa-

bles named Nemesis.

"Who never yet of human wrong  
Left the scale unbalanced."

It has taught tyrants the insecurity

of their thrones; the robber, how

slight the tenure of his plunder; the

murderer, how impossible to conceal

his guilt. Its eye, all-seeing, like that

of Jehovah, pierces every ramification

of society, and ferrets out the secret

rottenness of the body politic. It has

more arms than Briareus, more heads

than Cerberus, more eyes than Argus,

more tongues than Medusa. Its clar-

ion notes echo over sea and land, and

reach the wanderer in the uttermost

parts of the earth. It is the only solid

bar of public reason; *Freedom of Re-*

*ligion; Freedom of the Press; and Free-*

*dom of Person*, under the protection of

the habeas corpus; and trial by jury

impartially selected. These principles

form the bright constellation which has

gone before us, and guided our steps

through an age of revolution and re-

formation. The wisdom of sages and

blood of our heroes have been devoted

to their attainment: they should be

the creed of our political faith; the

text of civil instruction; the touch-

stone by which to try the services of

those we trust; and should we wander

from them in moments of error or

alarm, let us hasten to retrace our

steps, and to regain the road which

alone leads to peace, liberty, and

safety."

Thomas Jefferson would have been

branded as an abolitionist, in this fast

age, for advocating the "Freedom of

the Press, and Freedom of Person,"

and trial by jury "impartially se-

lected." Here in Kansas, the statute,

which the President of the United

States is enforcing, instead of provid-

ing for an impartial trial, has taken

precautions against such packing ju-

ries composed exclusively of the pro-

slavery party. The Grand Jury of

this county is now in session, and

their acts are looked upon with as

much horror as were those of the Span-

ish Inquisition during its most bloody

period. The army of the nation stands

ready to enforce their edicts. Under

their flogging, hotels, and printing

offices, and individuals are indicted to-

gether, and each are summarily dis-

posed of. No trial is needed, as the

simple finding of property a nuisance

is equal to an order for its abatement.

It is well for Thomas Jefferson that

he has been "gathered to his fathers,"

for were he in Kansas, to-day, and

should he dare enunciate such prin-

ciples as the foregoing, the hatchet,

scalping knife, bullet or hemp would

have a task to perform.

Pennsylvania Election.

The State election in Pennsylvania

resulted in the triumph of the pro-

slavery party by two or three thousand

majority. This is no evidence of its

electoral vote will be given for Ducha-

nan. The same frauds which have char-

acterized the elections in Kansas was

observed in Philadelphia, and 15,000

votes were said to be polled by persons

from adjoining States. The frauds

and outrages practiced in Kansas have

aroused the Quaker population; and

though usually they take no part in

political contests, it is asserted they

will poll their entire strength this year

for Fremont, amounting in the aggre-

gate to about 20,000. We do not

despond over Pennsylvania, but have

strong hopes that she will bring up

right on the Presidential question.

Disunion.

It is believed by many that let the

issue be what it may in the Presidential

contest, a civil war will follow the re-

turns from the several States. If Col.

Fremont is elected, the Southern ma-

rauders will think their time for plun-

der is during the remainder of Presi-

dent Pierce's term; so they will "pitch in"

Before we came to Kansas we pre-

dicted what has followed. We said in

the leading article of the first number

of the *Herald of Freedom*—published

in Pennsylvania two years ago last

September—that "The struggle will

be long and arduous! We may be

stricken down at first, but not de-

feated!" We are not stricken down now

—we are not defeated; neither shall we

be with Buchanan in the Presidential

chair! The labor and sacrifice will be

greater to ensure freedom to Kansas

but the end will be the same. Even

we a pro-slavery constitution saddled

upon us by fraud there would yet be

grounds for hope. With five-sixths of

the population of Kansas in favor of

freedom, it will never do to think of

giving it over to slavery.

Let no man leave Kansas who desires

to see her free; on the other hand let

the thousands in the free North who

wish to build up homes of comfort and

refinement for themselves and families,

seek on this beautiful prairie soil, in

this inviting climate, a home which

will be the more endeared to them be-

cause of the struggles and the sacrifices

it has required to clothe it with the

institutions which were essential to its

permanent prosperity.

Avoid Westport and Kansas City.

Trade has entirely stopped between

Kansas City, Mo., and the Free State

settlers of Kansas Territory. Business

men ship their freight to Leavenworth

City, and traders pass on to that point,

and avoid Kansas and Westport as

though they were infected with the

plague. And is there not a plague-spot

on those places, and will it not remain

until by long years of contention they

show they are not the infamous wretches

the damning deeds committed in the

vicinity of those places would indicate?

Capt. Emory, who was at the head

of the party which drove the Free State

settlers of Leavenworth City from their

homes on the 31st of August, is one of

the proprietors of the stage line between

this city and Westport. It is believed

by many that he committed the out-

rages he was guilty of there, partly with

the view of cutting off travel between

that city and the interior, hoping there-

by to divert it again to his line. He

should have known that the travel was

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

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 8, 1856.

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**New Difficulties—the Past, the Future.**  
In 1853 a public meeting was held in Platte Co., Mo., and the following resolution passed, in relation to Kansas Territory, then unsettled:

"Resolved, That if the Territory shall be opened to settlement, we pledge ourselves to each other to extend the institutions of Missouri over the Territory at whatever sacrifice of blood or treasure."

