

Dr. Cho. 76 Webb

HERALD OF FREEDOM.

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

BY G. W. BROWN & CO.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1856.

NUMBER 22--VOLUME 2.

Original Poetry.

For the Herald of Freedom.
Rallying Song for Kansas Emigrants.

BY R. J. HIXSON.
Come, brothers all, join in a song--
Join with one voice and heart,
That truth and right we may prolong,
And bravely set our part,
In that fair land to which we go,
Crush'd now by tyrant hand,
That backward we may drive the foe,
To their dishonor'd land.
Raise our banners! rally around!
Ring out the battle cry!
Free Speech, Free Press, Free Men, Free
Ground,
Freedom and Victory!

Say, Freedom, shall that virgin soil,
So fertile and so fair,
Forever be the despoils spoil,
And chains forever wear?
Shall Freedom, pier'd on sacred ground,
Die in this land so wide?
Shall liberty in chains be bound,
And we in thralldom bide?
Raise our banners! rally around!
Ring out the battle cry!
Free Speech, Free Press, Free Men, Free
Ground,
Freedom and Victory!

No! by the blood our fathers shed,
Methinks I hear you cry,
No! by the memories of the dead,
We will be true or die;
Pledge we then our manhood's word,
Forever to defend,
The right of freedom to be heard,
When'er our foot steps wind,
Raise our banners! rally around,
Ring out the battle cry!
Free Speech, Free Press, Free Men, Free
Ground,
Freedom and Victory!

Come then let us maintain the Truth
In all the world's despite,
With life's hot blood and fire of youth,
Midst slavery's darkest night,
Think of the strife our fathers fought,
Of Bonaparte's blinding light,
Of noble men who wondrous wrought,
That Freedom might not die;
Raise our banners! rally around,
Ring out the battle cry!
Free Speech, Free Press, Free Men, Free
Ground,
Freedom and Victory!

Lawrence, Dec. 17, 1856

Herald of Freedom.

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

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 20, 1856.

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

True Friends.

Among the many active friends of the *Herald of Freedom*, who are laboring to extend its circulation and influence, none has been more successful than Mrs. A. H. HUBBARD, of this city. Through her influence forty-four subscribers, with the cash, was received from Warsaw, N. Y., a few days ago, besides several other large lists from other points.

We may also state that Mrs. HELEN M. LEAVITT, who, with her husband, were expelled from Leavenworth last September, because of their anti-slavery principles, has sent us a list of forty-eight subscribers from Keokuk, Iowa. She and her husband both propose to devote the winter to our service.

There are quite a number of individuals in the States, who have volunteered their labors in our behalf, and are doing yeoman's service. Among that number, we are happy to recognize our old friend, Rev. W. F. PARRIS, of Rockford, Ill., in whom there is not a more devoted friend of free institutions in the Union, or one more willing to make sacrifices in its behalf.

If time would permit, we should be pleased to mention others who are also active for us. We shall take the liberty of doing so at another time.

We are pleased to observe that our friend, HENRY M. KIMBALL, who was engaged in the *HERALD OF FREEDOM* office, at the time of its destruction, in May last, has become associated with Wm. C. PHILLIPS, in the publication of the *Carlinville*, Ill., *Free Democrat*. Mr. Kimball is a young man of very superior acquirements, a graduate, we believe, of Dartmouth College, and a practical printer. We wish him and his paper great success.

J. RIDDLEBARGER & Co., of Kansas City, advertise, in the *Enterprise*, a large quantity of goods for sale on the 1st day of January, in payment for storage and commission. Among the names, we observe several persons in this vicinity who have goods there. Messrs. R. & Co., say the goods will positively be sold on that day, unless sooner called for.

A Good Joke.

A friend from Waverley, Ill., who had sent us a list of forty-four subscribers, from that place, in adding four others to the club, hints that his efforts in our behalf is "not a joke," and hopes we will not receive it as such. If a "joke" it is a very pleasant one, and such as we would like to have every town in the Union play upon us.

Returning Reason.

The *Citizen*, a pro-slavery newspaper, published at Huntsville, Mo., has the following very sensible article on Kansas affairs. When the pro-slavery press commences telling the truth, there is some hope of the right triumphing:

"FROM KANSAS.--Some time since, two gentlemen of this place, Messrs. Boniface and Austin, took a trip to Kansas, for the purpose of prospecting the Territory. They are inclined to the belief that the soil of that Territory has been greatly overrated, though there are many desirable locations for the farmer or business man. The Territory at present seems to be enjoying a state of peace, though deadly enmity still exists between the two parties. They hold no manner of social intercourse, but curse and denounce each other in the most unparaphrasing terms. A deep-seated and ill-suppressed feeling of hatred and revenge rankles in the bosoms of the majority of both the pro-slavery and free State parties, which is only kept from manifesting itself in open warfare and bloodshed by the power of the law, and their temporary mutual interest in securing their squatter claims. So far as law and order is concerned, one party is about as good as the other, 'six in one hand and half a dozen in the other.' And we were somewhat surprised to hear the same in regard to the last general outbreak, as the border papers had led us to believe that the aggressors were the Free State men. Although the pro-slavery men carried the late elections, these gentlemen believe that the Free State party outnumber their opponents three to one or more, but they are cowed and kept under, and many of them voted for Whitfield to prevent matters, for the present, from getting worse. A State Constitution, as our readers are aware, is soon to be formed, and when the final issue is presented for a free or slave state, the free state men express their firm determination to vote their full strength, cost what it may. Our informant has no doubt but that they will carry the day by overwhelming majorities. In almost all the river towns the parties are about equally divided, and such is the bitter state of feeling existing between them, that he thinks one party will eventually have to give way for the other. Back in the country there is a difference of nine to one in favor of the Free State men. Emigrants are constantly arriving in the Territory--mostly from the free States.

Minnesota Territory.

The present population of Minnesota is variously computed at from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and eighty thousand souls. It is impossible to make any very correct estimate, and very difficult to make even a very satisfactory guess. It is known that the immigration this season has very far exceeded all former experience; that whole tracts of country which last year were looked upon as outside the pale of present civilization, have been settled by farmers, and dotted with villages; but we do not find two men who agree upon the amount of increase. We have no doubt that, whatever the exact sum may be, Minnesota has received within her borders, since the opening of navigation last spring, at least double the number gained by all the other Territories of the United States combined. *Pioneer and Democrat*.

Give us peace in Kansas, and the next year will exhibit in this Territory what was true of Minnesota the last season. All persons who are desirous of seeing their property quadruple in value in a single year, are interested in preserving the future quiet of the country. Pro-slavery men are as much interested in a tranquil state of affairs as are the opposite party. Will not all parties, then, labor energetically from this time forth to put down anything which looks to a breach of the public peace?

We have a Governor now, and one who will aid in preserving the public peace, instead of fomenting difficulties and encouraging war. Let all lend him a friendly hand, and the end will be satisfactory to all, save those who wish to live from public plunder.

The American Flag.

It is indeed strange that the people of these United States understand so little of the proper proportion of their own national flag, the glorious 'Star Spangled Banner.' The standard of the army is fixed at six feet six inches by four feet four inches; the number of stripes is thirteen, viz: seven red and six white. It will be perceived that the flag is one half longer than it is broad, and that its proportions are perfect when properly carried out. The first stripe at the top is red, the next white, and so down alternately, which makes the last red. The blue 'field' for the stars is the width and square of the first seven stripes, viz: four red and three white. These stripes extend from the side of the 'field' to the extremity of the flag. The next stripe is white, extending the entire length of it, and directly under the field in strong and pleasing relief, then follow the remaining stripes alternately. The number of stars on the field is now thirty-one, and the army and navy immediately add another star on the admission of a new State in our glorious Union.

Kansas in Constantinople.

A Turkish newspaper contains the following remarkable article on the "Kansas Question" of the United States:

"In the northern part of America there is a Province called Kansas, which, having a very warm climate, its inhabitants are much given to agriculture. They have, therefore, imported a large number of slaves from Africa, and employ them on their lands. The people who live to the north of this Province, regard slavery as inconsistent with humanity, and having so apprised the citizens of Kansas, urged them to desist from this improper practice. Having repeatedly done this, and not having been listened to, the two parties assembled, and after ascertaining the number of each, deputed representatives to the seat of the American government, called Washington, to have the matter tried. Now, as there has been for some time past a great coolness between the members of the Council of Nobles and that of the people in America, they could not fall upon any agreement on the subject of the people's quarrel in Kansas. The difficulty increasing daily in strength, it was foreseen that trouble would arise out of it. 'The enmity existing between the two Councils, resulted in each endeavoring to prevent the labors of the other, and, consequently, nothing was done by either. Moreover, as the army of the American Republic is wholly disorganized, and consists only of Bash-Bazook soldiers, the Council of the people desired to have them properly trained and placed under some kind of order, with regular rations and pay assigned them. The Chief of the Republic, likewise, was in favor of this arrangement, but the Council of the Nobles continued to oppose that of the people, and a great quarrel ensued between them on the subject. This state of things, therefore, being productive of the ruin of the foundation of the Republic and the destruction of its government, the Chief of it decided upon settling the affair of the army in some manner or other, and for this purpose, last August, called up both the Councils, and gave them two weeks in which to come to a settlement of their differences. 'Now it happens, that by the very singular form of rules adopted by said Republic, if the people's Council do not also consent to it, the Chief of the Government, even together with the Council of the Nobles, cannot take one *atikka* out of this treasury; and as the former would not consent to give him any money for their support, he has had to dismiss all of the soldiers, and sell all the vessels of war to other governments. Of a truth, it is clearly seen, that this discord between the two Councils will very soon cause the ruin of that Republic, and proves the value of the peace and happiness which we all enjoy under the benevolent protection of the shadow of our blessed Sultan."

