

HERALD OF



FREEDOM.

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

BY G. W. BROWN & CO.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1856.

NUMBER 21--VOLUME 2.

Original Poetry.

For the Herald of Freedom.
LINES
To the Lady who likes the Border Ruffians
"infinitely better than the Massachusetts
paupers."
Is it their fruits that claim respect,
Their labors that you love?
Is it their deeds of chivalry,
That do your heart thus move?
Do thoughts of murder, crime and blood,
Give pleasure to your mind,
A satisfaction that you find
In noble minds to feed?
Can you the hand of Coleman clasp,
With friendship hand and true,
And feel no shudder or regret,
As you his work review?
And are the moans of Barber's wife,
(Still echoing in the land--)
Are they sweet music to your ears,
Charmed by your Ruffian band?
And is it pleasing to your sight,
The mangled Ruffian to see,
Fast pinioned to some tree,
And read in letters there of blood,
"A warning take from me;
Take warning all who dare to vote
That Kansas may be free!"
Is it deeds, and crimes, and woes like those,
That can enlist your mind?
Is it joy to see a Freeman bold,
In prison walls confined,
Do they sweet music to your ears,
Or dared the right maintain,
Nor shrink beneath oppression's arm,
Or tyrants' offered chain?
Alas! the woes of bleeding hearts,
Might pierce a heart of steel,
The woes that this same Ruffian band
Have made those hearts to feel!
Do you like these give delight--
Give pleasure to your breast?
Give pleasure to your heart--
Give pleasure to your rest?
Is it for these you give respect
Unto that lawless band,
And place them "infinitely" far,
Above a bloodless man?
Or is it because the galling chain
Of slavery you'd extend,
And degrade and crush the human mind,
And deal in souls of men?
Ah, no! I would not know the cause--
I would not read the heart,
That can approve such heartlessness,
Or in such deeds take part.
But I would know the truly brave,
Those who the right proclaim;
Those who, in ages yet to come,
Will bear an honored name.
Winchester, Mass.

Herald of Freedom.

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

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 13, 1856.

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

Kansas.

We wish it distinctly understood that there is not now, nor never has been, a pro-slavery, political party in Kansas sufficient to sustain itself by fair voting. Every body knows, or ought to know, that the elections in Kansas are carried by Missouri voters. There may be some slaves in the Territory--perhaps 200. We do not know of twenty. We consider it an imposition on the credulity of the South to attempt to make them believe their slave property would be safe here.

How can it be safe to bring slave men here when three-fourths of all the actual settlers do not acknowledge the validity of the bogus laws, and are opposed to slavery. As an honest man, we advise slaveholders not to bring their slaves here, till the question is settled fairly for the Territory, *Slavery or no Slavery.*

We may have another trial; for we see by the papers that General Whitfield has gone South with his constituents, to drum up recruits for Kansas. If they come as peaceable citizens, they are welcome. If they come as armed men, we do not fear them. In the first case, we shall extend to them the hand of friendship. In the second, we shall meet them as we have ever done, according to our ability.

Kansas was secured to Freedom once by agreement of all the South. Congress destroyed this agreement, and threw the Territory open to settlement, equal to pro-slavery men and anti-slavery men, decreeing that the majority should rule. To this we cheerfully assented, and do now cheerfully assent. But for one party to go into another State, and because it is in the minority bring up to its aid several thousand armed men, take the ballot-boxes by force, and elect delegates to a Legislature, partly from this Territory and partly from a neighboring State, we do not believe to be right, or legal, or constitutional.

For this reason, the party in the majority, who have been thus defeated, refuse to pay any regard to the sayings and doings of that body of men, so elected, who call themselves the *Legislature of Kansas*. If Mr. Whitfield is drumming up men to fight to support the so-called laws of this Legislature, we are sorry for it. If he is simply getting settlers to move in and occupy the land, and means to sustain them, we approve the plan. The following is from the

New Orleans Picayune, of Nov. 7th:

"Gen. Whitfield, the delegate elect to Congress from the Territory of Kansas, is now in this city, and stops at the St. Charles hotel. His objects in visiting the South at this time, are frankly disclosed in the following circular, addressed to the people of the South, stating the condition and the need of the people of that region. The measures suggested are in the nature of new precautions against impositions--which may be attempted upon southern liberality--and the consequent injury of a meritorious cause. The subject is worthy the serious consideration of the southern people:

"TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH:--In our address to you in June last, we advised you of our selection by the pro-slavery party of Kansas Territory to manage their affairs, to advise our friends abroad of our necessities, and to control and disburse all funds which might be contributed for our aid.

"We then advised you of our need of funds to assist our settlers, who, by the constant outbreaks of the abolitionists, had many of them been robbed, and all had been prevented from engaging in their ordinary pursuits. Since that time, the state of actual civil war in which we have been involved, has increased the distress of our people, and but for the unexampled liberality of individual citizens of our Territory and of the border counties of Missouri, a large portion of our citizens must have been compelled to abandon the Territory. Among those to whom aid was given, were many of the emigrants from the Southern States, who from the state of things which had existed since their arrival, had been unable to obtain employment.

"These, with other incidental expenses attending the late rebellion, in which we had, at our own cost, to arm and equip for our defence, have fallen heavily upon our friends. We could not wait for contributions from a distance--a few noble spirits stepped forward and advanced what was needed--an amount far beyond their proportion. It is just that they should be repaid.

"Not only have large amounts been advanced which should be refunded, but it will be necessary to furnish assistance to many of our settlers during the coming winter. Many of them have not only been kept out of employment, prevented from raising crops, but have had their houses burned, their property, even to their clothing, stolen, their stock driven off, and are now left dependent on their friends for bread and shelter! Though poor, they are devoted to southern rights--are ready to make any sacrifice--the first to risk their lives in their defence. They need assistance, and should be enabled to save their homes, for richly have they deserved it.

"We, therefore, again call on you to contribute a little of your abundance. We need not cite to you the lavish contributions by our enemies to furnish an army for our expulsion. They have no interest at stake, only malice to gratify. You who have your all at stake, must be sensible of the necessity of action, be prepared to do your duty.

"We need hardly say to our Southern friends that, though rebellion is for the present suppressed, though we have again elected our Legislature and delegate to Congress, the contest is not yet ended! It is, if our Southern friends are true to their own interest. It is not, if they leave us to contend unaided against the whole Abolition force. We have not a population sufficient to make us a State. We must have more settlers. We need especially those whose interest would prompt them to come to our Territory--those who have slaves, can command the labor of two or three slaves, and can thus avail themselves of the advantages of our prairies of unrivalled fertility. They will be rewarded, while they make our Territory, in fact what our people have declared it shall be--a slaveholding State.

"Here this you have learned from your own sons the truth which we have so often urged, that in no part of the Union is slave labor so profitable, save in Missouri, as in our Territory--in few States is it so safe. In conclusion, we would ask our friends who will correspond freely with our Secretary, at Leavenworth City, K. T., who will at all times, reply promptly and fully, and give them reliable information on all matters of interest.

"D. R. ATCHISON, Ch'n
"Ex. Com., K. T.
"B. F. SIMMONS, Sec'y.
"Leavenworth, K. T., Oct. 13, '56."

Distinguished Visitors.