Passing by all the others, we propose to note a few items in the last attack from Missouri. In July, one of our citizens received a letter from a friend in Missouri, stating that a plan had been matured there, by which, on a given day, all the free State men in Kansas were to be killed or taken prisoners and carried out of the Territory. To corroborate his statement he referred to the building of several fortifications, or block houses, in the Territory, in which were stored large quantities of arms, ammunition, tents and provisions, and also the gathering of strange men around these points. The points mentioned were Franklin, Col. Titus, near Leocompton, Mr. Saunders' on Washington Creek, Palmyra, Mr. Fox on Sugar Creek, and some others. These places were watched by the free State men for two or three weeks and their suspicions were confirmed. At Saunders' fort, individuals were indiscreet enough to boast of their intention to kill every free State man in the Wakarusa valley. They had been mostly driven from the Washington valley. This threatening, connected with the gathering of an unusual number of men there, created considerable uneasiness, and caused complaints to be made to the commanding officer of the troops. He sent over an officer to make enquiries and observations. The officer returned and reported that it was simply a colony of Georgians building a village.

In the mean time several horses were stolen and two or three houses burned, belonging to Free State men. To settle the question of their purpose and intentions, Maj. Hoyt, of Lawrence, volunteered to go over and make enquiries, and see for himself. He went over and was murdered. The next day Mr. Williams was murdered by the same company. Rumors were afloat that three other men were murdered by them only the week before.

In the public mind, Col. Titus' fort was intimately connected with this. Messengers were reported to be passing backwards and forwards between them nearly every day. Col. Titus had a large number of men, with military stores and provisions. His men were aggressive and insolent, and on the night before his fort was taken, twenty-five of his men were out on an expedition to steal horses. They were met by the Free State troops, and in the haste of their retreat, lost the bridles, halters and picket ropes which they expected to use in capturing the horses. Several Free State men were missing about this time and rumor fixed their death upon Col. Titus and his company. One thing is certain; at the time of the attack on his camp, he had a young man from Wisconsin prisoner in his camp. He gave orders to his men to shoot this prisoner the moment the attack was made. They fired at him, but he ran to the Free State men and escaped. He says the men told him they had hung two free State men the day before, and they intended to hang him.

During the fight he made an attempt to kill Col. Titus. But Titus cried for quarters. It was the belief then, as it is now, that all their fortifications were built for the purpose of harassing and destroying the free State men, and protecting the pro-slavery men while doing it. The evidence is perfectly conclusive. First, it came from Missouri that this plan had been adopted, and would be immediately carried into operation. People who live in Kansas, saw the men come, saw them build their forts, saw them store them with arms and ammunition, and tents, and everything necessary for war, and nothing for agriculture. In all these places which were claimed to be "Southern settlements" were found no agricultural or mechanical tools and implements.

After the free State men began to lose their property, have their houses burnt, and were threatened with death and extermination, and several of them were actually killed, then, they assembled and broke up all these forts and took some of the inmates prisoners. This was not done till they had consulted the U. S. military authority and learned that they could get no protection against an aggressor from that source.

The prisoners were all well treated at a time, and finally set at liberty. The free State men desiring nothing but peace and safety, exacted promises of peace from their enemies and let them go. Ever since, the Free State party, so far as they have been permitted, have been quietly about their work, and have not been suspected of anything but peace.

But the Pro-slavery party, felled at one point, now turn to another. All of a sudden two hundred men are sent out to kill the Free State men who took these different forts, and some were arrested and some names were only enrolled to a

semble at given points for mutual defence when they should be attacked. The Free State men would meet these writes gladly, if they were to appear before an impartial Court. But the belief here is, and it appears well sustained by facts, that the court is partial. That no Free State man is safe with them, and their evidence is treated precisely as though they were negroes.

If the President would furnish us impartial Judges and Marshals, it would prevent many aggressions where men now take the law into their own hands; and would go farther towards quieting the Territory than any other measure. Complaints are constantly coming in, from the south part of the Territory, of wrongs perpetrated by the Pro-slavery party, and of retaliations made by the Free State party. They represent that they appealed to the Governor, for redress, several times, but he paid no attention to them; that they could not appeal to the Courts, for they were a part of the mob, and were bound by the Resolutions of 1853; that there was no alternative—they must retaliate or leave the country. They had chosen to retaliate, and now the Governor had come after them.

The Marshal and troops, and arrested large numbers of them. It is also ascertained that large numbers of young men have assembled on the Missouri frontier, and more are now assembling for warlike purposes, it is supposed. The question is constantly asked, "What shall we do?" The Free State men say: "The Pro-slavery men are determined to drive us out, at all hazards, or force us to fight. We do not wish to fight, and as to being driven out—we will not be. And if the Governor persists in furnishing troops to the petty, pro-slavery Deputy Marshals, to harass us and drive us from our homes, we shall be obliged to fall into line and resist."

Our reply is now, as it was before, Patience, friends. We strengthen our manhood, and gain our cause, by forbearance.

**Justice to Gov. Geary.**  
Letter writers for eastern journals are very severe on Gov. Geary, because he did not cause the whole army of 2,700 men, who were under Gen. Reid, at Franklin, on the 14th of September, to be arrested as outlaws and treated as such. Gov. Geary's policy, in general, does not meet our approbation, but we cannot see how he could have acted differently from what he did in that instance. The Governor had only entered upon the discharge of his duties two days previous to that event. He was hardly seated in his official chair when the army alluded to, called together officially by his predecessor, and marched upon Lawrence with the avowed purpose of taking it.

He was wholly unprepared in regard to the action of Woodson in respect to this army. He knew a large body of men had been enlisted into the service of the Territorial authorities, hence his first official act was to issue his proclamation commanding all bodies of armed men to disband, of course including those called together by Woodson. The army under Gen. Reid, disregarded the proclamation, and with a forced march, proceeded against Lawrence, determined to obliterate it and its inhabitants together. Gov. Geary should have cognized of their action. For six miles he ran his men, determined to reach Lawrence before help could come to the citizens. They arrived at Franklin completely exhausted, and the majority of them refused, absolutely refused, to go any farther that night.