Capital in Kansas.

The prime want of a territory just open to settlement, is, of course, capital. Every one knows, on the one hand, that nowhere else is so high a price paid for money. Every one knows, on the other hand, that the discomforts of such a territory spring from the want of those investments which constitute the capital of other States, in bridges, mills, houses, farms, &c.

The process of the gradual civilization of such a territory is simply the introduction of these investments. Wherever they go, people throng in around them. As soon as a mill is built, settlers gather around its facilities. In proportion as roads and bridges are opened, do the settlements enlarge which they accommodate. Yet, in the settlement of our Western States, the pioneers are generally such poor men, that for years the prosperity of those States has been held back for the want of investments, even the most profitable character. Such pioneers need all their means for the establishment of their own homes. The simplest contrivances needed for the whole community, even such as we have named, saw-mills, grist-mills, or bridges, cannot be erected for years, while a whole neighborhood is in need of them, because the settlers who need them cannot command the resources for such investment, although the returns from it be immensely profitable.

The Emigrant Aid Company in Kansas, to the full extent of its means, meets these necessities of the settlers there. The extent of the usefulness of such investments towards the civilization of that State, cannot be overstated. We have heard an intelligent gentleman, who grew up in and with Illinois, say that such an investment of a hundred thousand dollars in that State in the infancy of its settlements, would have placed it this day twenty years in advance of what it is. For at the points of market and of work created by such investments, towns would at once have grown up, while in fact, for such large centers Illinois has had to wait for the slow development of her internal improvements. *Boston Messenger*.

Advertisements.

This should be the motto of every man who desires to extend his trade, and to build up for himself an increasing and paying business. The merchant now-a-days who takes a store and exposes his goods for sale without announcing to the public through the press, what his stock consists of, and how it will be sold, is set down as an "old fogy," a regular "take in," his house is avoided, and he finally is compelled to "close out." "And why?" People say he has not much of a store, else he would not be ashamed to advertise it. And "people" are right enough about that.

If business men would see their stores and shops filled with customers--their clerks always busy--their money drawers looking "fat and full," and realize that the "good time" was at hand, they must advertise. They must hang out their signs upon the "columns" of the newspapers of their towns and cities--for the world is as much given to reading as it is to buying. Advertise, therefore, if you would "flourish like the green bay tree." Plant your dimes in this way, and your harvest will be a golden one.

Navigation of the Kansas River.

There is a move among the business men of Kansas City, for the formation of a company to purchase or build two steamboats, for the trade of Kansas river, the coming season. This is a praiseworthy, and, we predict, a profitable enterprise. As the heretofore fortunes of the editorial profession preclude the possibility of our having a voice in the company, we desire to offer a few suggestions as to what we deem the desiderata to be attained by the movement.

In the minds of many, the practicability of the navigation of the Kansas, or (as the denizens call it,) the Kaw river, is yet to be demonstrated. But from our own knowledge of the stream, and the testimony of river men and old settlers, we have no hesitancy in deciding that question--it can be navigated, and that successfully.

But we would remind those who intend investing their money, that it can only be navigated by a class of boats adapted and intended for the purpose. It will not do to buy any boats that can be had cheap, as they are usually sold because they cannot make money in the trades for which they were built. The *Excel* was the only boat that ever was successful in the river. The other boats making the trip were unsuccessful, for two reasons. First: The river has been lower, for the past two years, than it was ever known to be for the last twenty seasons. But the strongest reason was the fact that they were not adapted to the trade. The *Kate Cass* was a boat built for the Pittsburgh and Zanesville trade, part of which is by slack-water. She was built strong and heavy, in order to stand the locks, but was found to be "too long in the legs," as steamboatmen say, for the low water of the upper Ohio. She came to the Kaw river prospecting for a trade--and failed. The *Financier* and *Emma Harmon* were old, water-logged boats, and were sold merely because they were unable to make money--being too old to compete with good boats in high water, and of too heavy draught to run in low water. Of course they failed. The next experiment was the old *Express*, a side-wheeler, that went begging for a purchaser three years before any one fool enough to buy her could be found--and the crowning folly was her attempt to navigate the Kansas. Then we had the *Lizzie*, built at this place, that makes an excellent ferry boat, but a failure for the purpose for which she was constructed. Next in order, and last of the series, was the *Lacon*--a boat fitted for nothing, and intended to run nowhere. She cannot carry as much as a common sugar trough, and her speed pitted against a dugout would be an even bet.

What is wanted for the river, is a class of steamboats adapted to its channel. We believe there is no time, in ordinary seasons, when there is less than thirty inches of water to be found on the lowest bars, and the Ohio has often less than that. The main difficulty to be encountered, is the shifting nature of the bed; being in that respect something like the lower Ohio, but not to so great an extent as the Missouri. A boat one hundred and fifty feet long, capable of carrying from eighty to one hundred tons of freight on eighteen or twenty inches, would be able to make regular trips from March until the close of navigation in the fall, with a month of difficult work, or perhaps suspension, during part of September and October--but competent to make passenger trips at all times. There is no necessity for large carriers, as the distance is at present so short, that quick trips would be more remunerative than large cargoes. Such a boat as we describe is hard to obtain in market, and would be found to be cheaper by building, than purchase. The importance of the movement to our city is such, that a failure should be avoided at all risks; and there is no necessity for such a result. From the well known business habits of the men who are engaged in the formation of the company at this place, we feel safe in the opinion that no mere motives of present cheapness will influence them in the procurement of boats, but that a prudent investment of capital will be made, and that a permanent and successful line of steamers will be placed on the Kaw river the coming season. *Kansas City Enterprise*.

Shooting Affray.

A serious affray came off in this place on Wednesday night, between Dr. Darneal of this city, and Dr. Croysdale, formerly of Liberty, Mo., but now of N. T. Dr. Darneal had a miraculous escape, having a bullet hole in one of his ears. Dr. C. was shot in the shoulder. The arms used were Colt revolvers, every barrel of which were fired, and it is astonishing that both gentlemen were not killed, as they fired at each other at the distance of about five feet--*Western Reporter*, 14th.

Col. J. W. White.

Col. J. W. WHITE, of Kansas, who has been raising men and money at the South, for the southern cause in Kansas, has decamped with the funds, and left his men destitute and penniless, somewhere in Georgia.

Sugar-growing in Illinois.

The *Illinois Farmer*, published at Springfield, gives the following account of a successful experiment with the Chinese Sugar Cane:

"Last spring we received some seeds of the cane from the Hon. T. L. Harris, and we distributed it to individuals scattered in different parts of the State. We have only returns from one parcel of the seed thus disposed of. Mr. J. Patterson, residing a few miles from this city, on the Jacksonville road, planted the seeds given him, in good ground. They came up well, the plants grew rapidly, and perfected their seed. The plants have something of the appearance of rice, 'chocolate corn,' but it is a distinct variety. Several stalks sprang from one root, and a large crop can be raised from a small stock of seed. Thus it appears that this Chinese Sugar Cane will grow to perfection in this climate, yielding a large quantity of stalks.

"Mr. Patterson procured some of the juice from the stalks in an imperfect manner, and manufactured it into syrup. The syrup was delicate, without strong taste, equal to any syrup from the sugar cane. Mr. Patterson has lived in Louisiana--is familiar with the cultivation of the sugar cane, and he says that a large amount of sugar can be made from the Chinese Sugar Cane.

"We regard the cultivation of the Chinese Cane, in this part of Illinois, as promising well--sufficiently so to justify the continuance of further experiments. We have strong hopes that we shall be able, by means of this cane, to supply our State with sugar and molasses."

Here is the result of another experiment in Washburn county, copied from the *Vincennes Gazette*:

"We are informed that the new species of Chinese Sugar Cane has been cultivated with extraordinary success the past season, in Washburn county, Illinois. One gentleman, from a pack of seed of the small size usually sent out by the Patent Office, grew sufficient to make forty gallons of molasses, which was every way equal to the Louisiana product. Of course the mill for grinding the cane and the mode of boiling the juice were on an imperfect scale, while the mode of culture could have been little more than an experiment, being the first season in which anything of the kind had been attempted. Yet so successful has it proven, that we learn Mr. Baker of that county is preparing to go into its culture and manufacture, on a large scale. If the prices of sugar were to continue as high as they are at present, as they must, unless great changes take place in the sugar-growing countries, we see no reason to prevent fortunes from being made at this business, here in southern Indiana and Illinois. It would be well for our farmers to divide their lands and attention between more crops. Grain and pork pay very well when the 'season' and the markets 'hit' just right--but there is a great risk in both. If, however, this new variety of sugar, which promises so much, should fulfil only one-half what is claimed for it, it will prove a source of immense profit to our country. It will keep at home many millions of dollars now carried out of the country to pay for sugar made abroad.