Our Eastern exchanges notice the arrival, in New York, of Mr. DELANE, editor-in-chief of the London Times, and of a numerous corps of reporters and correspondents. We learn that Mr. Delane intends visiting Kansas, during the present winter. We are gratified to find that the interest felt in England, with regard to American affairs, is likely to result in making the conductors of the British press, and through them the British public, better acquainted with our people, and the spirit of our institutions; which the principal English papers, including the *Times* itself, have shown, in the tone of their articles relating to events that transpire in this country, a great ignorance of. One of the editors of the London *Daily News*, is also visiting us, doubtless for the same object.

Our Position.

In all the troubles, and conflicts, and outrages in Kansas, the General Government at Washington has taken side with the pro-slavery party, and sustained it with money, men and arms. The Executive of Kansas has taken it for granted that the Free State men were the aggressors, that they began and continued these difficulties--that they ought to submit to the pro-slavery party, or be put down by force--that Free State men were turbulent, lawless, reckless fellows--mere adventurers, who came here to break laws, "steal niggers," and distract the peace of the country. These charges have all been made by the pro-slavery press, and are constantly reiterated up to this time. They have been so pertinaciously adhered to that emigrants from Free States have come to be looked upon, by all who sympathize with and believe the pro-slavery party, as banditti and robbers. The consequence is, whatever is done against them is considered right; and no complaints which they can make ever reaches the heart of the Executive to influence his conduct. No evidence which they may bring before a court has any weight to convict a criminal of his crimes.

We shall now attempt to prove that all these charges are false, and that the pro-slavery party resolved to do these things before any Free State emigrants arrived in Kansas. It is always difficult to prove a negative. When charges are made, it is considered the province of the accuser to prove, and not the accused to disprove. The law very justly throws the burden of proof upon the accuser. And if he cannot sustain his charges, the accused is considered innocent and is set free.

In the case before us, everything is reversed. The Free State men are presumed to be guilty of crimes which have never been committed, simply because they have been charged with them. No evidence has been produced, or asked for. Punishment, by long imprisonment, has been inflicted on innocent persons simply because they were Free State men, and opposed to Slavery. Free State men have been robbed for no other crime! They have been shot for no other crime! They have been driven from the Territory, by violence and fear, for no other crime! These things have all been done openly, and not only the deeds published in the newspapers, but the guilty parties themselves, but the resolves to do the deeds were also published, months and years before they were done. The Free State men knew before they came to Kansas that these threats had been made, but they supposed it was southern bluster, only made for effect, and not to be put in practice. But whether to be put in practice or not, they had no fears, and came to Kansas in full faith of peace and protection. Let some should think these charges are untrue, the proof shall be forthcoming. Before the Missouri Compromise was repealed, the Slavery propaganda held meetings and passed resolutions, declaring what they would do, and history shows they attempted to carry out their resolves.

The Missouri Compromise was repealed in May, 1854. The Emigrant Aid Company of Massachusetts was not incorporated till the February following. Now the charge is, that this Emigrant Aid Company excited the hostility of the Missourians, and caused all the violence and discord which followed. In a speech made by David R. Atchison, at Weston, Mo., in the spring of 1853, and reported by the Rev. Frederic Starr, Atchison said:--

"What will you do, if the Missouri Compromise is not repealed? Will you sit down here at home, and permit the *crayfish*, the *nigger-stealers*, the *serpents* of the North, to come into Nebraska and take up those fertile prairies, run off your negroes, and depreciate the value of your slaves here? I know you well; I know what you will do; you know how to protect your own interests; your rifles will free you from such neighbors, and secure your property. You will go there with your slaves, and you will stay there with them, even if the Missouri Compromise is not removed. You will go there, if necessary, with the bayonet and with blood. But we will repeal the Compromise. I would sooner see the whole of Nebraska a swarmed time in the bottom of hell, than to see it a Free State."

Here is the first intimation of bayonets, blood, and war.

Here is the first intimation that the Free State men were to be killed, if they attempted to settle in Kansas. The idea of settling the difference between pro-slavery and anti-slavery, with the rifle, is not original with Henry Ward Beecher. It is a Missouri argument, and the *Platte Argus*, of Weston, has the credit of first giving it to the public. In the spring of 1854, before any Eastern emigrants had arrived, we find the following, in regard to them:--

"They must be met, if need be, with the rifle. We must meet them at the very threshold, and scourge them back to their regions of darkness. They have made the issue, and it is for us to meet and repel them, even at the point of the bayonet."

This was the tone of the ultra pro-slavery press, long before any Free State settlers arrived in the Territory. After the arrival of these settlers, it continued in the same strain--the *Squatter Sovereign* taking the lead, and urging the party to do, what they had resolved to do.

The Free State men came, a little band, and settled in Lawrence. From that day to the present, nothing has been heard about Lawrence, in Missouri, but threats and slaughter. From that day to the present, the inhabitants of Lawrence have been compelled to go armed, for self-defence. During the whole of last season, the workmen engaged in erecting buildings were obliged to carry pistols in their belts, or Sharp's rifles within reach. The threats which had been made by leading pro-slavery men in Missouri, were found to be no idle words; but were reiterated by the border press, from week to week, till the whole country was aroused, and they were taken for the words of earnest resolve.

We could fill a page with extracts of a similar character to the above, from pro-slavery papers. In answer to all this, not a word was said, in the Free State papers, about killing the pro-slavery men. All that was done, and all that was said, by them, simply indicated that we would neither run, or be killed, if we could help it.

We think any candid man will see at a glance, that the pro-slavery party began, and kept up, the system of intimidation and murder which has been going on here for the last two years, for the express purpose of driving out Free State settlers, and getting possession of the country.

One more extract, from B. F. Stringfellow, which was printed before the arrival of the emigrants:--

"He was, like Dr. Baylis, for going over into Kansas when that waiting till the whole Territory should be overrun by these Northern serfs. As Dr. Baylis had offered his medical services, so he would give them counsel and law. He would go with them as a leader, if none better appeared, or even as a private, under one more skilled in stratagem and war. He would go with them, and felt justified at the point of the bayonet, and to the death, to drive them out."

On the 4th of July, 1854, before any Free State emigrants had arrived, Stringfellow, law partner, in Weston, spoke as follows:--

"I am ready to go, the first hour that it shall be announced that the emigrants have come, and, with my own hands, will help to hang every one of them on the first tree."

Here is the programme laid out before the settlers arrived, and it has been carried out, to the letter. Free State men have been imprisoned--expelled--shot--and hung, as the pro-slavery party decreed, and the administration of Frank Pierce has protected them in it, by throwing around them the arm of the Federal Government, and placing at their disposal the whole available military power of the country.

The Next Congress. In seventeen States, the Congressional delegates elected stand as follows:--Democrats, 63; Opposition, 87. There are 84 members yet to be elected, which are now represented by 50 Democrats, and 34 Opposition. Nine of these are in Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire, and their seats will all be filled by Republicans. Maryland will doubtless elect five or six opposition members, and Kentucky and Tennessee at least as many as they have now. It is by no means certain, yet, that Buchanan will have a working majority in the House, as far as the merely political measures of his administration are concerned; but on the question of slavery, it is fair to presume that he will command enough Northern doughfaces to give the South a majority.

Office Wanting an Occupant. There was a rush, last week, for Washington, by political aspirants. The office of U. S. Marshal is vacant. Garvey of Topeka, and Hoagland of Tecumseh, are applicants. Little choice in the men, though we believe the latter preferable. From either, we say: "Good Lord, deliver us."

Our business room is on the second floor, where persons should call, having business with us, or the office.

New Settlers.

In answer to numerous questions coming to us every day, from people living in the old States, concerning agriculture, building, schools, meetings, &c., we make the following reply:--

1st. In regard to agriculture. You can get as good claims in Kansas now, as any that have been taken. Timber and prairie are abundant, but, of course, outside of the present settlements.