In consequence of that refusal a general fight was prevented. At six o'clock, P. M., a messenger reached Gov. Geary detailing the fact that an army was marching upon Lawrence. At nine o'clock, the entire United States forces, under the command of Col. Cook, were thundering down the hill at the south of Lawrence, and were soon encamped between us and the invading forces. Col. Cook was full twelve miles from us when he received his orders "To remove his entire command, with all possible dispatch, to Lawrence." The fact that he was here in three hours shows that he lost no time after receiving that order. Gov. Geary appeared at Franklin on the following morning, in person, and disbanded that army—for it was, mastered into the public service by a legally constituted officer. He was apprehensive that if discharged there, at Franklin, it would be turning 2,700 men loose upon the Territory, who would organize into guerrilla parties and deluge the country with blood, as all men know was their desire. For this reason he ordered the commanders of the several divisions, and companies, to march their respective commands to the points where they were rendezvoused, and there discharge them, knowing that in such a case they would be disbanded outside of the Territory. A portion of the companies which were organized in Platte county, and points contiguous, desired to cross the Kansas ferry at Lawrence. This the Governor positively refused them the privilege of doing, feeling that some imprudent act might bring on a collision between private individuals which would soon become general, and from the large number of persons who would be involved, he would not have the power to restrain them until there had been a frightful flow of blood. He directed those companies to pass on to Leocompton, and cross the river at that point. They did so, and in their route murder

ed Buffum and stole his horses. The Governor passed soon after where the outrage was committed, stopped in, heard the dying man's statement, called in Judge Cato and took Buffum's affidavit, describing as well as he could the villains who shot him. The Governor rushed on, half crazy with anger, stopped the entire forces, and learned that the outrage was not endorsed by the officers, but was a case of the basest murder. He learned that the murderers had escaped and crossed the river at Benicia. For these he offered a reward of \$500, which subsequently, has been increased to \$1,000.

We feel that we have no prejudice in this matter, and would have no reluctance in censuring Geary for this act, if we thought him censurable; but we are honest in our conviction that he acted with promptness; that he did all he could for our safety, or all that any man could, situated as he was, unless he had caused Woodson to be arrested and shot for his villainy, while acting as Governor, as he deserved to be. Woodson acted the part of a base scoundrel throughout this entire affair, and it shall be a part of our province to collect facts which will show him up to the country, and the next Congress. After Shannon resigned Woodson had full command. It was then he resolved upon the entire destruction of Lawrence, and it was with that view—the reader will allow us to repeat—he called that army together from distant points in Missouri.

We are ready to concede that we do not understand many of the acts of Gov. Geary, but we are determined to throw no obstacle in the way of his restoring quiet to the Territory, knowing that anarchy prevents emigration from the free States, and drives hundreds of good men away whose organization does not qualify them for controversies of the character which has been raging here for the past few months. Give us quiet—insure protection to persons and property—and this Gov. Geary pledges us he will do while he is Governor—and this country will fill up with inhabitants as has no country.

All persons in the States are conscious that we have an inviting soil and climate, and they will rush to it, when they can bring their families and their home institutions with them without danger of violence.

**Unharnessed.**  
Six months absence from duty has wholly unfitted us for setting down at the table, and discharging our task as editor. We feel a reluctance against writing which we have not experienced before for years. With such a mass of material to work up into interesting items, we hardly know how or where to go to work. After a few weeks we hope to feel at home again—get broken into harness. Until then, gentle reader, bear with us as well as possible. Those of you who have been accustomed to labor, know what an aversion you have for it after a few weeks of relaxation. No person feels more like work than he who follows it from day to day, and from year to year. An industrious man is only miserable when he is idle. Tear a man away from his accustomed toil, and imprison him, and he suffers as none but a laboring man can suffer under such circumstances. The literary man, deprived of his books, and his opportunities of writing, is also made wretched. When the habit of idleness is fixed upon him, it is equally hard to resume his accustomed habits again. Our case exactly, but we shall "work in," in due time.

**Difficulties at the South.**  
We learn by a couple of gentlemen who have been traveling in the Southern part of the Territory, that matters are by no means quiet in that direction. They tell of several cases of outrage which have come to their knowledge. Large bodies of armed men have come over from Missouri, following closely upon the heels of Gov. Geary, and his troops, and have committed numberless depredations. Our informants, who had with them a small party of twenty-two persons from Wisconsin, and were searching for claims in the vicinity of Olathe, were beset two nights in succession, by armed bodies of men. The attacking party were repelled, and driven away without injury to either side.

It is evident that nothing but small military forces, scattered all over the country, can put an end to the violence which has existed so long among us. Gov. Geary has promised the quiet settlers of the Territory ample protection, and we trust he will keep his promise inviolate. If he does so, the country will fill up with an industrious population, and it will take precedence of any other State in the Union in all the constituents of true greatness; but tranquility must be restored soon, else we apprehend its progress will be slow and toilsome.

**Sad Affair.**  
Just as we go to press, we receive a letter from A. Clayton, Jr., stating that Mr. J. W. H. Goldsby, who left the Hospital, in this city, a few days ago, for the East, became alarmed for his safety, in consequence of the threats of the Border Ruffians, on board the steamer Omaha, and while delirious ran off the boat, and is supposed to be lost in the river. We will give the letter at length in our next.

**Sick of Mr. WATTELS.**  
The sickness of Mr. WATTELS has deprived us of his assistance this week.

**At last advice.**  
At last advice, Gen. Lane was in Indiana.

**Editorial Exhausted.**  
We worked off near a thousand extra copies of the Herald of Freedom last week, with the view of supplying all who desired with extra papers for mailing to their friends. The edition was hardly from the press, and the supply was exhausted. We have a large issue this week, and hope to be able to fill the demand. In case we should not, remember those who first come will be served.