A late number of the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, Mr. Fillmore's home organ, gets off the following:

"If Kansas is to be made a slave State by executive interference, if Walker is to be aided in order to make Nebraska a basis of operations for the acquisition of Cuba, and thus carry out the doctrines of the Ostend Circular, which Mr. Buchanan was the first to sign, if this programme is to be followed out, why nothing is more certain than the complete consolidation of the American and Republican parties into a compact position. If Buchanan proves to be the plant and the soil of the filibusters and fire-eaters, we repeat our warning, that the party will not again be saved from perdition by a divided opposition.

The Herald of Freedom.

The leading Free State paper of Kansas, the office of which was demolished by the pro-slavery mob, and its editor made a treason prisoner by the Government officials, has again made its appearance. The first number, under date of November 1st, is before us, giving evidence of undiminished zeal in the cause for which the editor has periled his life. We commend the paper to the kind regard of all friends of Free Kansas and Freedom. Terms, \$2 per annum. In ordering it, direct to Lawrence, Kansas Territory. *Erie, Pa., Gaz.*

Shooting Affray.

A serious affray came off in this place on Wednesday night, between Dr. Darneal of this city, and Dr. Croysdale, formerly of Liberty, Mo., but now of N. T. Dr. Darneal had a miraculous escape, having a bullet hole in one of his ears. Dr. C. was shot in the shoulder. The arms used were Colt revolvers, every barrel of which were fired, and it is astonishing that both gentlemen were not killed, as they fired at each other at the distance of about five feet--*Western Reporter*, 14th.

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The Osage Orange.

A correspondent of the Post recently asked for information with regard to the cultivation of the Osage Orange, which a valuable subscriber in Texas has been kind enough to furnish. We subjoin his letter:

MARSHALL, HARRISON CO., TEXAS, Nov. 3, 1856.

MR. EDITOR:--I noticed in your papers of 11th and 18th of October, a request for some of your friends to give directions how to cultivate the Bois D'Arc, or Osage Orange. As I see by the last date that no person has given the required information, and as I live in the native land of the plant, and am acquainted with its growth, I will endeavor to give the manner of raising a hedge here, as intelligently as I can.

When our land is new and free from grass, we throw from four to six furrows together, on the site of the hedge, harrow fine--if not richly manured--open two furrows on top of ridge, eight to ten inches apart--or wide enough to admit cultivation with the hoe--and two or three inches deep, sow the seed thin, and when up, thin out so as to have each plant six inches apart in each drill, viz: * * * * * This is done, with us, in the month of February. Farther north, later in the spring would do.

Keep the plants clear of grass. The next winter and spring cut them all down to within four inches of the ground; cultivate as before. Next year cut within ten inches of the ground. Third year cut within eighteen inches. You then have a hedge that the smallest animal cannot get through; and each person may train the top thereof to suit his own taste. Sometimes the seeds are sown in drills in a rich bed, cultivated once above, then transplanted, and treated as above. There is no danger of the seeds rotting in the ground, as they will remain a year, and then come up. If planted on low ground, ditch the land, and plant on the mound thrown up.

I have never heard of but one instance of mice eating the plant, and that was in Missouri. The snow was between two and three feet deep, and they gnawed the head at the surface of the snow, but as it was to be cut off in the spring, no damage was done. Yours, A. C. MARTIN.

We may as well say in connection with this subject, that the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, having noticed the report that Osage Orange hedges in the vicinity of that city had been damaged by the preceding winter, lately appointed a committee to investigate the qualities and nature of the plant, and that in their report appears a letter from William Neff, who, the committee say, has given more attention to the cultivation of the Orange than any other man in Ohio. Mr. Neff says:

"It is now eighteen years since this subject first attracted my attention, and since that time not a year has passed without my having planted more or less. My first impressions were decidedly favorable to it, above all other plants. My experience since has more and more confirmed this opinion. Indeed, I consider the Orange of incalculable value to our agricultural country for fencing. The great distrust of it for the purpose has arisen from its want of knowledge, and neglect in its cultivation. This has not been general, and I do not incline to relieve myself from a full share. The greatest mistake has been from setting the plants too far apart. They ought to be in a single row, and not more than four inches apart. The advocates of wider setting, from their respectability and influence, are, in my opinion, doing a great injury, and I think that further experience will convince them of their error.

"The last winter has done injury to all the live fences, but I think they will generally recover from it. It was of unparalleled severity, and we may never see such another. I see no reason for discouraging its cultivation from the effect of the severe winter upon it, and I hope the Society will not lend its influence in that direction."

It will be noticed that Mr. Neff advocates planting in a single row, four inches apart, while our Texas friend, speaking from his experience, advises a double row, six or eight or ten inches asunder, and the plants in each row six inches from each other. No doubt either method would prove successful, though the advantage would appear to be with Mr. Martin's, a closer and more impenetrable hedge being secured by his plan. *Saturday Evening Post*.

The Kansas Herald of Freedom.

which was thrown into the river at Lawrence, because it opposed Democratic principles--slavery extension and suppression of free speech--has been revived, and is again; we are happy to state, numbered among our exchanges. The *Herald* is a handsome paper, edited with decided ability, and deserves well of the friends of freedom everywhere. Any one desiring to know the state of affairs in Kansas, as they really exist, would do well to subscribe for the *Herald of Freedom*, printed at Lawrence, K. T. G. W. BROWN, editor and proprietor; price \$2 per annum. *Practical Observer, Valparaiso, Ind.*

Good Sense.

The Brunswick, Georgia Herald, has a very good article on Kansas matters. In its closing paragraphs it says: "If Kansas is lost to the South, it will only be because of the violence of some who have endeavored to force its institutions, and have thus endangered what was otherwise certain. The only way to retrieve lost ground is, for peaceable settlers to pour in, take up claims, and for those who remain to discountenance violence, and that wild current of crimination and recrimination which now floods the newspapers and those continual threats of secession if others do not do exactly as we command them. Let the slavery question be subordinate to the general good and settlers can benefit themselves and their country more than by making it the paramount consideration."

A Strong Letter.

The following letter, received by a friend a few days ago, from Ohio, is rather pointed for the production of an 'old line democrat'; and yet, our friend informs us that the writer always voted with that party until the recent election:

EATON, OHIO, Dec. 3, '56.

DEAR SIR:--I received your letter last evening, and have already shown and read it to many friends. We were glad to hear from you, and pleased to learn that the result of the Presidential election does not dampen your ardor in the affairs of Kansas. We say to you and all other friends of the Territory, to hold on and stand upon your rights as freemen, for either a much brighter or darker prospect is near at hand. Freedom must and will prevail in the councils of the nation, or else the proudest monument of human liberty the world ever saw, will be trodden in the dust by the slave drivers. Before the latter result takes place, there will be conflict upon conflict, and the survivors will pass to victory through seas of blood and carnage. Notwithstanding Buchanan is elected, it is no substantial triumph of the slave power in the free States; for hundreds and thousands voted Joseph Smith, and thousands voted Fremont, and under express pledges, that he was as good a Free State man as Fremont, and that Kansas would come in as a free State. Then let him swerve and panders, as Pierce has done, to the slave power, and the whole North will boil as a caldron of mounded lava. The Free State vote North is enormous, and Buchanan, and the party north in power, will feel instructed by popular sentiment. In 1860 the Republicans will elect a President and be in power at Washington; then we have more to hope for than to fear in the coming future. As soon as doughfaceism becomes supremely unpopular, as it now should be, Northern politicians will flee from the wrath to come as men from a sinking ship.

We are still holding meetings, and contributing to the aid of Free State settlers in Kansas. The result of the Presidential election has not dampened our ardor in the good work, for we intend to sustain our friends on the ground, where the conflict is between freedom and slavery, and when the first outbreak will take place, if civil war should unfortunately occur. Then be of good cheer, for the attribute of God, the prayer and well wishes of all good and humane men are with you; because your cause is just, and therefore will prevail. Stand to your posts, for it may be God has placed you on the outskirts of a great reformation near at hand. It cannot be that He, whom we have been taught to revere and adore as a holy and just being, is on the side of Atchison, Stringfellow, Buford & Co., in their mad and wicked attempt to extend the curse of human slavery. Your friends at Paris are well, and not only they, but the people of Ohio, take a lively interest in your noble bearing in the Territory on the side of freedom. With your hands unstained with plunder, murder and rapine, which have marked the foot-steps of the pro-slavery villains, you may justly raise your hands towards Heaven and invoke the blessings of God upon the rectitude of your conduct. Yours truly, A. HAINES.

Kansas Homes.

This is an age of enterprise. The wide vast prairies here, but three short years ago, was almost without a human inhabitant, save the untutored Indian; now they are teeming with busy life. Thousands have poured in from the North, East and West, to find on Kansas plains a home. Their dwellings have risen as if by the touch of the magician's wand and busy marts are opened. Each day brings new accessions to our rapidly increasing population, and with the coming spring, the vast tide of emigration will people almost every fertile vale in Kansas. The enterprising man can, in a few short years, make for himself a competence, if not a fortune. With a soil that is unsurpassed, a fine climate, it offers to the industrious man a chance that is unequalled in any part of our Union. Let the hard working man, the poor man, who depends on his daily labor, come to these lovely plains and make for himself a home, where he can be independent of the mere pittance for which, for long years, he has toiled. Let him come with the first days of Spring--and a home awaits him.

Good Sense.