Prairie claims are numerous all around us. You can hire the prairie broken, from May till September, for from \$4 to \$5 per acre. Two yoke of oxen, with a twelve-inch plow and rolling cut, will break any of the upland prairie. The bottom lands are harder to break, on account of the increased size and thickness of the grass roots.

The prairie grass grows, on the bottom, six and eight feet high, and so thick that it is difficult for a man to ride through it. The team to plow this must be proportionally stronger. Three good farm horses, working abreast, will break the upland prairie. A very popular mode of breaking, among our Western farmers, is to get a team of five or six yoke of oxen, with a twenty-inch, or a two-foot plow, regulated by wheels, so that the driver, with his team, can do all the work, without a holder. Any of the above teams will break from one to two acres per day.

The question then recurs: If we hire this work done, will it pay? We know a man who last spring hired one hundred acres broken, at five dollars per acre. This he planted in corn. The yield was rather light, being only twenty bushels per acre. This is now worth fifty cents per bushel; being ten dollars per acre--a sum sufficient to pay for both fencing and breaking.

Corn can be planted safely till the middle of June; potatoes, till the first of June; beans, pumpkins, &c., till the same time; and turnips and buckwheat may be put in for a month and a half later. Wheat may be sown till the last of September. The yield of wheat, this year, was from twenty to thirty bushels per acre, and is now worth one dollar and fifty cents per bushel.

By referring to our prices current, it will be seen that farming is the best business carried on in Kansas. It is not only the best business, but it is also the easiest and safest.

In addition to tilling the soil, cattle raising is the next most profitable. The summer pasture costs nothing but the herding. In winter, it is necessary to feed young cattle from one to three months. Some do not feed at all. The price of cows and oxen is sufficient to satisfy any farmer. And we should think the prices of butter and cheese would tempt many a dairyman to come here. We are now eating butter bought in St. Louis, and made in Illinois.

"Suppose we take a prairie claim--how can we get a house, and at what cost?"

The architecture of Kansas is varied, and the cost as varied as the style. The pioneers of Kansas, two years ago, erected turf dwellings, and lived in them the first winter. These cost the labor of putting them up. Two or three of them may be seen, still standing, in Lawrence. Those who lived near timber, put up log cabins. The material for a rough log cabin will cost now twenty dollars. Any farmer can put it up. But to hire it all, the cost will be nearly fifty dollars.

Stone is so common on claims, that many farmers put up a small stone house, about the size of a log cabin. This they can lay up themselves, and by plastering it inside, make a comfortable home for several years. The cost of floor and roof will be the same, whether the walls of a house are good or bad. It will therefore be good economy to make the walls as good as possible, to begin with.

The above remarks are in reply to men of limited means, who are obliged to economize their means, in order to make ends meet. Those who have money, can employ workmen, and build good houses at first. The materials for building are not difficult to obtain. Stone, lime, timber and lumber can be had in almost any settled part of the Territory.

The usual mode, for emigrants who come in the spring, is, to live in wagons and tents, till the crops come in, and then spend the summer and fall in building.

8d. As there are no local laws in Kansas, recognized by the great majority of the settlers, there can be no public schools, excepting such as are voluntary, and formed by the neighbors, for their mutual benefit. In

most parts of the Territory, schools of this kind may be found. They are generally inconvenient, and kept in small rooms and log cabins. As the citizens hope for the privilege of making laws for themselves, before long, they have postponed the building of school houses, till the whole matter can be regulated by law, so they will not be obliged to do it all over again.

4th. As to meetings, almost any one can be suited. Religion bursts out everywhere, when settlements are made. True, there are not many meeting houses. But "the groves were God's first temples," and many a sincere worshiper is found, where buildings have not yet been erected. Missionaries are here, and we confidently expect our spiritual wants to be cared for.

Selected Poetry.

"He's None The Worse For That."
What though the homespun suit he wears--
Best suited to the sons of toil--
What though on coarser food he feeds,
And tends the loom or tills the soil;
What though no gold just glides the tongue,
Devoted to congenial chat--
If right prevails, and not the wrong,
The man is none the worse for that.
What though within the humble cot,
No costly ornament is seen;
What though the wife possesses not
Her satin gowns of black and green;
What though the merry household band,
Half naked fly to ball and bat;
If conscience guides the heart and hand,
The man is none the worse for that.
True worth is not a thing of dress--
Of splendor, wealth, or classic lore!
What that these trappings were loved less,
And clung to honest worth the more!
Though pride may spurn the telling crowd,
The tailored garb, the crownless hat,
Yet God and Nature cry aloud,
The man is none the worse for that.

Communications.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Home Correspondence.

SUMNER, K. T., Dec. 1, 1856.
Geo. W. Brown--Dear Sir:--I read in your paper, of Nov. 29th, that the Committee who disburse the Kansas fund, have decided to publish a list of their disbursements--wishing, as they say, to carry an open hand before the public. Now, Mr. Editor, I, as well as hundreds of others, would like to have them carry both hands open before the country. In my opinion, they have taken a wrong course. Publishing the names of those, who, from necessity, are compelled to ask for aid, or sell their property, if they have any, at a great sacrifice, is like the reports of the town committees, in some of the States: the town committees report what amount of aid the paupers have received, "for the year ending," &c., with the names of the persons.

The Kansas Committee do not publish the value of the articles that are given out. Many of our friends in the East, may think that the number of articles given to some persons must be of some considerable value, in the whole amount. The fact is, a large proportion of the articles are second-hand. Some are very good; some are of but little value. But we are very grateful for them all. I would like to know, however, whether the Committee purchase any second-hand clothing in the East, to be distributed here? Some clothing that has been sent here, has been decided by the Committee to be too good to be given away. It has been sold, and is still for sale, I suppose, as fast as the goods come in. If the persons who sent those articles here, thought them too good to send to their suffering friends, why should the Committee do anything contrary to the wishes of the donors? Have we, indeed, come to this, that we must first be made paupers, before we can receive any aid from the Kansas funds? Did our friends at home send money and clothing for us--but not to be given, until we had sold everything that would bring money enough to keep us alive? Did they wish that we should be brought to the point of starvation, before we received food--or to a state of nakedness, before we were clothed? No; far from that. This money, and these goods, were sent to keep us from coming to such a sad state. This aid was sent us, so that we could be able to maintain ourselves, and not have to sell our homes, that we have worked and struggled hard to maintain, many of us--have been burnt out, or drove out of our homes, during the invasions, and lost all our effects; perhaps the ruffians may have left a few cattle. Because those persons have a few cattle, are they to be debarred from having aid to make a home, once more? I wish that the Committee would let the public know, through your columns, how far down the depths of poverty a man must reach, before he can come to beg alms of them. Also, let the public know what amount of money has been paid to persons to buy medicines, &c., for those that are sick; and what amount has been received for the sale of goods, boxes, barrels, &c. Also, what pay do the Committee receive for their services, as well as those connected with them here? I think they can let the world know these things, as well as to publish to the world what number of articles persons have received from them, with their names attached to the same.

I would like to know more about the funds that they are entrusted with.

but I shall weary the patience of your self, as well as your readers, by saying more at present. If the Committee do not give the public more information than they have given heretofore, when questions have been asked of them, the public will have to call a meeting of the Free State settlers, and devise some way to have matters made plain. That seems to be the universal cry of all.

Yours, for the right, H. L.