**Missouri has decided to hold a convention in Kansas for framing a State Constitution.**

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**To be Opened.**  
It is stated in Eastern journals that the Land Office in Kansas will be opened at Leocompton on the 10th inst. It was stated in the spring that it would be opened on the 1st of July, but it was not, although a building was erected for such an office at Leocompton. A prominent pro-slavery man at that place, informed a friend of ours, as long ago as June last, that the office would not be opened in July, nor at any other time until Mr. Shoemaker, the Receiver, was removed; as he was an abolitionist. Whether he had authority for making the statement is not known, but it is true that he made it, and it is also true that the office was not opened. As Mr. Shoemaker has been removed, and Mr. Brinley, a tool of the slave power, appointed, it is probable the office will now be opened, and we presume the rumor of the eastern press is correct. In corroboration of this, we observe that Surveyor General Calhoun has ordered publishers of newspapers to discontinue the publication of the notice to claimants to register their claims in his office.

**Bogus State Constitution.**  
The bogus Legislature passed at Shawnee Mission, to the following effect:

SECTION 1. That there shall be at the first general election, to come off in October, 1856, a poll opened at the several places of voting throughout this Territory, for taking the sense of the people of this Territory upon the expediency of calling a Convention to form a State Constitution.

Sec. 2. Provides that the judges shall open polls for "Convention" and "No Convention."

Sec. 3. Provides that the judges report the result to the next Legislature.

Sec. 4. If a majority of persons shall vote in favor of "Convention," at said election, held there, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature next after said election, to provide for and make all necessary provisions for an election of members to said Convention, defining their duties, &c.

In pursuance of the above bogus act, the representatives of Missouri, who came into Kansas on the 6th of October, to vote, as usual, decided in favor of a Convention. The consequence will be, that a Constitution will be gotten up under the direction of the next bogus Legislature, and presented to Congress as the action of the people of Kansas Territory; and they will ask for admission into the Union as a State.

We hope JOHN C. FREMONT will be in the Presidential chair, to defeat the fraud, should it get through Congress, as it is probable it will do.

**Judge Burrell Dead.**  
Hon. JEREMIAH M. BURRELL, Judge of the 3d Judicial District of Kansas Territory, died at Greenburg, Pa., sometime about the 20th ult. Judge Burrell was respected as a man of very good parts, and an able Jurist. We were in hopes he would be permitted to take his seat as the Supreme Judge of Kansas, and contribute his influence in correcting the abuses and villainous decisions of Judge Leocompton. He visited the State prisoners, in camp near Leocompton, last summer, and showed much sympathy for their condition. Judge B. resided near Philadelphia, and was appointed to the bench of the U. S. District Court of Kansas, to fill the vacancy made by the removal of Judge Johnston.

**The Contest Over.**  
The Presidential election is now over in the States, and the country is waiting with deep anxiety the result. There is no portion of the Republic so deeply interested in the issue as the people of Kansas. It has been viewed by both parties here as a contest between freedom and slavery. If Buchanan is elected, of the dark pall of slavery is spread over us. Such is the feeling of thousands, and it will be almost impossible to eradicate that conviction. If, on the other hand, Fremont is elected, hope will spread her mantle of joy over many a disconsolate heart; and, save the office holders and their hangers-on, in Kansas there will be but few to regret it.

**In Town Again.**  
We are glad to observe JOSEPH MILLER, Esq., late of the Free State, in town again. He had quite an adventure with the Border Ruffians, as well as himself. He was arrested by a gang of outlaws from South Carolina, in May last, a short distance this side of Leocompton, while on his way to Lawrence; was taken into their camp, and tried before a mock court, over the infamous Stringfellow, of Squatter Sovereign notoriety, presided, and was finally released, after proving that he was not an abolitionist. Mr. Miller left immediately for Iowa, and the East, where he remained until a few days since, when he returned to Lawrence, looking as if he had been pursuing an active life in his absence.

**Editorial Exhausted.**  
We worked off near a thousand extra copies of the Herald of Freedom last week, with the view of supplying all who desired with extra papers for mailing to their friends. The edition was hardly from the press, and the supply was exhausted. We have a large issue this week, and hope to be able to fill the demand. In case we should not, remember those who first come will be served.

**Missouri has decided to hold a convention in Kansas for framing a State Constitution.**

**At last advice.**  
At last advice, Gen. Lane was in Indiana.

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**Letter from Gov. Geary.**  
The following letter from Gov. GEARY to Gen. Reid, who commanded the forces which marched against Lawrence on the 14th of September last, is an important document and will be read with interest. It shows two things—first, that the Governor is not wanting in decision of character and energetic action; and, second, that slavery is his stock in trade. If Gen. Reid, the Governor of Missouri, and the people of that "noble, conservative State" love adulation we have no objections to Gov. Geary's soft-soaping them to their entire satisfaction. He accomplished his purpose with Gen. Reid, and induced him to disband his mercenaries and take them home again to Missouri, from whence, according to Gov. G's own showing, they came.

**EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.**  
Leocompton, K.T. Sept. 25th 1856.  
To General John W. Reid:

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 20th ult. was received by last night's mail, and although pressed by official business, I hasten to give an immediate response to your very friendly letter.

In order to make my reply entirely lucid and satisfactory, I will first answer your interrogatories in their order.

In reply to your first I have to state that "on the day before the arrival of your forces, I had visited Lawrence in person," accompanied by about 300 United States Dragoons, and that I caused my printed proclamation to be circulated there, commanding "all bodies of men" combined, armed and equipped with munitions of war without authority of the Government, instantly to disband or quit the Territory, as they will answer the contrary at their peril. At Lawrence I neither saw Lane nor any body of armed forces nor have I seen Lane since.