The Brunswick, Georgia Herald, has a very good article on Kansas matters. In its closing paragraphs it says: "If Kansas is lost to the South, it will only be because of the violence of some who have endeavored to force its institutions, and have thus endangered what was otherwise certain. The only way to retrieve lost ground is, for peaceable settlers to pour in, take up claims, and for those who remain to discountenance violence, and that wild current of crimination and recrimination which now floods the newspapers and those continual threats of secession if others do not do exactly as we command them. Let the slavery question be subordinate to the general good and settlers can benefit themselves and their country more than by making it the paramount consideration."

Sugar Cane in Nebraska.

The *Bellows Gazette*, published at Bellows, Nebraska Territory, has the following: "We acknowledge the receipt of a small quantity of molasses which was manufactured from cane grown in our Territory. Mr. Charles McKay informs us that the cane is known as the 'Chinese sugar cane,' and that from the early maturity of this species, there is every reason to think that its culture can be made profitable."

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Communication.

For the Herald of Freedom.
A Word to the Kansas Boys.
Boston, "Yankee Gazette," Nov. 21, 1856.

There's a good time coming, boys! New England has got its "dander" up! She is earnestly at work to aid you; and you will soon enjoy the fruits of her exertions!

Up to the present time, two hundred and seventy boxes and barrels of clothing have been forwarded from the office of the Emigrant Society alone. The Yankee girls are sewing for the Kansas boys in every town and county of New England.

Vermont has appropriated \$20,000 to aid you. Charles Sumner expects Massachusetts to give half a million; others, more enthusiastic still, anticipate a million! But Burlington, Eli Thayer Ames A. Lawrence and other prominent citizens of this State do not believe that more than \$100,000 will be donated. I presume you won't refuse even that trifling amount. There is no doubt that Maine, and other New England States, will appropriate large sums of money for the same patriotic purpose. Mr. Douglas and his allies in Missouri will have a fine time of it in subduing us.

Eli Thayer is devoting all his time to increasing the stock and efficiency of the Emigrant Aid Society. The present stock of the Company is \$10,000. It is proposed to double it. At a meeting of the board and shoe trade, held in Boston, last week, that business alone pledged itself to subscribe \$200,000--one-fifth of the entire amount required. A similar meeting of the book trade will be held to-morrow. At a

Herald of Freedom.

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

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 20, 1856.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

The Lesson Taught by Kansas.

Any candid and impartial observer must be struck with the wide difference between the state of society existing in the free and the slave States. It has often astonished us to find in Kansas persons of seeming intelligence who desired to introduce the curse of slavery in our midst, and to blight its fair prospects by this evil. We hazard nothing in saying, that morally, intellectually and physically, the inhabitants of the free North are superior to those of the South; and that, therefore, there is more of the elements of prosperity in the institutions among which they are reared, than there is in those of the Southern oligarchy here sought, by fraud, violence and bloodshed, to fasten upon us. No where is the truth of the above proposition so apparent, as at the present moment, in Kansas. We have here a population composed, mainly, of poor but intelligent farmers, mechanics, and working-men, from the Eastern, Middle and Western States of this Union, who come out with their families and their little all, to seek on the fertile soil of Kansas, a home and a competence. For over two years have they lived here, without law or the barriers that more settled society impose upon its members, subject to persecutions unparalleled, outrages the most fiendish, and a system of terror that the annals of the first French revolution can scarcely equal; yet, we believe, that apart from the wrong acts which have been committed during the war, and such as have grown out of those difficulties, no section of the Union can show a record so clear of crime, during the same period, as Kansas. Most of those crimes, even, will be found to have been committed by members of the opposite party from the Southern States. We have no where seen communities where less drunkenness exists, or where the tone of society is more moral, than in our various Free State settlements.

No sooner had the war ceased, in September last, on the arrival of Gov. GEARY, than our people engaged at once in their usual avocations. With greater readiness than they showed in taking up arms, to defend their rights, they resumed the neglected implements of industry. Everywhere in the Free State towns, buildings might be seen rising as if by magic, and the familiar sounds of the axe, the saw and the plane were heard—far sweeter music, to our ears, than the report of the rifle and the whistle of the bullet. School meetings abound, literary associations are projected, and earnestly the people of Kansas seek to lay the foundations of a glorious State. Go out among the farmers, and the same state of things will be found there. You will find the men, who were but lately in the ranks of Freedom's army doing good service for the cause they loved, hard at work upon their neglected fences, preparing their dwellings for winter, and otherwise improving the homes they have struggled so hard to retain. This state of things is a beautiful illustration of the recuperative energy of free institutions. Who, in viewing it, can any longer doubt that Kansas must be free, or that she will thrive best and do most for the future progress of man, as a Free State?

There is no such internal life in a pro-slavery society, as that we have described. No energy that rises above and superior to shocks like those we have had in Kansas—that comes out of the conflict with renewed vigor and fresh courage. Go among our people, and if you find an idle, shiftless man, whose claim is unimproved—whose fences are falling from neglect—whose log cabin has openings large enough to put your hand through, and through which the cold, winter wind whistles, you may, in nine cases out of ten, set him down as a pro-slavery man—one of that ignorant, uneducated class of whites that the slave States spawn upon our new Territories. There are, of course, some few of that party who, possessing capital, wrung from the toil of slaves, keep up an appearance of comfort and thrift. Pro-slavery towns may be known by the traveler in Kansas, by the number of loafers, bar-rooms and whisky shops with which they abound, and the dilapidated appearance of the buildings which compose the settlement.

Slave society in those States where it has obtained a fair foothold, and become the policy and rule of the people, presents, to the superficial observer, some things that may please. It clothes itself, in those communities, with a fair-seeming garment, and by an appearance of a kind, paternal relation between master and slave, strikes such shallow minds as an institution to be desired. Let it be compelled to come in conflict with the opposite system, and engage in a struggle for mastery, how quickly then is the

mask stripped, and all the foulness beneath stands displayed in bold relief. It cannot afford to lose in such a contest, and the first real victory won over it, sounds its knell on the ground where it was gained. There is no energy, no life, no vitality, to resist a defeat, and rise above it. This is the lesson to be learned from the past and present of Kansas, and with all these to prove that Slavery can never be a permanent institution, be productive of good, or be capable of entering into a contest with Freedom, when the latter bares its sinewy arm of toil and industry; is it not to be wondered that any one, with ordinary intelligence, should prefer slave labor and all its effects, to free, intelligent labor, with the innumerable blessings which attend the community that recognizes and honors industry?

Going to Texas.

A gentleman who has spent a greater portion of his life on the western borders of Missouri, who is familiar with the entire workings of the institution of slavery, and who is at this time a heavy slaveholder, assured us the other day, that the property holders of that State, who have been compelled to pay the expenses of those marauding expeditions into Kansas, have fully determined to array themselves, with all the power they can command, against further interference by the people of that State, with the institutions of Kansas. He said the day had gone by when there was even a hope of making Kansas a slave State. "Every intelligent person, who knows the true state of affairs," said he, "knows this to be the case." He claimed that Stringfellow and Atchison might continue to bluster, but if left to themselves, instead of hurting others, like Col. Benton's bull, they would kill themselves "splurging."

Already many persons in Missouri, who apprehended all was lost if Kansas could not be made a slave State, are preparing to leave with their slaves for Texas. This is but the natural effect of the foolish statements of the demagogues of Missouri, who said "slave labor would be valueless if Kansas was an abolition State." The assertions of those men, that Missouri would be a free State in ten years, if Kansas should be a free State, has done more to make it true, than all the action of the Northern men combined.

Odd Fellows.

A number of members of the I. O. of O. F. met at the HERALD OF FREEDOM office, in Lawrence, on the afternoon of the 15th inst., and perfected measures for the immediate organization of a Lodge in this city.

The meeting was organized by appointing G. W. BROWN, Chairman, and F. A. HUNT, Secretary. A Committee was chosen to examine the qualification of members present; after which the Committees were appointed to procure a place for regular meetings, and to obtain a charter.

Officers were elected to serve until a regular Lodge was duly instituted. They resolved to meet each alternate Saturday evening, commencing with the first Saturday evening in January, until they are fully organized.

The Lodge will commence its workings with probably between thirty and forty members. Already a good list of names are enrolled, who will join in petitioning for a charter.

Members of the Order, of all parties, are invited to meet with the brothers on the evening of the 3d proximo, whether they desire to attach themselves to this Lodge, or otherwise.

Selections.

For the first time in several weeks we have been enabled to sit down among our exchanges, and cull from them much valuable matter relating to Kansas. We trust a dish of selections, such as we have made for our readers this week, and placed on the outside pages, will be quite as acceptable as original matter from our pen. The health of our assistant was such as to entirely preclude his services in our behalf this week. His sickness was brought upon him from exposure, while hauling our present office here from Manhattan, in September last, dodging about on the by-roads to escape the observation of the ruffians who were lurking in the vicinity.

Letter from London.

In another place, we publish an interesting letter from England, responsive to the author's reflections on receiving and reading the HERALD OF FREEDOM, which a gentleman in our office had forwarded him. It is a soul-inspiring letter, and will be perused with deep interest by every reader of our journal. We are not without hope of being favored regularly with communications from the same classic pen, dating from that distant sea-girt isle, giving the author's reflections and observations on American affairs. It seems he has traveled much in this country, and seen things with the eye of a connoisseur.

Mr. PARKER S. WARD, Great Falls, N. H., has our thanks for a list of thirteen subscribers from that place. He thinks he will be able to send us another in a short time. It is the labor of such friends which enables the HERALD OF FREEDOM to occupy so popular a position in Kansas, notwithstanding the active hostility of its enemies. Send on the names and cash, and we will send the paper.