Letter from Boston.

Boston, Nov. 15, 1856.
G. W. Brown, Esq.--Dear Sir:--I was delighted, last evening, in reading the first number of the new issue of the Herald of Freedom, containing, as it does, so much that is consonant to my own most cherished sentiments, and occupying such an eligible position in the defence of freedom in all its forms. I sat up till midnight, perusing the thrilling events that you have presented to your readers in this issue, admiring the heroic devotion of that faithful wife and those friends by whose instrumentality you have been enabled to lift anew on the battlements of Lawrence the trumpet of Freedom.

My first impulse after reading your paper, was to furnish to two or three of my friends, who have been rather incredulous in regard to Kansas matters, copies of your paper for the ensuing year, hoping that they may become enlightened in those things that will, ere long, constitute a very important part in the history of our country. You will find enclosed \$10, which will duplicate my own subscription, and which I most cheerfully tender in view of your losses by mob violence, besides meeting the amount of subscriptions which I enclose. Truly yours, &c. C.

New Boston, Ct., Nov. 20, 1856.
DEAR SIR:--Enclosed are \$10, for which I wish you to send me a receipt for payment for the Herald of Freedom, for five years next following the expiration of my present subscription. I am glad to find the Herald once more established in Lawrence. I trust it will be continued. The right to read my own newspaper, I shall never peacefully surrender, not even to the authority of the United States.

You offer to make up to the patrons of the Herald, the loss, which they sustained in the destruction of the Herald press, is certainly very kind, but I do not see the justice of making the printer bear the whole force of a blow mainly intended for the reader, and therefore wish to pay for my paper during the interruption.

Very respectfully, yours,
AARON WHITE.

The "Stubbs."

On Thursday evening last, the "Stubbs" held a meeting, and received congratulatory visits from their friends.

In Lawrence they are a very popular military company, and command the respect of all parties. It appears their services are appreciated elsewhere as well as here. Mrs. GATES, who was present, made a beautiful speech, and presented each one with a military water-proof overcoat, made and sent out to them by the young ladies of the *Oread Female Institute*, of Worcester, Mass.

These coats were made by the young ladies themselves, and each coat had the fair maker's name, written with indelible ink, upon it.

In compliment to the ladies and the seminary, the company changed its name from "First Rifle Guards" of Lawrence, to "Oread Rifle Guards."

Mrs. GATES was replied to in a very handsome manner, and the gift most gratefully received. Mr. ARMY, of Chicago, who was present, made a few practical remarks, and gave each member of the company a pair of military gloves and a pair of pantaloons.

"None but the brave deserve the fair."

The Paupers of the South.

One of the many truths, constantly thrown out by the pro-slavery press, against Free State settlers, is, that they are paupers. The inference is, they object to their coming to Kansas, for fear they will have them to support. But who has ever heard of a free State, begging Congress for money to furnish seed for its staple production. Yet, our government has appropriated \$75,000 to the pauper sugar planters of Louisiana, to buy seed for their next crop of sugar cane. And this, besides a heavy tariff. Suppose the Kansas paupers apply to this Congress for an appropriation to buy our seed wheat, next year?

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION.

The following is the comparative Representation of the Northern and Southern States between 1790 and 1850. The number of Northern Representatives

In 1790	was 55,	of Southern 46
In 1800	" 77	" 65
In 1810	" 104	" 70
In 1820	" 123	" 90
In 1830	" 152	" 100
In 1840	" 185	" 88
In 1850	" 144	" 90

What Slavery Does.

In volume 43, page 23, of *Niles' Register*, we find a speech made by Hon. T. Marshall, a representative of Fauquier county, in the Virginia Legislature, in 1851. We extract a picture of slavery as he drew it:--

"Slavery is ruinous to the whites--retards improvement--roots out industrious population--banishes the yeomanry of the country--deprives the spinner, the weaver, the smith, the shoemaker, the carpenter, of employment and support. This evil admits of no remedy--it is increasing, and will continue to increase until the whole country will be inundated with one black wave, covering its whole extent, with a few white faces here and there floating on the surface. The master has no capital but what is invested in human flesh; the father, instead of being richer for his sons, is at a loss how to provide for them; there is no diversity of occupations, no incentive to enterprise. Labor of every species is disreputable, because performed mostly by slaves. Our towns are stationary, our villages almost everywhere declining, and the general aspect of the country marks the course of wasteful, idle, reckless population, who have no interest in the soil, and care not how much it is impoverished. Public improvements are neglected, and the entire continent does not present a region, for which nature has done so much and art so little. If cultivated by free labor, Virginia is capable of sustaining a vast population, among whom labor would be honorable, and where 'the busy hum of man' would tell that all were happy, and all were free."

The Chinese Sugar Cane.

We have frequently alluded to our experiment in raising the Chinese sugar cane, from seed received at the patent office. We are entirely satisfied that it can be raised with great profit in this locality, either for fodder or for the making of sugar or molasses. We have in a small way tested it for both, and think we can satisfy the most incredulous of our farmers can raise molasses and sugar to better profit than they can either corn or potatoes. Our seed we received late, and planted after corn was generally up. When about a foot in height, it encountered a violent hail storm, which seriously damaged it and hindered its growth, so that it is doubtful whether it is sufficiently ripe to be reliable--and we shall accordingly secure a supply for ourselves and others to whom we have promised it from Washington or elsewhere. Preferring securing the seed to experiments in sugar-making, we allowed our cane to stand beyond the proper season for the latter purpose; and after gathering, it stood several weeks before used.

Last week, finding election over, and no firing to do, but little to interest us in the papers, we essayed to convert the products of six hills, planted like corn, into molasses. Pretty sport for an editor!--and so at it we went--and a sweet time we had of it--better than wheeling sugar--we reckon--and the process and results we will give, for the benefit of mankind in general. We ran thirty-two stalks through a hay-cutting, and, with our standing press and a cheese-press, took therefrom three quarts of clear and rich juice, which, being boiled to the consistency of sugar house molasses, yielded one pint. The flavor is very agreeable, and the color and appearance nearly that of honey--and it is the universal opinion of those who have tested it, that it is superior to any Southern molasses.--*Amherst, N. H., Cabinet.*

Deserts and Dromedaries.

The Boston *Telegraph*, commenting on the fact that the U. S. Government has responded so liberally to the call of the pauper agriculturists of the South, to buy their seeds for planting, says:--

"The Washington Union goes into an ecstasy of sublimity over the National Sugar Cane expedition, and compares it to--what do you think, gentle reader? Why, to the great expedition to Asia Minor, to buy camels for the slaveholders to ride on to California! Barbarism must be nursed with barbarous appliances.

"Don't speak of railroads--a land of slaves should have deserts and dromedaries to match. It is to raise the tropical productions of itself, tax the industry of all the free world to help it. The \$75,000 is but a crumb. Out of every 10 cents which the free laboring man now pays for a pound of the coarsest brown sugar, at least four cents go to the great crib out of which slavery feeds. The tax counts up by millions. But we shall have Fremont and free sugar, by-and-by. One of these days, we shall be doing something besides buying up camels in Asia Minor, or cane-cuttings in Demarara, or importing darkness from the middle ages."

The United States storeship *Reless*, one of the vessels of the Hardestein expedition, in pursuit of Dr. Kane, has been elected by the government for the purpose of visiting the American shores of the South Atlantic, to procure sugar cane and seeds, under the appropriation of \$75,000, which was made for that object at the last session of Congress. We understand that the mission is entrusted

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

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 13, 1856.
TERMS—\$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

The Next Move.