In reply to your second interrogatory I answer that "I was at Lawrence at the time of your approach," and that so far as its inhabitants were concerned, the place was almost in a defenceless condition, and the sacking and taking of it under the circumstances, would have reflected no honor upon the attacking party.

In reply to your third interrogatory, I say that I was "compelled by official duty to prevent your entry into Lawrence by the interposition of the U. S. troops," and that I would have done so.

In reply to your last interrogatory I say that the town of Lawrence could not have been taken by the forces under your command on Sunday, the 14th inst., except in violation of my authority, in opposition to my power and in defiance of the U. S. Troops, being present and under my command.

In reply to the other portions of your letter I have the honor to submit to you an extract from a letter which I addressed to the Governor of Missouri on the 20th inst., as follows:

"Your estimates of the patriotism and honorable bearing of the good citizens of Missouri, by no means exaggerated, as was fully demonstrated by their conduct when recently assembled in great forces before the town of Lawrence."

They came there with a fixed determination to destroy that town, in retaliation, as they said, for wrongs which their fellow-citizens of Missouri had experienced at the hands of the citizens of Lawrence.

My presence there was indeed most opportune, and your Excellency cannot imagine my emotion of gratitude, when I saw the indignation of the army of Missourians, most ardently resolved to disband, return to their respective homes, and trust to my efforts for the protection of their friends here.

I trust that your Excellency will in some way do me the favor to communicate to those of your citizens, who, upon that occasion, so honorably responded to my appeal, my heartfelt thanks and my sincere obligations.

If the Missourians had executed their purpose of burning Lawrence and driving out its inhabitants, it would have been a stain upon the conscience of your noble, conservative State, which time could scarcely have effaced. Having burned Lawrence and destroyed its inhabitants, excited by the contest and rendered more fierce by their work of blood, they would have marched upon Topeka, and it would have met the fate of Lawrence, and the Free State men would have been literally exterminated.

Such a catastrophe would have excited so great a horror, and stirred up so fierce an indignation throughout the entire North, that all my efforts to preserve the peace of the Territory would have been utterly impotent and futile. We would have been literally overrun by a Northern army, and the flames of civil war would have been kindled throughout the country.

It is, therefore, a source of hearty gratification that the good citizens of Missouri have had the good sense to place themselves in a correct position, and thus render essential service to the cause of good order.

I trust that in future the same courtesy will be extended towards me by your citizens, and that the most cordial relations may exist between the two Governments.

In conclusion I have to unite with you in the earnest expression of regret "that some bad men, connected with your expedition did upon their retirement commit outrages which all good men should deplore."

I cannot, however, close this hasty letter without expressing my warm thanks to you individually, for your manly and generous conduct on the occasion referred to and for your prompt compliance with my wishes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
J. W. GEARY,  
Governor of Kansas Territory.

We have received several notices to change the address of papers from one locality to another, without informing us where such papers are now sent. The only thing we can do, in such cases, is to throw the request aside; for we have no means of knowing whether we get the right person, as there are often several persons of the same name, on our books. Those wishing papers changed to other offices, are requested to bear this in mind.

We shall publish a list of receipts for the Herald of Freedom, since its destruction in May last, in our next issue. We have omitted it to this time, to make room for the list of donations.

**Intolerance of Slavery.**  
We would suggest to the pro-slavery party that their habit of persecuting the members of the Free State party in Kansas is making them no converts, nor permanent friends. The Spanish Inquisition never strengthened the Catholic Church by their tortures, neither did their punishment of heretics tend to establish them more firmly in the Mother Church; on the contrary their barbarities practised during the dark ages, laid the foundation for their efforts now making for their complete overthrow. Luther, Calvin and Melancthon were strengthened in their opposition to Catholicism by the injuries which they received from that Church, hence the base of Protestantism which has now established itself so firmly as a portion of the religious sentiment of the nineteenth century.

It was a motto of a prominent Massachusetts author, that "Persecution defeats its own ends. It obliges men to conceal their opinions, but it produces no change in them." When will the intolerance of the slave power teach their prominent men the same principles?

**Patience, Friends.**  
Our assistant has been afflicted with the chills and fever for the last few weeks, and is now quite ill to aid us much on the paper. He hopes to be able soon to devote the most of his time to the service of the public, through the Herald of Freedom, till then the public must be patient, and bear with our shortcomings.

**The Bogus Election.**  
Two hundred votes were polled at Gum Springs, this side of Shawnee Mission, for Whitfield and a Constitutional Convention, on the 6th ult., and, according to the pro-slavery party, there was no invasion from Missouri on that day! Gum Springs is on the Shawnee Indian Reserve, and does not probably contain, within its entire limits, more than forty or fifty voters, of which a large majority are Free State men. The heavy vote at that point was owing to its close proximity to Westport, Mo.

The vote was also large at Wyandotte, which is contiguous to Kansas City, Mo. All the border election precincts polled heavy votes, while, save at Leocompton, and a few other points in the interior, but a small vote was polled.

**Col. Delahay.**  
We see it stated that the friends of Freedom, in the East, furnished a power press and type to M. W. Delahay, Esq., to re-establish himself in Kansas, but that he took it to Minnesota, and sold the press to the Minnesota, at St. Paul, and that the type were sold in Shakopee. We don't believe the report; on the contrary, it sounds like other falsehoods of the Buchanan party, started for political effect. Mr. Delahay is residing with his family, at Alton, and is designing to return to the Territory as soon as the state of the country will justify his doing so.