Come to Kansas.

In all the Northern States, and in their crowded cities, there are thousands of young men, employed as mechanics, clerks, &c., who work along from week to week, spending all their small earnings to provide for themselves, and those dependent upon them, the mere necessities of life, and seldom saving ought for future competence. Yet these men are industrious and energetic, and in favorable situations, would make themselves independent. To all such, we say, come to Kansas in the Spring. We have land enough for all. Millions of rich acres, are waiting only the toiler's hand, to make them all beautiful with the fruits of cultivation. Every man can secure 160 acres of this fertile soil, and build up for himself a home, such as he could not procure by a life time of hard labor in the older States.

The small capitalist will find here a profitable investment for his funds. He can cultivate the soil or invest in mercantile or mechanical business, with equal profit, and by so doing, he will not only be enriching himself, but also, by employing others, give them a chance to do the same in their turn.

To the men of talent, energy, industry and ambition, Kansas offers a field wide enough for their highest flight, and their most extended efforts. Office, power, influence and position, will be the future prizes of all such, who come to Kansas now. We have an intelligent, thinking, active and self-reliant population, who, assisted by the capital that will pour in upon them, will develop the resources of the country, faster than ever those of other Western States were done. Kansas is the place for the poor man; the man of moderate means; and the man of talent, energy and honesty; to secure that, which all are seeking; a competence, sufficient to make them independent.

To those looking for a Western location, we say, come to Kansas, as early in the spring, as possible, and you will find here all that you desire—a fertile soil, fine climate, beautiful scenery, intelligent society, and the certainty of ample reward for labor. Be not afraid of Missouri, or that Kansas will be a slave State, for its population alone can decide what shall be its future institutions, and the majority of them have already, by word and action, declared in favor of Freedom. Come to Kansas and help to build the State whose foundations we have already laid, and thus aid the onward progress of the whole Union.

Subscriptions Expiring.

The first half of volume second of the HERALD OF FREEDOM will close with number twenty-five, three weeks hence. All those who subscribed for one year, commencing their subscriptions with No. 27, Vol. 1, and all who commenced with No. 1, Vol. 2, paying for but six months, will find their subscriptions ending with that number, which will bear date January 10th, 1857. Such persons should lose no time in renewing their subscriptions. We shall only publish just papers enough to supply our list; hence if they neglect to renew in time, and are stricken from the books—as all will be who do not re-subscribe prior to that time—they will miss some of the numbers.

In renewing their subscriptions, we hope each old subscriber will forward as many new names as possible, accompanying the same, in all cases, with the cash. Every patron of the HERALD OF FREEDOM can get ten of his neighbors to join with him, by proper exertion, and so make up a club, which we are now furnishing for fifteen dollars.

The mails are safe, both to and from Kansas; and no danger is to be apprehended from Border Ruffian postmasters, as we are favored with a brass lock mail between this point and St. Louis, which is only opened at Independence while on the route.

Remember that no paper is sent from the office until it is paid for, and it is discontinued as soon as the time of the subscription expires.

The Governor of Vermont has appointed JOHN HUTCHINSON, C. W. BABCOCK, and WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, Commissioners in behalf of that State to inquire into the wants and necessities of the settlers from Vermont in Kansas, and report the same to the Governor for relief. Mr. Hutchinson arrived on Monday evening, having come by stage through Missouri, and is now anxious to gain all the reliable information in his power in regard to the absolute necessities of the Vermont settlers, that the proper relief may be furnished as soon as possible.

The new colony, which we stated in our last issue was to start on Thursday, the 11th inst., owing to the weather was detained until Monday morning last, when they finally took their departure for their proposed location, on the Pottawatomie.

We invite attention to an advertisement from the General Agent of the National Kansas Committee, asking for claims against the Committee to be presented to him immediately, at his office, in Lawrence.

Persons who have already sent us clubs at the regular club rates, are at liberty to add as many new names to it as they please at the same rates, to wit: \$1.50 per volume of five numbers.

Stop it at Once.

It is an easy matter to attempt to crush out men by calling them liars, scoundrels, &c., without adding a shadow of proof in favor of such a proposition. Were a disinterested observer to form an opinion of the people of Kansas from the reports made by each other, there is not an honest man in the Territory, and none but who does not merit the label. The system of crimination and recrimination has been practiced quite long enough, and quite long enough have our leading men been assailed by ambitious demagogues, who wish to ride into popular favor, not on their own merits, but by maligning others, and reducing them to a level with themselves. We do not know a single prominent public man in Kansas whose reputation has not been assailed, in some form. Not content with making false representations about the men, female character has been assailed, most slanderously. This thing must be stopped, and at once. Those who cannot find anything else to engage their attention but to defame their neighbors, should be taught a lesson which will be of practical importance to them, and of which they will have a distinct recollection for life.

A Cloud on the Horizon.

We regret to learn that a serious misunderstanding has sprung up between the representatives of the Kansas National Committee in Kansas, and some of the members and agents of the Kansas Central Committee, which seems likely to impair, to some extent, the harmony which should characterize those bodies. Whatever differences may exist between them, we are glad to know that the generous donations of our friends in the East will reach their proper destination. In fact, we have sometimes thought this difference might produce a wholesome competition between the parties and induce each to be more prompt in distributing relief among those who are absolutely suffering for the necessities of life.

We invite the attention of the reader to a long letter, in another place, from W. F. M. ARMY, Esq., Agent of the Kansas National Committee, to Gov. GEARY, in regard to locating a university in Kansas. It is a very opportune movement, and one which we trust will be followed up until we have an institution of learning in operation here, which shall be an honor to the nation. Mr. Army is entitled to the thanks of the people of Kansas, for the zeal he has displayed in favor of the educational wants of our new Territory.

Liberal Assistance.

A. W. THAYER, Esq., of Northampton, Mass., sends us a large club of subscribers from that Post Office, by the last mail, accompanying his order with a draft for \$75. So we go. The *Spartan Sovereign* suggests that we owe a debt to the Border Ruffians for destroying our office, and imprisoning us through the summer. Be that as it may, we are satisfied it was the poorest investment that party ever made, when they sought to crush out the freedom of the press by trying to crush out the *Herald of Freedom* establishment.

The Leavenworth *Herald* is claiming the largest circulation of any paper published in Kansas Territory. If 1,500 is greater than 4,000, then is the *Herald* correct, otherwise it is laboring under a great error. We venture the assertion that the *Herald of Freedom* has a circulation equal to any three papers published in Kansas Territory, and if its increase shall continue as great for the month following as for the month which has just past, it will equal the whole combined.

The sales of the Indian Trust Lands, which were offered for sale, have closed, save so far as relates to the City of Leavenworth.

It was apprehended, at one time, that a difficulty would ensue at the sale of the city lots; but the interference of Gov. GEARY has removed all cause of trouble, and the sale will continue without further danger of violence.

Notes on any good bank in New England, New York, or Ohio, are current here. We do not like Illinois funds, but take them, when they come to hand. The best currency we have are notes on the State Bank of Missouri. We prefer drafts of \$20 and upwards, made payable to our order, to bank notes.

We are happy to learn that the representatives of the National Kansas Committee, Messrs. HYATT and ARMY, have taken the store room erected by Mr. Cox, on Massachusetts street, and are about filling it with the charities of Eastern donors, for the relief of the necessities in Kansas.

The last half of volume two of the *Herald of Freedom* will commence with No. 26, which will be dated, January 17th, 1856. Our weekly edition from that time will be 5,000 copies. We would suggest that it will be a good time to commence subscriptions.

We entered over one hundred new subscribers on our books last Saturday, and almost the same number on Monday evening last. We call that good work for two days.

Literary Associations.

One of the most creditable features of our northern society, is the numerous and influential literary associations, libraries, reading-rooms, lyceums and lectures that furnish food for the mind, and have been the nurseries for so many "shining lights" in the literary and political world. This spirit of self improvement is one of the marked distinctions between those States where Freedom exists, and those where slavery rules. In the free States, the tendency is to spread wide the sunlight of knowledge, and throw open every avenue to education, while, on the contrary, in the slave States, the tendency is to concentrate all knowledge and learning in the few, and leave the masses in ignorance, thus leading to an aristocratic, anti-republican system, and to make the privileged few arrogant, ambitious and overbearing; and the many, ignorant, depraved and ruffianly.

We have no where felt the force of the maxim of the celebrated English Jurist, Lord Bringham, that "Ignorance may make men slaves, but Education never," as we have done in Kansas. Our main support here has consisted, not in numbers, but in the moral and intellectual superiority of those who were on the Free State side, which has led them to adhere to principle, and to suffer rather than fail in adherence to its dictates.

We trust that this distinguishing characteristic of northern society, alluded to, will find ample encouragement on the soil of Kansas. We have, in our midst, large numbers of young men who have no place but their boarding-house, or the stores, in which to spend the long winter evenings. The establishment, in Lawrence, of a lyceum, with library, lectures, &c., would be found highly beneficial to this class of our citizens, as well as to the whole community.

Would it not be well to re-organize the Lawrence Athenaeum, which was formed here the winter after the first settlement of the town, and which the more important duties and responsibilities of the exciting contest through which we have passed, has alone caused to fall into abeyance? There was quite a valuable library, of over 500 volumes, belonging to the association, and if resuscitated, will form the nucleus of an institution second to no similar one. The excitement and dangers of war have, we trust, passed forever, and it becomes us to lay aside its influences, and cultivate the arts of peace and civilization. We ought to have a good series of lectures and debates in Lawrence, this winter, and we have available talent to make them alike interesting and instructive. Who will be the first to move in this matter?