We are satisfied, from observation, that the leaders of the pro-slavery party are intent upon other game besides Kansas. It is possible they have not entirely given up all hopes of making Kansas a slave State, and, indeed, we are satisfied that Atchison has not; but many of his co-workers have done so, and have retired from the field in disgust.

Col. Titus was heard, repeatedly, to declare that it was impossible to overcome the great preponderance of Free State settlers. Others of the same party have thus expressed themselves, and thus acted.

Col. Titus has left the Territory, and taken the principal adventurers with him, who came from the South in the spring. Of all that large number of persons who came to Kansas in the fore part of the season, under Buford, Bell, Titus, and other leaders, scarcely any now remain. They came for a "frolic," said Capt. Bell to us on one occasion, and a "frolic" they have had. A dear one for their cherished institutions, and a dear one for the future harmony of the country.

The South have no occasion to be proud of the adventurers they have sent to Kansas. The pro-slavery party in Missouri were as glad to give them the parting hand, as were the Free State settlers in Kansas to escape their marauding expeditions.

But we are getting foreign from the subject which induced us to take up our pen.

It is evident, from the "signs of the times," that a new move is to be made on the great chessboard of politics.—Mr. Buchanan has been elected the next President of the United States. A part of the programme in electing him to that position, was to acquire Cuba; honestly and by purchase, if possible, but by all means to wrest her from Spain, and annex her to the United States. This is a cherished idea of the South, and of more importance to them than Kansas.

Cuba ours, and Nicaragua, which Capt. Walker has just succeeded in wresting from its legal owners, and which, Col. Titus and his *brave* (!) command has gone to help him, will most likely apply for admission as a slave State. The whole of Central America will follow. Not this alone; but still greater entrenchments must be made on Mexico, until that government is blotted from the map of nations. Incidental to this, is the re-opening of the foreign slave trade.

If the present government of the United States will indorse all these mad schemes of demagogues, then the country can go along without their hindrance; if, however, opposition is exhibited, they will bluster about "dissolving the Union," and, probably, re-enact the adventures of Don Quixote among the wind-mills. "The Pro-Slavery party of Kansas, or Missouri, more properly, will go on with their work of framing a Pro-Slavery Constitution, and will submit the same to Congress. At the proper time, Mr. Buchanan will step forth, commanding the entire influence of his administration, and will propose another "compromise"—let the word be accused! He will propose to give Kansas to Freedom, if the North will consent that the South shall have Cuba and Nicaragua!

We have not a doubt of this project being brought forward. We concede, too, that we have fears of its success. Many good men in the North are apprehensive there is yet danger for Kansas, and will gladly embrace such an offer, to secure her luxuriant soil and inviting climate to freedom.—But to all such we say again and again, never despond for Kansas. She cannot be enslaved! Though a Pro-Slavery Constitution was recognized by Congress, and the Free State settlers were debarr'd from all participation in the affairs of the government, we would not despond! The soil is ours by occupation. We are here, and we cannot, will not be dispossessed. We are here in legal possession, and the whole force of the country cannot dispossess us, because we are entrenched behind the bulwarks of the Federal Constitution, and sustained by national laws. Pro-Slavery men will never bring their negroes here to reside along side with free labor. The laboring white man is educated. He knows the direction of the North Star, and neither the threats of the penitentiary or the sight of the gallows, will deter him from pointing towards it, and giving to his colored brother a pocket compass, which shall serve to guide him during his night journeyings. They who have been partially enslaved, as the white man would be, could not be restrained from such acting. This done, however numerous the slaves in Kansas, the country would soon be depopulated of them. Slaveholders would find the institution subject to "slight difficulties," of which he little dreamed, and we have no doubt, would

soon come to the conclusion, that money, in this kind of property, was poorly invested.

We have examined this subject in its thousand bearings, and we say, in all confidence to our friends in the States: We do not desire any compromises in our behalf. Plant yourselves upon the north, and sustain your position against all odds. This we have done in Kansas. This we will do, and we know that victory will crown our labors. The sickle-hearted may despond—they are not the kind we want among us. Give us the good and brave—those who can dare and do for the triumph of a principle—who can suffer and wait until the good time comes, and all will be well. But again we say to the North: Enter into no new compromise with slavery!

Rail Roads vs. Dromedaries; or, The North and the South.

The North is eagerly pushing forward her rail roads towards the Pacific Ocean, with the expectation of drawing the rich East India trade across the continent. In order to accomplish this, the North will enlist in her service the highest grade of intellect in the world. Men of profound learning and scientific research; men of wealth, skill and energy, will guide, direct and build this road, from Kansas to San Francisco. The building and trade connected with it, will add to our available white population, hundreds of thousands, if not millions, who will people the country through which it passes, from one end of the continent to the other. The road may be built so as to run through the whole distance in two days. By building the road and engines expressly for a high speed, one hundred miles an hour may be as easily attained, as fifty. The track must be laid wide and strong, and as near straight as possible. The locomotives must be built with large driving wheels, from ten to fifteen feet in diameter, with the weight as near the rails as possible. Make it impossible for the engine to run off the track. Apply the new inventions of gearing and anti-friction to the machinery, and it would not be surprising if the distance from New York to San Francisco could be run over in two days.

To make this road pay, it is necessary to do business on it. There would be a large way business of necessity. But the through business must be looked to for the heavy profits. If this is not drawn off into other channels, this road would certainly have it. The only opposition at present anticipated, is from the *Dromedary line*. The South, backed by United States Government, intends to put on a line of Negroes and Dromedaries; and she may get the start of us in that way, and have her line in operation before ours is completed. We hope this will not deter capitalists from engaging in the enterprise, as there may be business enough for both lines; and besides, it is an interesting experiment, to see which will beat—the negroes with Dromedaries, or the whites with Rail Roads.

There is one advantage the North will have in this competition. All our workmen will come voluntarily. They will be drawn to it by the attractions of the enterprise. The magnitude and novelty of the work—the enterprise and bustle of the business—the coming and going of strangers and citizens—the glowing of forges and furnace fires—the thundering of locomotives and rattling of cars, will create an excitement that will move the world. It will not only move the world, but it will draw the world to share in the enterprise and pleasure, the excitement and profits of the work. While all our forces are brought together by attraction, the South is obliged to gather her's from three different continents. The Dromedaries must be brought from Asia, the negroes from Africa, and the drivers from North America. It is not to be expected that the South will do all this by her own energy and capital, but she will employ the general government to do it for her, as she has already employed it to send one ship to bring in seed, and furnish it gratis for a principal staple crop.

Do Majorities Rule?
In popular governments, majorities rule. As they become consolidated, the power slips from the many and lodges with the few, till finally it becomes absolute, in the hands of one man. The tendency in our own government to consolidate and center in the few, is very strong. For the next four years we shall have a President elected by a minority vote.

In the eleven States which gave Fremont majorities, they amounted in all to 239,500. In all the other States Buchanan's majorities amounted to only 135,000. According to true Democracy, Fremont would be our next President by 122,500 majority of the popular vote.

Shingle Manufactory.
Four young men who have recently come to Kansas, have commenced making shingles for their winter's work. They have a simple machine, costing, perhaps, \$50. With this they turn out about 3,000 good shingles per day. Nothing like enterprise, boys. Kansas is bound to go. We believe this is the first manufacturing establishment started in the Territory.

A City Organization.