**Subduing Powers.**  
It is said that Gov. Geary has disbanded a company of Free State men, which was organized under his instructions at Sugar Mound, and that he has left the inhabitants in that vicinity in a very unprotected situation from the incursions of the Border Ruffians. We, of course, are ignorant of the facts, other than as they are furnished us by persons who feel injured by his action. We wish to do the Governor, and all parties, justice; but it would seem improper to commission individuals who are charged with murder, to pursue investigations touching those murders, or with occurrences growing out of them. If Gov. Geary has done so, as our friends in the south part of the Territory claim, we think he must have been ignorant of the facts, and that he will cheerfully correct himself, as soon as he sees his error.

**True Grit.**  
The character of our Free State men may be judged of in a slight degree, by their manner of meeting dangers, trials, and losses. In the early part of September, Stringfellow and his followers burnt the dwellings and other buildings belonging to Judge Wakefield, Mr. Heath, Capt. Walker, and others. We were surprised, in passing up the road a few days since, to see substantial stone buildings going up on the same ground, one of them nearly completed. We are not defeated yet, if our friends East do think we are.

**Infamous.**  
The desperadoes in the region of Ottawa Creek, who are committing acts of violence on Free State men, are passing themselves off for Free State settlers. Dr. Westfall has been persecuted by these villains, and it is reported that an indictment has been preferred against him, for crimes committed by Southern mercenaries, in his name. Crime resorts to numberless expedients to cover over its doings, but justice, it is hoped, will reach the guilty in due time.

**New Hotel.**  
The Emigrant Aid Company has given a contract to Messrs. Wherry & Low, to reconstruct the basement of their spacious Hotel, in this city, this fall. The new building will be 55 by 70 feet on the ground, four stories in height, including the basement. It is the design to complete it as early as day as possible, in the spring.

**For the Herald of Freedom.**  
Home Correspondence.  
LAWRENCE, Nov. 4th, 1856.  
Messrs. Editors:—What an exciting day this is, all over the country! And what results hang upon its decisions! If each man realized his immense responsibility as a voter, with the destinies of the many dependent access to the ballot-box, in his hand, so far as each individual vote can decide—and one vote often casts the die—what a serious duty this would be in every part of the land!

But it was not my purpose to "speak to the question" of the day; the date suggested it so significantly that I could not forbear a single word.

Yesterday, I visited the Committee Room, and saw the clothing sent from the benevolent, whose sympathies are with us; to the needy and suffering whose time and money have been devoted to the cause of Liberty. It was a sight to do one good. The fresh boxes had just been unpacked, and their contents arranged in order upon the shelves—ladies clothing at one end, a "heap" of hosiery stretching in a long line before a tempting array of dresses, &c. And that great pile of gray flannel strongly suggestive of winter, of which the falling snow at that moment was giving us a fair, brief specimen—it looked so comfortable, gentlemen must have admired that. Of course I did not handle the goods, having with me no applicant, and it was by special favor that I was admitted behind the counter, for the Committee seemed to be taking an inventory. What and how much was a hidden mystery behind and beneath the visible, I made no attempt to discover; but I saw comforters, both for beds and necks, a few nice blankets, pieces of ungarmented (made a word, or an application) cloth, a little stocking yarn, a box of rubbers, both for ladies and gentlemen, two boxes of gentlemen's boots, shoes, &c.

Of course this enumeration does not include all. I was struck not less with the good sense and judicious thoughtfulness, than with the large and generous sympathy, the cheerful and active energy of the donors. And as appropriations for nearly the whole area of need among us, came by way of Lawrence—the boxes and barrels now opened are not a tithe of those already destined to make their way to our town.

In conversation with Col. Eldridge, I suggested to a similar remark, earlier made to me by his wife, that it must be difficult knowing always who were objects of real need—that people in the distance might get the impression that such liberal donations were intended for all who had lost much in the good cause irrespective of immediate suffering, especially as no person who has not investigated the matter can be at all aware of the extent of actual and urgent want among the settled population. He assured me that a Committee of fourteen, if I remember the number, were already canvassing the country with special reference to this liability—as well as seeking out the destitute; (and there are those who need to be urged to apply,) and that all who come from the regions they explore, are



The Herald of Freedom.

Lawrence, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856.

Donations to the Herald of Freedom.

The receipts as given in our last,

were \$2,347.80. Add to this the following amounts:

Y. L. Conard, Springfield, Ohio,	\$5.00
M. Conard, " "	1.00
L. D. Moler, " "	1.00
E. A. Noll, " "	1.00
S. Steele, " "	1.00
J. S. Hanks, " "	1.00
D. Tuttle, " "	1.00
J. D. Smith, " "	1.00
M. Oats, " "	1.00
J. C. McCreight, " "	1.00
P. Coats, " "	1.00
D. S. Morrow, " "	1.00
M. S. Steel, " "	2.00
A. D. Coombs, " "	1.00
E. M. Doty, " "	1.00
W. F. Stone, " "	1.00
R. R. Rouse, " "	1.00
B. Allen, " "	1.00
J. W. Rinehart, " "	1.00
J. L. Torbet, " "	1.00
H. Vinal, " "	1.00
John Bacon, " "	1.00
P. Shurtler, " "	5.00
John Foss, " "	1.00
J. W. Kifer, " "	1.00
R. Mason, " "	5.00
B. H. Warder, " "	5.00
A. J. Bean, " "	1.00
Geo. H. Ferry, " "	2.00
C. Thompson, " "	1.00
J. B. Wain, " "	1.00
S. Bowman, " "	1.00
S. Seaborn, " "	1.00
W. McMeans, " "	1.00
J. H. Rogers, " "	1.00
Gen. S. Mason, " "	1.00
R. Q. King, " "	1.00
G. Frankenberg, " "	1.00
Gen. C. Anthony, " "	1.00
R. Holloway, " "	1.00
S. Shalabarger, " "	5.00
Wm. White, " "	5.00
Persons, names not given,	5.75
James Lawler, Sandusky City, O.,	10.00
D. McCullough Mansfield, O.,	1.00
D. DeCamp, " "	1.00
H. Numan, " "	2.00
Rev. D. W. Collins, " "	1.00
D. Wise, " "	1.00
S. McFarland, " "	1.00
H. Leyman, " "	1.00
W. A. Mear, " "	1.00
John Nail, " "	1.00
A. L. Grimes, " "	3.00
S. B. Sturgis, " "	1.00
A. Allen, " "	1.00
Herald Co., Mansfield, Ohio,	1.00
Cash, " "	1.00
Dr. Fowler, Xenia, O.,	10.00
Alfred Trader, " "	10.00
Moses Barlow, " "	5.00
J. B. Crawford, Cedarville, O.,	1.00
J. B. Lawrence, " "	1.00
W. Harbison, " "	1.00
Chas. White, " "	1.00
John Nichols, " "	3.00
D. N. Kyle, " "	1.00
J. F. Frazer, " "	5.00
Joseph Gipson, " "	5.00
Dr. Spahr, " "	1.00
Dr. Bennett, " "	1.00
G. W. Dunlap, " "	1.00
S. W. Drury, " "	1.00
Allen Williams, " "	1.00
G. Donnell, " "	1.00
Wm. H. Ball, " "	1.00
Hugh Watts, " "	1.00
A. Friend, " "	1.00
Wm. Kyle, " "	1.00
Joseph Kyle, " "	1.00
David McMillen, " "	1.00
Geo. W. Dunlap, " "	1.00
Mrs. Winter, " "	5.00
Mrs. Williams, " "	5.00
J. R. Hemphill, " "	1.00
F. Boggs, " "	1.00
W. H. Blair, " "	1.00
J. W. Collins, " "	1.00
B. F. Reed, " "	1.00
S. B. F. Reed, " "	1.00
Jas. Dunlap, " "	5.00
S. C. Enley, Dayton, O.,	5.00
Geo. B. Holt, " "	5.00
P. Olin, " "	5.00
Joseph Barnett, " "	5.00
John Howard, " "	5.00
John Calhoun, " "	3.00
W. T. Herrman, " "	3.00
Edwin Parrott, " "	2.00
J. H. H., " "	1.00
W. L. Darrow, " "	1.00
A. Miller, " "	1.00
J. McDaniel, " "	1.00
F. C. Estabrook, " "	1.00
Ernest Hermann, " "	1.00
Henry Best, " "	2.00
I. D. P., " "	5.00
John Grant, New Burlington, O.,	5.00
Sam'l. Lumar, " "	1.00
Dr. Watson, Paintersville, O.,	1.00
T. J. Semans, " "	1.00
Benj. Carl, " "	1.00
Dr. Esterhakes, " "	1.00
Ellen Reed, " "	1.00
T. J. Browner, Port William, O.,	5.00
D. A. Painter, " "	5.00
Wm. Hoblit, " "	5.00
J. H. Hoblit, " "	2.00
M. T. Hunter, " "	1.00
W. S. Hoblit, " "	1.00
A. H. Botkin, " "	1.00
John Pilcher, " "	1.00
Abm. Ellis, " "	1.00
J. F. Botkin, " "	1.00
Sam'l. Moorman, " "	1.00
Jas. Furnace, " "	1.00
Joe Stephens, " "	1.00
Chas. Cropper, " "	1.00
A. J. Arnold, " "	1.00
Benj. Hoblit, " "	1.00
Two Persons, " "	5.00
Dr. J. A. Kyle, Jamestown, O.,	5.00
Wm. Blane, Jr., " "	5.00
J. H. Jenkins, " "	2.00
J. F. Johnson, " "	2.00
C. F. Sphar, " "	1.00
N. Holmes, " "	1.00
J. M. Little, " "	1.00
J. T. Torrance, " "	1.00
J. L. Wierliger, " "	1.00
W. H. Paulin, " "	1.00
Wm. Crawford, " "	1.00
N. Sharp, " "	1.00
J. U. Hostler, " "	1.00
M. O. Adams, " "	1.00
W. D. Hill, " "	1.00
F. M. Clemens, " "	1.00
W. B. Bryan, " "	1.00
S. McKendrie, " "	1.00
C. Mahan, " "	1.00
L. L. Syler, " "	1.00

above sums, and left us dependent on

subscriptions to the paper, to enable us

to publish the paper through the ensuing

year.

A small amount of funds were forwarded

to the Committee at Chicago.

The amount, or the names of the donors,

has never reached us. As soon

as it does so, we shall make a statement

in regard to it, and shall apply the

funds to meet the bill of \$714, which

we have mentioned as still unpaid, for

new material.

Mass Convention at Big Springs.

Pursuant to public notice, a Mass

Convention of the freemen in Kansas

assembled at Big Springs on the 28th

of October, for the purpose of nominat-

ing a Delegate to Congress. They

were called to order by Col. J. A.

Perry, and Judge P. C. Schuyler was

by acclamation chosen Chairman, and

Wm. Hutchinson and Dr. Sabio, Sec-

retaries.

Judge Schuyler, in taking the chair,

made a statement of the objects of the

Convention, and briefly alluded to the

necessity of nominating a right good

fellow for Congress.

Mr. Branscomb enquired to know

how generally the notice of the Convention

had been given, to which answer

was given, that printed circulars had

been sent by mail to nearly every office

in the Territory, and information had

been otherwise circulated, as far as pos-

sible, during the last ten days.

On motion, it was voted to proceed

to an informal ballot for Delegate to

Congress. Messrs. Deitzler, Speer,

Martin, and Hutchinson, were appointed

Tellers. The result of the ballot

was as follows: A. H. Reeder 54, M.