Herald of Freedom.

We have received within the last few days the names of two new subscribers to the *Herald of Freedom*, each accompanied by \$2. We have also received \$2 each from two of the old subscribers, with the request that we forward the money, as a donation, to Mr. Brown. We shall take great pleasure in forwarding the funds committed to our care for these purposes, by the same more or less. But we shall be particularly pleased if we can send Mr. Brown a good, long list of subscribers at two dollars a head, and also a good round sum made up of donations from old subscribers. Who shall we place next on the list?—*Ed. Leavenworth, N. Y. Journal.*

The editor of the *Journal* is one of the very few editors who understands the position of a Kansas publisher. He commenced, not by sending us his paper, and wishing an exchange, but enclosed two dollars, ordering the paper to his address, remarking that his local country paper would be of no value to us. He received the paper, was pleased with it, and by a well-written notice, interested his subscribers in it. The result was, he sent us eighteen names, with the cash, each for a year. But he is not satisfied yet. He is conscious that Kansas cannot be enslaved while she has a free press. He wishes still farther to enlist the interest of his neighbors in behalf of Kansas. The result of his action is shadowed in the paragraph above, which we clip from his last paper. Those who desire to see a free press crushed out in Kansas can read such notices and weep, if they choose, but the paper will keep "right on."

G. W. Clark, the infamous Indian Agent of the Pottawatomie, and the murderer of BARNES, has been removed, and his place has been filled by an honest man.

Mr. SRECHER, from Ohio, has been appointed to fill the vacancy of United States Marshal, made such by the resignation of Mr. Donaldson. It is said that Gov. GEARY recommended E. C. GARREY for that post. If so, the Governor must have been ignorant of the standing in the Territory. No man is more despised by all parties than he is.

We have had the pleasure of adding a large number of members of Congress to our list of subscribers during the last week. The members of the State Legislatures supply themselves with the paper, they desire to be thoroughly advised in Kansas matters.

Gov. GEARY passed through Lawrence, on Wednesday morning last, on his way to Leavenworth from Fort Leavenworth.

The Rush for Papers.

We are compelled to repeat, that we have not a single copy of any preceding number of the *Herald of Freedom*, in our office, save files to the commencement of the volume; consequently, we cannot supply back numbers to new subscribers. We have been increasing our edition 500 a week for the last few weeks, and refusing to sell a single copy to persons who were desirous of sending specimen numbers to friends; and yet they have not been sufficient to equal the increase of regular subscribers. We have doubled our force at the press, running it night and day, and are making every possible arrangement to supply the unexpected demand for papers.

Letters poured in upon us with such unexampled rapidity, we found it impossible to attend to them as they arrived, so we engaged the services of an additional clerk. The office work still dragging, we have engaged the third one. With our own personal supervision of the whole, by laboring fifteen hours a day, we were enabled, on Monday last, to bring up, and get the names of our new subscribers all entered on our books. We hope hereafter, by suitable division of labor, to keep up with our work. None, save those who have looked in upon us during the last two weeks, can judge of the unprecedented rush (no other word will answer the purpose) there has been for the *Herald of Freedom*. A friend, who was in a post office on the borders of Missouri, a few days ago, when our last edition came to hand, says he never saw such a scrambling for a paper. He believes that any number of copies might have been sold for one dollar each, so anxious were they to get the news from Lawrence. If correspondents write us truly, the paper is welcomed with as much avidity in the States. Those who doubt it, will read our weekly list of acknowledgments, and then judge.

We design to increase our means of supplying papers, with the demand, so our friends may still continue active in forwarding the names of new subscribers—the more the better.

The Quasi-Legal.

We attended the sittings of this body, on Saturday evening last, and were very much pleased with the proceedings. The message of the Governor was read, and was not only a lengthy, but decidedly an able as well as amusing production. Some of the measures proposed for the consideration of the house, might be adopted with much credit by legislative bodies of more fame than this assembly. The usual amount of fun and repartee seasoned the evening's entertainment, and the spirit with which it was conducted was highly creditable. The dignified and cordial manner of the Speaker, E. D. LADD, Esq., would have done honor to any parliamentary body. He is evidently well versed in Jefferson and Cushing's Manual.

Quiet in Missouri.

A gentleman who has just arrived from the East, by stage through Missouri, reports all as quiet in that State. During his entire journey, he heard no harsh expressions about Kansas, although he hailed from Lawrence, and registered himself as such at every hotel where he stopped on the route. He says travelers can come up the direct road, through Independence and Westport, without danger or violence. This is a different state of facts from that which has existed for a year past, and gives us still greater cause to hope for lasting tranquility. In all those disturbances in Missouri, the people of that State have been the great sufferers, and so it will be, while discord prevails.

We are glad to observe that the press of all parties in the States are sustaining Gov. GEARY in his action in the Hays affair. The Democratic press are very severe on Judge Lecompte, and join in recommending his immediate removal. The *Detroit Free Press*, Gen. Cass' organ in Michigan, says:

"It has been a long time obvious that Judge Lecompte is not a proper person for the place he occupies, and we trust the President will find in his recent conduct, cause of removal. Governor GEARY cannot perfectly succeed in his mission to Kansas if the administration of justice remains in the hands of such men as Lecompte."

Who has improved farm claims for sale? Several of our correspondents desire to purchase claims contiguous to Lawrence, while others would purchase them from two to eight miles away. Those having claims they wish to dispose of, can, no doubt, find purchasers very readily by registering them with us.

City Lots.

We have had several inquires, of late, for city lots in Lawrence. Persons having lots to sell will do well to furnish us with a list of the same, and the price, and we will cheerfully aid them in finding a purchaser.

Mr. CLARK SHOVE, Great Falls, N. H., has our thanks for a large club of papers at that place. He is preparing to send us a still greater addition to our list.

Several communications are laid over for another week, on account of the pressure on our columns.

President's Message.

The President sent his Annual Message to Congress on the 2d inst. It is a document which can reflect no credit on its author. It is worthy the head of a party, but is too puerile for the head of a great nation. His arguments justify the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and are sophistical and wholly out of place, designed to bolster up the last days of his administration.

He ascribes all the troubles in Kansas to Northern agitators; but says the whole amount of violence was not greater than occasionally takes place in a single city, and is of no permanent consequence.

While reading that document, we felt to thank heaven we had been piously educated, for we are confident nothing else could have saved expressions which good Christians would have censured us for using.

We make the following extracts, so far as relates to Kansas affairs:

"Of this last agitation, one lamentable feature was, that it was carried on at the immediate expense of the peace and happiness of the people of the Territory of Kansas. That was made the battle-field, not so much of opposing factions or interests within itself, as of the conflicting passions of the Revolutionary period in Kansas, and its origin in projects of intervention, deliberately arranged by certain members of that Congress, which enacted the law for the organization of the Territory. And when propagandist colonization of Kansas had thus been undertaken in one section of the Union, for the systematic promotion of its peculiar views of policy, there ensued, as a matter of course, a counteraction with opposite views, in other sections of the Union."

"In consequence of these and other incidents, many acts of disorder it is undeniable, have been perpetrated in Kansas, to the occasional interruption of regular government. Aggressive and most reprehensible incursions into the Territory were undertaken, both in the North and the South, and entered on its northern border by the way of Iowa, as well as on the eastern by way of Missouri; and there has existed within it a state of insurrection against the constituted authorities, not without countenance from inconsiderate persons in each of the great sections of the Union. But the difficulties of that Territory have been extravagantly exaggerated for purposes of political agitation elsewhere. The number and gravity of the acts of violence have been magnified partly by statements entirely untrue, and partly by reiterated accounts of the same rumor or facts. That the Territory has been seemingly filled with extreme violence, when the whole amount of such acts has not been greater than what occasionally passes before us in single cities, to the regret of all good citizens, but without being regarded as of general or permanent political consequence."

"Imputed irregularities in the elections had in Kansas, like occasional irregularities of the same description in the States, were beyond the sphere of action of the Executive. Of incidents of actual violence, or of organized obstruction of law, pertinaciously renewed from time to time, have been met as they occurred, by such means as were available and as the circumstances required; and nothing of this character now remains to affect the general peace of the Union. The attempt of a part of the inhabitants of the Territory to erect a revolutionary government, though sedulously encouraged and supplied with pecuniary aid from active agents of disorder in some of the States, has completely failed. Bodies of armed men, foreign to the Territory, have been prevented from entering or compelling to leave it. Preliminary bands, engaged in acts of rapine, under cover of the existing political disturbances, have been arrested or dispersed. And every well disposed person is now enabled once more to devote himself in peace to the pursuits of prosperous industry, for the prosecution of which he undertook to participate in the settlement of the Territory."

"It affords me unmingled satisfaction thus to announce the peaceful condition of things in Kansas, especially considering the means to which it was necessary to have recourse for the attainment of the end, namely, the employment of a part of the military force of the United States. The withdrawal of that force from its proper duty of defending the country against foreign foes or the savages of the frontier, to employ it for the suppression of domestic insurrection, is when the exigency occurs, a matter of the most earnest solicitude. On this occasion of imperative necessity, it has been done with the best results, and my satisfaction in the attainment of such results by such means is greatly enhanced by the consideration, that, through the wisdom and energy of the present Executive of Kansas, and the prudence, firmness and vigilance of the military officers on duty there, tranquility has been restored without one drop of blood having been shed in its accomplishment by the forces of the United States."