A meeting of the citizens of Lawrence, was held in the school room, on Monday, the 1st inst., to consider the propriety of forming a popular organization, for the regulation and protection of the town. The meeting was organized by the election of Mr. Miller, as President, and Mr. Muzzy, as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by the President, and the sense of the people taken on the propriety of forming a city government. The vote was almost unanimous in favor of it.

A draft of a city charter was then read by Mr. Bassett, forming a municipal organization under the name and title of the "City of Lawrence," providing for the election of Mayor and Common Council for the government of the same, and delegating to those officers the powers usually given to such persons.

On motion of Mr. Spear, the draft was received, and a discussion of its objects and provisions ensued.

Mr. Legate addressed the meeting, stating that, in his view, no organization could be formed without coming into collision with the Territorial authorities, either judicial or legislative. The charter giving the power of arresting and imprisoning disorderly persons, such persons might enter a suit against the Mayor and Common Council.

Gen. Pomeroy, G. W. Hutchinson, and J. Spear, took a different view of the case, and maintained the right of the people to form voluntary associations for their own protection and self-government.

Mr. Spear moved that the instrument be read by sections, and adopted or rejected, as the meeting should see fit.

An amendment was then made to place the draft in the hands of a revisory committee, to report at a future meeting.

Mr. Spear accepted the amendment, and the motion then passed.

The following gentlemen were appointed a revisory committee, to wit: Gen. Pomeroy, Legate, G. W. Hutchinson, Spear and Duncan.

An adjournment was moved to Saturday evening, at the same place, which was carried.

On Saturday evening the meeting re-assembled. After the usual preliminaries, the charter, as revised, was read by the Secretary, and on motion, the report was received. The meeting then adjourned to Wednesday evening, of this week. The proceedings are too late for this number of our paper.

A New Settlement.

Col. HARVEY, and fifty others, mostly members of the militia company lately disbanded by the Governor, started on the 11th inst., for Floyd Creek, one of the tributaries of the Pottawatomie Creek, in the neighborhood of which they intend forming a town, and taking up claims. They will be accompanied by Mr. HAYT, President of the National Committee, who intends making a tour in that section of the Territory.

The region around the Pottawatomie, is a very important one, and affords unusual facilities for emigrants. The soil is extremely fertile, well watered, timber in abundance, and stone, coal and lead ore are also plentiful. Silver ore is also found, and the remains of a rude furnace, supposed to have been used by the Spaniards, has been discovered.

This step is a wise one on the part of the projectors, and affords a complete refutation of the charges brought against the overland emigration during the last summer, by the Pro-Slavery party.—The members of this company, are mainly the original members of the Chicago company of emigrants, who were robbed and turned back on the Missouri river, last summer. They afterwards entered the Territory, by the Northern route, and served through all the late difficulties, forming part of the 1st Regiment, under the command of Col. HARVEY. They are fulfilling their original intention of becoming actual settlers, now that they are no longer required for the protection of the Free State settlers. Their conduct affords a strong contrast with the course pursued by Buford's party, who, as soon as they wearied of subjugation, after voting at the late election, returned to their homes in the slave States.

What We Expect.

We hope and expect that Congress will repeal all the laws made by the Missouri bogus Legislature at the Shawnee Manual Labor School. We further expect that Congress will enact some laws, suited to our condition, till such time as the actual settlers can make laws for themselves. We also expect an appropriation of money to pay for the illegal destruction of property, by government officials, and by bands of armed men from Missouri.

If we are granted the above, and Congress shows a disposition to do us justice, we do not feel so anxious about being admitted as a State, till such time as our population becomes much larger than at present, and our Territorial institutions have become organized, and in beautiful operation.

If otherwise, we desire to be admitted as a State immediately, and hope our friends will press the measure forward with all the force they can command.

MR. MORSE, POWERS & WELLS will accept our thanks for a copy of their Water-Cure Almanac, for 1857.

Public Schools.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Lawrence was held on Monday evening, the 5th inst., to hear the report of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting, for the purpose of forming a system of Public Schools for this vicinity. Dr. Prentiss was appointed as Chairman, and G. W. Hutchinson as Secretary.

Rev. Mr. Nute then reported the progress of the Committee, and spoke at some length upon the necessity of establishing a good system of education in our midst, and hoped the day was not far distant when Lawrence would have a fine, commodious building devoted to this purpose. He had that evening received a letter from a gentleman in New York City, making the enquiry, "What can we best do for Kansas?" and he had no doubt that if by Spring a thousand dollars was raised by the inhabitants of Lawrence, the remainder would be furnished by a few individuals in the East.

Dr. Prentiss, as Sub-Committee for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions towards the current expenses of the proposed schools, reported, that he had secured \$150, having commenced canvassing the town that afternoon.

Mr. Army, agent of the National Committee, spoke briefly of the importance of Education to the welfare of any people. Schools are the best lever to make Kansas a Free State. Wherever Education is found, thinking men and women abound, and Freedom with her blessings follow. Good schools will raise the value of property, for wherever they are found, will come the refined, intelligent and moral, and all things will be enhanced in value. It is the duty of Kansas to show a noble example in the establishment of a thorough system of Public Education and he knew no place more entitled to take the initiative in this measure, than Lawrence.

Messrs. Branscomb, Hutchinson, Sutherland and others made remarks, strongly approving of the plan and pledging themselves to aid by all the influence they could command. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Progress in Central America.

Gen. Walker has not succeeded very well, in conquering Nicaragua. If he should succeed at all, it should be attributed more to the imbecility of the enemy, than to his own superior military skill and prowess. He has lost one of his best and most wealthy friends, (a Spaniard from Cuba,) by introducing slavery there again. This man, Gen. De Goenoria, who had been sent to London by Walker, to secure the aid and friendship of England, stopped at New York, and refused to go farther. In his letter, he says:—

"But apart from the above considerations, I am obliged to persevere in my resolution of not proceeding to London, when I take in view the degree you have just issued in relation to slavery in our republic."

Walker's officers complain bitterly of his lack of skill and military strategy. One of them says:—"The mortality is awful, and our lads die off like rotten sheep. 'Tis not the climate, so much as lack of proper food."

Gen. Walker has received from the United States, a little over 4,000 recruits. Of these, 144 have been killed in battle, and 2,581 have died of disease; and on the first of November, he had only 1,275.

His decree establishing slavery has started into life hosts of enemies in the North, and will also array England and France against him.

It may, however, draw off from our Southern country, a host of hot-headed young men, who will go down to spend the winter and help Walker, and have a good time generally, as they did when they came to Kansas, to aid Atchison in establishing slavery here.

General Walker proposes to balance "the expanding and expansive democracy of the North, by a powerful and compact Southern federation, based on military principles. Cuba, he says, "must be free," "but not for those barbarous, psalm-singing Yankees."

The United States Senate.

As very much of good or evil emanates from our Legislative bodies, citizens are naturally anxious to know the character of the men who compose those bodies. Ten Free States have elected senators to serve in the next Congress.

Maine will elect a Republican, in place of Gov. Hamlin.

Massachusetts will probably re-elect Charles Sumner.

Rhode Island will elect a Republican in place of a Democrat.

Connecticut the same.

New York will elect another Republican. There is some talk of electing Col. Fremont.

Pennsylvania will probably elect another Democrat.

New Jersey will elect another Democrat.

Michigan will elect a Republican in place of Gen. Cass.

Indiana will elect two Democrats.

In California two vacancies are to be filled, but by whom we cannot tell.

These are all the Free States that elect this winter.

Delaware, Texas, Florida, Virginia, Mississippi, Missouri and Tennessee will assend send Pro-Slavery Democrats.