J. Parrot 63, Wm. Hutchinson 21, J.

M. W. Phipps 12, S. C. Pomeroy 3, W.

M. Ross 1, P. C. Schuyler 1, D. R.

Atchison 1.

It was then proposed that another

ballot be taken, and that votes be re-

stricted to the two highest candidates.

This was opposed, and on the close of

the debate the second ballot was taken,

as follows: Reeder 108, Parrot 71,

Pomeroy 1, Daniel Turner 1; where-

upon, Hon. A. H. Reeder was declared

unanimously nominated as candidate

for Delegate to Congress.

On motion of J. M. Winchell, it was

voted that a committee of five be ap-

pointed to report a method for electing

a delegate to Congress; also a commit-

tee to carry out such recommendation.

The Chair then appointed, in accordance

therewith, J. M. Winchell, Dr. Sabio,

Wm. Hutchinson, J. K. Goodin,

and M. McClure, such committee.

On motion of Mr. Speer, the Chair

appointed as a committee on resolutions,

Messrs. Speer, Cutler, Deitzler,

Hutchinson, and Williams, who after

a short recess reported the following

resolutions:

Resolved, That we contemplate with

no small degree of pride the political

course of our Delegate to Congress,

Andrew H. Reeder; and the unanimous

endorsement of his course by his con-

stituents to-day, must be to him, as it

is to us, a subject of unmingled satis-

faction.

Resolved, That we are, as ever, de-

termined to work actively and zealous-

ly, to secure and sustain Freedom in

Kansas—hurding defiance at the usurp-

ers who have attempted to disfranchise,

oppress, and exterminate us.

The report was adopted with but lit-

tle opposition. Another resolution,

which does not appear, was advocated

by Mr. Speer, and opposed by Messrs.

Goodin and Pomeroy; lost.

The committee to report on a method

of holding the election, reported the

recommendation that the election be by

circulating a protest against J. W.

Whitfield's election, and recommend-

ing A. H. Reeder as the choice of the

people of Kansas, for delegate to Con-

gress.

Also, that Messrs. M. McClure, Rob-

ert Morrow, O. E. Leonard, Henry E.

McKay, and W. W. Ross, be appoint-

ed a Committee, to be called the Kan-

sas Territorial Canvassing Committee.

This report was unanimously adopted.

After three lusty cheers for ourselves,

the Convention adjourned sine die.

P. C. SCHUYLER, Pres't.

Wm. HUTCHINSON, Sec't.

Dr. SABIO, Secretary.

Gene East.

Mrs. Brown left home again for the

East, on the 31st of October, to solicit

subscribers for our paper. She intends

spending the winter in the Western

States, and will call upon the friends

of Freedom for subscriptions. We trust

she will be received everywhere as the

representative of this office. To Mrs.

B.'s energy the public are indebted for

the re-appearance of the Herald of Free-

dom at this time. Until quiet is re-

stored to Kansas, on her will devote

most of our duties in the States, as we

have no desire to run the gauntlet of

the Missouri river again. Mrs. Brown

pledges herself to step into the breach,

and continue the publication of our

journal, should any violence befall us

which should incapacitate us from pur-

suing our duties.

The fore part of the week was

cold and cheerless. Snow fell to the

depth of an inch or more.

Mr. Youso left Lawrence, for

Pennsylvania, on Wednesday last. He

will keep the public advised of his

movements during his absence.

St. Louis to Leavenworth, at last ad-

vice, was \$3, and \$3.25 per hundred.

Groceries and heavy goods are very

high in this market this season, in con-

sequence of such high freight bills.

Business Notices.

We invite attention to all our new

advertisements this week. Messrs.

Woodward & Finley are on hand with

a big stock of drugs which they have

just received from the East. Mr. Dow-

ling has opened Daguerrian Rooms on

the second floor of Mr. Woodward's

block, and informs the public of the

fact. Mr. FRAZER is prepared for re-

pairing watches and jewelry in general,

and is a superior workman, as we can

attest by experience. Mr. BLOOM has

bought the stock in trade of Messrs.

Hutchinson & Co., and is receiving a

new stock of dry goods and groceries

which he is desirous of selling. Mr.

ALLEN has bought out Mr. JENKIN'S

tin and stove establishment, and re-

moved his own establishment to the for-

mer stand of Mr. Jenkins. He is looking

hourly for the arrival of his fall and

winter stock. Hornsby & Ferrill have

a good stock of dry goods, nails, &c.

Their groceries were pillaged by Capt.

Emory and his pro-slavery allies, at

Leavenworth, a few weeks ago. Messrs.

W. & C. Duncan are receiving a heavy

stock of merchandise for the winter

trade. Henry Thomas has opened a

barbers shop across the street from the

Cincinnati House. The Alton Bank

publishes a card, which was furnished

us last spring, as do Topping & Bro-

thers, dealers in Hardware. See also

Mr. Gory's card of Alton, as well as

those of Messrs. Catts, Topping &

Brothers, Turner & Sidney, and B. A.

Carpenter & Co.

We forwarded a long list of adver-

tisements from Alton, when there in

May last, with lengthy letters calling

attention to the same. The cards and

letters were in type, but the whole was

destroyed with the office, as was the

copy. We have only made out such

cards as we could call to mind. Our

advertising friends in Alton will cor-

rect the errors in their cards, and those

whose cards do not appear will be so

kind as to furnish us with them anew.

Home Again.

After a campaign of four weeks in

the Territory, where we have been

subject to the arduous duties of a sol-

dier's life, we have returned to our

homes, to resume our long-neglected

business. In a word, we will say that

the difficulties are not yet adjusted, and

peace is further from us than at any

former period. We may for a few

months be permitted to pursue our avo-