"The restoration of comparative tranquility in that Territory furnishing the means of observing calmly, and appreciating at their just value, the events which have occurred there, and the discussions of which the government of the Territory has been the subject."

"We perceive that controversy concerning its future domestic institutions was inevitable; that no human prudence, no form of legislation, no wisdom on the part of Congress, could have prevented this."

"It is idle to suppose, that the particular provisions of their organic law were the cause of agitation. Those provisions were but the occasion, or the pretext of an agitation, which was inherent in the nature of things.—Congress legislated upon the subject in such terms as were most consonant with the principle of popular sovereignty which underlies our government. It could not have legislated otherwise without doing violence to another great principle of our institutions, the inalienable right of equality of the several States."

"We perceive, also, that sectional interests and party passions, have been the great impediment to the salutary operation of the organic principles adopted, and the chief cause of the successive disturbances in Kansas. The assumption that, because in the organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, Congress abstained from imposing restraints upon them, so that certain other Territories had been subject, therefore disorders occurred in the latter Territory, is emphatically contradicted by the fact that none have occurred in the former. Those disorders were not the consequence, in Kansas, of the freedom of self-government conceded to that Territory by Congress, but of unjust interference on the part of persons not inhabitants of the Territory. Such interference, wherever it has existed, by acts of insurrectionary character, or of obstruction to processes of law, has been repelled or suppressed, by all the means which the Constitution and the laws place in the hands of the Executive."

"In those parts of the United States by reason of the inflamed state of the public mind, false rumors and misrepresentations have the greatest currency, it has been assumed that it was the duty of the Executive not only to suppress insurrectionary movements in Kansas, but also to see to the regularity of local elections. It needs little argument to show that the President has no such power. All government in the United States rests substantially upon popular elections. The freedom of elections is liable to be impaired by the intrusion of unlawful votes, or the exclusion of lawful ones, by improper influences, by violence or by fraud. But the people of the United States are themselves the all-sufficient guardians of their own rights, to suppose that they will not remedy, in due season, any such incidents, of free freedom, is to suppose them to have ceased to be capable of self-government. The President of the United States has no power to interfere in elections, to see to their freedom, to canvass their votes, or to pass on their legality in the Territories more than in the States. If he has such power the government might be a monarchy in form, but it would be a democracy in fact; and if he had undertaken to exercise it in the case of Kansas, he would have been justly subject to the charge of usurpation, and of violation of the dearest rights of the people of the United States."

"Unwise laws, equally with irregularities at elections, are, in periods of great excitement, the occasional incidents of even the freest and best political institutions. But all experience demonstrates that in a country like ours, where the right of self-construction exists in its complete form, the attempt to remedy unwise legislation by resort to violence, is totally out of place; inasmuch as existing legal institutions afford more prompt and efficacious means for the redress of wrong."

"I confidently trust that now, when the peaceful condition of Kansas affords opportunity for calm reflection and wise legislation, either the legislative assembly of the Territory, or Congress, will see that no act shall remain on its statute-book violative of the provisions of the Constitution, or subversive of the great objects for which that was ordained and established, and will take all other necessary steps to assure to its inhabitants the enjoyment, without obstruction or abridgment, of all the constitutional rights, privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, as contemplated by the organic law of the Territory."

What is Indiana Doing?

LAWRENCE, Dec. 15, 1856.
G. W. BROWN—Dear Sir:—Having been frequently asked by emigrants from Indiana, if that State was doing anything for the relief of Kansas, accompanied by the request, "If you learn of their doing anything, we wish you would let us know, as we feel grieved to participate in the benevolence of other States while our own is doing nothing." For the information and comfort of all, I would say, that I had an interview, last week, with Mr. Updegraff, the Agent of the Indiana Kansas Fund. He informed me that his visit to this Territory was to ascertain the condition of the people and their necessities, in order to give a proper direction to the funds and assistance of his State; but being dissatisfied with the proceedings, at Topeka, of the Agent of the Central Disbursing Committee, whom he found selling the provisions and clothing, instead of distributing them as the necessities, he had concluded to have nothing to do with the Central Committee, but return immediately to Indiana, and send out their funds by some reliable agent, who would distribute them and attend to the wants of the necessities citizens of Indiana in Kansas, without money and without price, or even thinking anything too good for them.

In a few days, then, we may look for a large supply from Indiana, to help us through the hard winter. Mr. Updegraff will use his influence to obtain funds to enable Free State men to pre-empt the claims they have laboring so hard and suffered so much for. I have no doubt that before spring, there will be an office opened in Lawrence, under the direction of suitable officers, furnished with sufficient funds, to loan on good security, and at reasonable interest, to enable all Free State men to pay for their claims. This ought, certainly, to be done as soon as possible, as without such assistance, many will be unable to retain the homes for which they have paid so dearly. Yours Truly,

THOS. J. ADDIS.

Kansas University.

The people of Kansas Territory are requested to meet in Lawrence, on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to take action in regard to a University, to select a location, and appoint Trustees for the same. Members of all parties, and from all sections of the Territory, who feel an interest in education, are invited to be present. MANY CITIZENS.

The Effects of War.

One of the worst fruits of the tumult and conflict through which we have lately passed, is seen in the apparent recklessness and disregard of human life, that marks the conduct of too many of our citizens. They have lived here in Kansas, where every man's hand has been turned against his neighbor; where the farmer and the laborer at their toil, have been compelled to carry the revolver by their side and the rifle near at hand, and in the varied adventures and engagements in which they have been obliged to enter, there has grown up with it physical courage and power of endurance, which all must admire; a species of contempt and low estimate of the value of life that is greatly to be deplored. Nothing is more common than to hear a man, who may have some small master of personal animosity or difficulty with another, threaten to shoot him the first opportunity. The young and reckless are seen in the peaceful streets of Lawrence, or other places, displaying their deadly weapons, with apparent bragadoio, seemingly seeking opportunities of using them.

This spirit and the feeling that it engenders, should be frowned down by every citizen who has any regard for the future interests of Kansas, and any desire to create and maintain here a cultivated society and a high moral tone. If we wish to prevent here, the existence of a similar state of affairs, to that which has been the bane of California during the few years that have elapsed since the gold discoveries, and which required nothing less than a revolution to overthrow; it becomes our duty to take this matter into serious consideration, and to urge upon our people the adoption of a milder mode of adjusting their trivial disputes, than appealing, or talking of an appeal, to the rifle and revolver.

To us there is something sacred in life, for the spark of immortality, which is found in every form of humanity, however faintly it may glimmer, still binds that being to the God-head, and gives him a title to fraternal feeling. Nothing but the stern necessity of self defense or the more binding duty of resisting oppression, would tempt us to threaten or assail in any way, the life of the most degraded human being that ever walked the earth. We have too earnest a faith in progress, in the final triumph of the right, of the work for humanity to do, and of the vast powers for development, that the race has within itself, to wish to take away that which gives to man his power of usefulness. This disregard of human life, is characteristic more especially of the Border Ruffians and the slave oligarchy, and we are sure no Free-State man, will cultivate that which places him in the same category with those classes.

Mr. Samuel Reece, in the employ of Mr. C. Stearns, at his new store on Massachusetts street, met with a severe accident, on Saturday last, the 13th inst. While engaged in lowering a barrel of molasses down the basement steps, Mr. R.'s feet slipped, and the barrel fell its whole weight on his knee, inflicting severe contusions and bruises. Fortunately, no bones were broken, and Mr. Reece is now doing well; though he will be confined to the house several days.

Be More Careful.

A letter from Andover, Mass., of date Dec. 1st, was without signature, and did not contain any money, as it purported to do. The letter evidently had not been opened. It was no doubt a mistake of the writer, which will be corrected, remembering to add his signature next time. We have received several letters, of late, in which the money represented was evidently not enclosed. Correspondents will be more careful in future.

Serious Accident.

LYMAN ALLEN, Esq., fell with a staggering fall on his building, on the corner of Massachusetts and Pinkney streets, on Wednesday last, a distance of twelve or fifteen feet. He was severely injured; both bones of his left leg were broken just below the knee. Dr. Paxton set the fracture, which proved to be a simple one, and which will not detain him from his business but a few weeks.

Merged.

The Kansas State Journal, a few numbers of which were printed at Topeka, was merged into the Tribune last summer. The Tribune was suspended through the summer, but will probably be published regularly hereafter. Those who subscribed for the former paper, we suppose, will receive the latter paper in place of it.

Persons having occasion to use drafts on the East for small amounts, ranging from five to fifty dollars, can be accommodated with them by applying at the Herald of Freedom Office.

Our present edition ranges between three and four thousand. We shall reach five thousand by the second week in January, at the present rate of increase.

The ice being cleared away across the river, the ferry is again in operation.

Communications.

Letter from London.

LONDON, ENGLAND, Nov. 24th, '56.

G. W. BROWN, Esq.—DEAR SIR:—

Having just received, by the last American mail, a copy of the first number of your re-issue of the Kansas Herald of Freedom, from a friend in your far-off and distant land, I cannot refrain from taking up my pen, and addressing you a few words of sympathy and cheer, such as must come welling up in the heart of every sincere lover of human freedom, and admirer of those who bravely bear the brunt of that battle which everywhere is waged against wrong.