The result of the coming changes will probably be a gain of three senators to the party of Freedom, with a possibility of one or two more from California.

The Emigrant Aid Company.

During the present lull in the political tempest, it may not be improper to express an opinion in regard to the workings of the various organizations for the aid of emigrants to Kansas, and more particularly of the New England Emigrant Company, the oldest of them all. As one of the early pioneers to Kansas, and a deeply interested observer for months before arriving here, we feel that we have opportunities equal to that of any other person for arriving at a just conclusion of the merits of these different movements.

Of the New England Company, we have always been an admirer, because we believe it was based upon correct principles. It hired no man to come to Kansas; it furnished no man with passage money; nor did it promise to sustain any man on his arrival. It merely aided those who voluntarily desired to come here, by cheapening his passage. Here they invested capital in saw mills, and hotels, and formed the nucleus for a settlement of laborers. Every man was at liberty to go where he pleased, stop where he pleased, and pursue whatever avocation he pleased. No restraint has been placed upon any one. They have evidently had an eye to investing their money in a shape that it will eventually pay a liberal interest; and yet they have realized nothing from it, thus far; on the contrary, to a superficial observer, one would suppose that only disaster had attended their investments.

They commenced investing money in Kansas, when individuals were too cautious to do so. They have given labor to hundreds of persons, who, otherwise, must have left the Territory. This money has permeated the whole country, and every settler here has derived advantages from it. They did not gather up the money in the country, and carry it out, as business men generally do; but they brought it here, and invested it in labor. It has gone, not into the pocket of the capitalist, to make him still richer, but it has found its way into the pockets of the destitute, in payment for labor, to supply them with the comforts essential to their existence.

When others have been doubtful, the Emigrant Aid Company has been hopeful. When many were giving up all as lost, the Aid Company commenced removing the rubbish, which was all that remained of their \$30,000 investment in the shape of a hotel with the view of building a finer structure than its prototype. When general gloom seemed to enshroud the country; they commenced erecting the walls of their new structure, and by so doing, have inspired new life and hope throughout the Territory. Said the people: "If we are not to be abandoned by capital, we can struggle on, and triumph; but take the capital away, rob us of our means of acquiring support by labor, and we must leave the country."

We are conscious that the Emigrant Aid Company has been made the target of every pop-gun throughout the country. The pro-slavery party saw that it was a powerful engine against them, because it organized emigration, and sent it here united, instead of single handed. Had isolated individuals come, they could have been frightened away; not so however, when they came by hundreds, each relying, not only on his own right arm, but upon that of his neighbors whom he had known in the East, and whose check was never known to blanch with fear.

Every instrumentality which villainy could invent has been devised and employed to bring the N. E. Em. Aid Company into disrepute, but it has been growing stronger daily in the good opinion of those who are acquainted with its workings, and will do so, notwithstanding the calumnies of those who are opposed to its principles, and who, from interested motives, seek its destruction. Politicians have opposed it, thinking they could observe something underlying its movements which was of a suspicious character; but we believe the American Union has no stronger advocates, or more ardent supporters than are the members of this company. They love the Union, and their Kansas investment has a view to its prolongation. By establishing justice and insuring tranquility here, they hope to further the ends of the national confederacy.

The South commenced the formation of Kansas Leagues and Self-Defensive Associations long before the Emigrant Aid Company was thought of. They have been foiled in their movements, hence their extreme sensitiveness on account of the successful operations of the New England Company.

The Eastern pioneer, has come to Kansas to settle down upon his claim, and with his family around him, has gone to improving the soil and erecting a home. He has laid the foundations of a future competence and is unwilling to leave it at the behest of the slave power. He came here self-reliant, depending upon his own right arm for food and shelter. Whoever looks out upon the thousands improved claims of the Northern pioneer, will concede that he has based his hopes on a proper foundation.

The South with their Aid Societies: What have they done? They have raised almost a million of capital in the South with the view of crushing

out freedom here. They have hired the dissipated sons of wealthy planters to come here and aid them in their work. Money has been distributed with a lavish hand to pay the passage of those persons, and to supply them with spirituous liquors while on the ground.—They have been sustained at great expense while engaged in their marauding expeditions against the actual settlers. They have made no improvements upon the soil, nor taken up claims. Instead of a benefit to the party and the cause which sent them here, they have been an unmitigated curse. The pro-slavery party in Kansas is infinitely worse off to-day, in consequence of this bought-up emigration, than it would have been without them. They have lost in position and numbers, because, nearly every man who came here under the influence alluded to, has returned, and is reporting that it is preposterous to attempt to make Kansas a slave State. Their violence upon the Free State party has brought down a retaliatory movement on the actual pro-slavery residents, and they have felt compelled to leave the Territory, taking their families and slaves with them, and giving up the country to the "abolitionists," as they term all Northern men.

The Southern movement of last winter and spring, in paying the passage of emigrants to Kansas, was followed by a counter movement in the North, which, in our opinion, has not materially strengthened our cause. Many good men came out in those expeditions, and have quietly settled down on claims, and will make valuable citizens; but there were some adventurers who came here, like the sons of the South, that they might give vent to their wild natures. They have committed excesses, and injured us. Like the Southern bravadoes, they have "strutted their brief time on the stage, and have passed away."

Come to Kansas Early.

To the tens of thousands in the Northern States, who contemplate locating in Kansas in the Spring, we would say: Arrange your business so as to be here, if possible, between the first and the middle of March. Those who design locating on claims, will realize the necessity of this, if they hope to reap a large harvest the ensuing season. There are thousands of choice claims in the Territory still unclaimed. Those who arrive first will have the first selection.

All our information, from every part of the country, shows that the emigration next spring will be unprecedented in numbers, as well as in ability. The Land Office will be opened at an early day. Those who wish to make fortunes from the rise of lands, must be here with the dawn of the Spring, else others will step in and reap fortunes which are open to such pioneers as are first upon the ground.

Literary Society.

The Kansas Philomatic Institution is the name of a literary society lately established at Topeka. It has already a fine library of over three hundred standard works, which bids fair to become one of the finest in the Territory. Public meetings are held every Saturday evening for the purpose of discussing all subjects of interest, and every month one of their members is chosen to deliver a lecture. The first Saturday in January next is the anniversary of the Institution, and an original poem will be recited by Mr. L. PARKS-WORTH, and LEWIS G. WILMARTH, Esq., will deliver the anniversary address.

Any donations of books, &c., that may be sent to this society will reach them directed to the Philomatic Institution, Topeka.

State Legislature.

It will be remembered that the regular session of the State Legislature, according to the State Constitution, will be held on the first Tuesday in January next, and it is important that every member be present. If the Legislature fails to meet, the Constitution fails, and such a failure would place our friends in Congress in an awkward dilemma. Whether admitted into the Union or not, the Legislature should meet, and memorialize Congress, if nothing more. There will be no opposition, of a forcible character, made to its sessions, as we now have a Territorial Governor who understands the Constitutional rights of the people.

Colleges in the United States.

There are in the United States, one hundred and twenty-two colleges, with more than a thousand professors, and having more than twelve thousand students. They have extensive laboratories, and agricultural instruments. There are forty medical schools, and about two hundred and fifty professors, and five thousand students.—There are some forty-four theological schools, with one hundred and twenty-seven professors, and between thirteen and fourteen hundred students. There are sixteen law schools, and about six hundred students.

Missouri.

A gentleman from Indiana called in our office a few days ago, who had passed through Missouri with his goods and family, on his way to Kansas. He said he was never better treated, when journeying, in any part of the country. The citizens generally condemned the outrages which had been perpetrated in Kansas.

Correspondence.

We are favored by a friend, with the following letter for publication, dated Boston, Nov. 22, 1856:

FRIEND R.—Your esteemed favor of the 6th inst. came to hand, for which I thank you kindly. I have to thank you for the two papers sent, which have already been read by the friends of Freedom in your lovely country, and will be preserved as far as possible for all who may choose to know direct what is going on with you. I hope to be able to send you a list of subscribers, but of that cannot definitely promise at once, for business matters at this moment take me away from home. When time permits, I will contribute an article for the *Herald*, provided my style, and what I have to say is worth putting in type. This I promise the *Herald* to do, and I feel it a duty to comply, so far as I am able.

Before this, you have learned enough of the votes of the States to satisfy you of the certainty of the election of Buchanan. I hope, however, there is in this nothing to fear, at least so far as your own recognition as a Free State is concerned. It may be "hoping against hope," however, but we of the North, especially of New England, believe that the incoming administration, dare not do other than accept you as a free people. Freedom has not met with a defeat, but with a decided victory. Fremont went out of New England 150,000 strong; New York swelled the number to 230,000! But Pennsylvania, recreant to every principle, breast the rolling tide, and for four years, at least, will stay its onward progress. Soon, however, will the "might be with the right," and come what may stand in the way, that day the world shall see!

I am glad to know the clothing, provision, and other aid sent you are reaching their destination. Much has been done in the Atlantic States, and it is to be hoped much more will be done. In fact, it is the prayer of many a sympathizing heart, that effort for your safety and eventual freedom may not cease until the object for which all good and true will struggle, may be obtained. I hope you will find it for the interest of all to visit the East the coming spring, and that you will meet with success in raising the company you speak of. I believe there will be a large emigration west next spring, and I trust Kansas will get her share. It is not for want of being advertised that thousands do not flock there. Only let it be understood that she is to be a Free State, and countless numbers will crowd the different avenues to large a heritage. It takes time to convince the people of the East what the West truly is. We are, however, fast understanding your interests. You will be convinced of this in the strong current that will set towards you for a long time to come. My own travels in the West the past season, have convinced me that the beautiful country of the Mississippi Valley is yet to be peopled with a happy, free, and self-reliant population, never before conceived of in the history of mankind. The immense real wealth of this Valley will faster and faster invite the crowded millions of the old world, as the knowledge of its virgin beauty is wider and wider extended. There is no good reason why the vast extent of prairie lands, now lying in unbroken solitude, should not, in less than half a century, be dotted all over with a throng of happy people. It must be so! You can do your share of this work. I am resolved to do mine. N. S. S.

Letter from Gov. Robinson.

LAWRENCE, Dec. 9, 1856.
ED. HERALD OF FREEDOM.—DEAR SIR:—Some time since my attention was called to a card of P. C. Schuyler, Esq., leaving the impression that some fourteen thousand dollars had been received by the Protection Fund Committee, of money raised by himself. All so in your paper of last week, I noticed a letter from T. Shankland, Esq., representing that all the money he had raised had been forwarded to me. Both of these gentlemen suggest that these matters be looked after—particularly, the man who have received such large amounts should be brought to an account.

I made a report, as Treasurer of the Protection Fund Committee, last summer, of all the money received by the Treasurer of that Committee, and from whom received. That report was published, and with it a statement that any person interested could learn how the money had been disbursed, by calling on Mr. Deitzler, the Financial Secretary. This is still the case, and if the gentlemen desire, they can learn from whom every dollar was received, and to whom it was given, in fifteen minutes time. Notwithstanding they are so careful to reflect upon others, I am compelled to say that not one dollar has been received by me from either of them, and I do not know that one dollar has been received that was raised by their instrumentality. It is true, that I received a copy of a complimentary letter, and a subscription by members of Congress to quite a large sum from one of the above-named gentlemen, with the promise that they would send the money should be forwarded in a few days; but it never came, neither the letter nor the money. That was the nearest I ever came to receiving money from that gentleman, so far as I know.

I do not desire to reflect upon any man, and make no charges; but when men choose to reflect upon me, they must not complain if I state the truth, in self-defence. Truly yours, C. ROBINSON.

The Missouri Democrat.

Whoever wishes to take a good reliable western newspaper, should subscribe for the Missouri Democrat. The Kansas news in its columns is generally reliable. It is also "right on the go." It goes for freedom in Kansas, and is the only paper in a slave State that has attempted to do so much justice as to make a fair statement of our position.

The post-office at Lawrence yields a revenue of \$1,500 per year.

The Missouri Democrat.

Whoever wishes to take a good reliable western newspaper, should subscribe for the Missouri Democrat. The Kansas news in its columns is generally reliable. It is also "right on the go." It goes for freedom in Kansas, and is the only paper in a slave State that has attempted to do so much justice as to make a fair statement of our position.

The great pro-slavery convention of Kansas Territory for the season, is to be held at Leecompton on the second Monday of January next.

Kansas Valley Railroad.

At a meeting held in Quindaro, Kansas, on the 5th day of December, 1856, to consider the subject of a railroad connection between the Missouri river and the interior of Kansas, Gen. S. C. POMEROY was called to the chair, and J. M. WINCHELL, appointed Secretary.

After a few remarks from the chairman, the meeting was addressed by Col. George S. Parks, of Parkville, Mo., in explanation of the prospects of the Parkville and Burlington railroad. He stated that general consent had always indicated the bluffs near the mouth of the Kansas river, as the starting point of a Pacific Railroad, and the site of a great commercial city. The precise location of this town must be determined by a concentration of the main railway lines of the West. Kansas must have a railroad to Chicago, and the Grand river country presents the best practicable route for that road. It is a region of great fertility, and with all pointing towards the mouth of the Kansas river. It is evident that the railroad interests must naturally tend this way. Sufficient local subscriptions can be obtained on this route to grade the road. The rest must be obtained from the East. In another year, the Burlington railroad will reach the tributary waters of the Missouri river, and the people of western Missouri are greatly encouraged with the idea of a line which shall effect a junction with it. He considered western Missouri as greatly superior in fertility to the most of Illinois; and the fact that eastern Kansas is the last remaining region of the West really desirable for emigration, must stimulate the investment of capital to a degree hitherto unprecedented.

Col. Parks took his seat amidst demonstrations of applause, and Major Barnes, by invitation, made a few remarks, endorsing the views of the last speaker, and called out Gov. Robinson, of Kansas. The latter requested to know of Col. Parks whether it were possible to bridge the Missouri at any point within his knowledge. Col. Parks replied that he knew of a point except the bluff opposite Quindaro and Parkville. From those bluffs he thought a bridge might be suspended, as the channel of the river was narrow and deep.

Gov. Robinson briefly concurred in the views which had been expressed. The vicinity of the confluence of the Missouri and Kansas rivers, is in connection with the best region of the West and the great cities of the East. A railroad is needed to place the Kansas valley in communication with the East—and one link in that road is a line from Quindaro up that valley, giving easy access to the various towns on the Kansas river. The stock for this road as far as Lawrence can be sold the ensuing winter, and the road itself constructed within a year. The people of Kansas should co-operate with those of western Missouri, in order to obtain a continuous line. The Missouri river can be bridged at Quindaro

and holds himself in readiness to take persons and teams over the Kansas river, opposite Lawrence, at all hours, on application, at the usual prices.