I have had the pleasure of visiting your lovely land, of feasting my eyes upon its blooming prairies, when blushing with the early spring, and decked in the fairest garments that ever came from the hands of the Creator. I have seen it smile with verdure, and have felt its warm winds come to my delighted senses, laden with the fragrant sweetness of the wild flowers that everywhere made the plains lovely beyond description.

"Here," thought I then, "is the fairest home I have yet seen for the waiting industry of the world, and here will the toiling millions of the old world come, and find rest and competence."

I had seen the sunny lands of the South, from the woods of Kentucky to the orange groves of Florida; I had seen everywhere the blight and mildew which the slave institution has cast upon its whole extent, and when for the first time I looked upon the beautiful and far-reaching prairie-see, that everywhere lay around me, when I first stood upon the soil of Kansas, I breathed a fervent prayer that it might be saved from the dark shadow that already was creeping over it. I saw something, too, of the wild outrages of the Border Ruffians, having visited Lawrence soon after the memorable destruction of your hotel and printing press. My blood boiled within me, and I longed, when I saw those black ruins, and viewed the scattered remains of the printing offices, to take up my abode in Kansas, and with arms and the gallant settlers, in the resistance I saw, in their kindling eyes and working countenances, that they, ere long, would make against the foul crimes that run riot in their midst.

This, however, was denied me, but I have watched, since my return to "Fatherland," with the most intense interest, everything relating to your position. For a time, I doubted the success of the Free State cause; but the arrival of your glorious sheet, has revived my hope, and strengthened my conviction that you would finally triumph. I congratulate you, oh! so heartily, on your release from the unjust and irksome confinement that you have endured the past summer, and your assumption, again, of the important post the times have called upon you to assume. I am gratified to find that your sheet will not be likely to fail for want of support, and that its welcome visits will be long up the thread of Kansas news, and trace its progress.

The keenest interest is felt here, by all classes, in the result of the contest, now waging between the progressive and retrogressive elements, that, unfortunately for the benefit of humanity, are bound together in the American republic; and many are the ardent prayers for your success, that have gone up from the hearts of those who are struggling for the enfranchisement of the masses in the old world. How keenly have the well-wishers of republicanism and the strugglers against liberty, on this continent, felt the icy influence and chill, that the existence of slavery, within the United States, has cast upon the attempts to overthrow despotism, and crush out tyranny, that have occurred so frequently among the time-worn and crumbling governments of Europe. How frequently come the sneers, regarding slavery, to the lips of the oligarchist, when your republic is pointed out as the most successful instance of self-government; and the vilest despot, who sits on the bloodstained throne that disgraces the world to-day, feels encouraged by the accounts of the outrages of the slave power in Kansas, and knows that his worst acts, and foulest crimes, will find apologists and parallels in the boasted land of freedom, across the Atlantic.

Thank God, there is, in the great mass of the American people, a deeper and broader love of Liberty and Progress, than these shallow theorists give them credit for, and they will yet redeem their country from the dark cloud of wrongs that now broods over it. Go on in your glorious struggle! The eyes of the world are gazing upon you, and the sympathies of the down-trodden and oppressed everywhere are winging their flight across the dim mist of ocean and land, to you in your prairie home. God speed you! and may your triumph soon come. The people of England are with you, and never have their sympathies been so fully aroused, and their attention been so much excited, as in the issue of your present strife. There is a much more general and intelligent enquiry into American affairs, than ever before, and the result will be the knitting together, in stronger ties, of both nations.

At some future day, I hope to take up my pen, and give you an account, from time to time, of affairs in the Old World, so that my Kansas friends may see how we are struggling in the same path with them. Mighty events are about to occur here, and convulsions and revolutions more fierce than any that have gone before, will soon break forth. May the right triumph.

Yours, for Human Freedom, all the world over.

AN ENGLISH REPUBLICAN.

NOTES.

The first Quarterly Meeting for Lawrence charge, for the present conference year, will be held at the dwelling house of Mr. Perdan, in Franklin, on next Saturday and Sabbath. Preaching on Saturday at 1 o'clock, by the P. E. C. H. LOVEJOY.

Lawrence, Dec. 14, 1856.

Rev. C. H. LOVEJOY will preach at the house of the Widow Sanders, across the creek, next Sabbath eve, at 6 o'clock.

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Letter from W. F. M. ARMY to Gov. Geary.

LAWRENCE, K.T., Dec. 8th, '56.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN W. GEARY, GOV. OF KANSAS T.

Feeling, in common with many others in the States, a deep interest and solicitude for the future welfare of the Territory of which you are the honored Governor, and being favored with a position as a member and officer of the National Kansas Committee, which brings me in contact with the suffering settlers of this beautiful country. Whilst seeking out those who require food and clothing to sustain them during the present winter, so that they may be supplied from the liberal contributions of those whom I represent, my attention has been called, at various points, to the subject of Education, and the necessity for efficient provision, immediately, for the establishment of a good system of Education in the Territory.

As I anticipate becoming a citizen of Kansas, and have had, in the past, considerable experience in Virginia, Illinois, and other States—being at present a member of the State Board of Education of Illinois—I take the liberty of calling your attention to the educational wants of the people who are now, or may hereafter become, settlers of this Territory, and to solicit from you such suggestions as you may think proper to make, and to ask you for such aid as you may have in your power as the Executive of Kansas, so as to begin to lay the foundation for a system of instruction adapted to the country, and which will bring forth and develop its resources in every department, to prepare the way and furnish the means for the establishment of institutions of learning, in which all classes can receive instruction with reference to the avocations in which they intend to engage.

There is no argument required to demonstrate the advantage of a good system of popular education. All religious and political parties take but one view in respect to this. The advancing civilization of our great Republic is directly attributable to the broad and liberal views taken universally of the importance of common schools. Our people are generally what they are, in consequence of the moral, intellectual and physical blessings to their age, or wicked, debased and destructive to the general welfare. "Hence every State should have the very best educational system which an intelligent government can provide;" and that system should be adapted to the development of the country and its people, agriculturally, mechanically, and with reference to every other department and avocation in life.

There is no denying the fact—that it is folly to establish and furnish means to maintain teachers for common schools, without simultaneously establishing institutions, one department of which should be a "Normal School"—a school in which Teachers are taught the art of communicating knowledge.

It is a self-evident proposition that "the teacher must exist before the school can be taught," and that therefore the teacher is not only the foundation, but also the only motive power of the whole system. Whoever would be engaged at the foundation of any system of public instruction, must begin by providing the means for furnishing the requisite supply of competent teachers. And without these it is equally self-evident that any system of common school instruction, however wise in its laws and details, however ample in its expenditures, prolonged in its sessions, or free and accessible, both to rich and poor, will prove only an onerous and useless tax to the one, and a waste of time, if not a positive nuisance to the other. This great fact has been admitted and acted upon not only by all educators, but also by the Legislatures of several States.

You are aware, Sir, that there is no country in this Union which possesses greater agricultural facilities than the Territory of which you are now the Executive officer. The development of the country, the mechanical and manufacturing resources of this great country, I am assured you will agree with me, should receive attention in the adoption of any system of instruction for the people under your government.

One of our greatest statesmen has said:—"No man is so high as to be independent of the success of this great interest; no man can so easily be affected by its prosperity or decline. Agriculture feeds us; it is a great degree it clothes us; without it we could not have manufactures, and we should not have commerce. That all stand together like pillars in a cluster, the largest in the center, and that largest is agriculture. We live in a country of small farms and freemen, and we are all in it, in which men cultivate with their own hands their own fee-simple acres, drawing not only their subsistence, but also their spirit of independence and self-reliance from the ground they plow. They are at once its owners, its cultivators, and its defenders. The cultivation of the earth is the most important labor of man; it is the source of his food, and without it he cannot live. It is the basis of all civilization, and it is the basis of all progress in manufactures, and with little commerce with his distant neighbors; but without cultivation of the earth, he is, in all countries, a savage. Until he gives up the chase, and fixes himself to some place, and seeks a living from the earth, he is a roaming barbarian. When tillage begins, order follows. The farmer, therefore, are the founders of human civilization."

Hence the necessity of institutions of learning, in which there is established an agricultural, as also, a mechanical department, in which shall be taught the sciences which underlie agriculture and mechanism. And as we are fully satisfied, that the physical vigor and health of the youth must be kept up and increased by agricultural, horticultural and mechanical pursuits, thereby furnishing the students with practical knowledge with regard to the adaptation of soils to grains and other products; also, the knowledge of the elements necessary to change the character of the soil, so as to adapt it to any given product. But these exercises should not be pursued so far as to become a toil or drudgery, but only to corroborate the constitution and preserve good health, and thus cultivate the physical, and at the same time attend to the moral and mental faculties.

We believe that it is necessary for the full development of such a system of education as I have briefly indicated, three funds should be established:—1st.—A UNIVERSITY FUND. 2d.—A COMMON SCHOOL FUND. 3d.—A SEMINARY FUND.

With regard to the University, we have already stated our convictions of the necessity of its establishment, and shown the necessity of an institution of that character. An institution composed of schools, the first a Normal School, to qualify teachers for Common Schools. Second, an Agricultural and Horticultural School, to thoroughly educate, in their own profession, farmers, horticulturists, and those who are in any way connected with the cultivation of the soil, or the raising of cattle and other stock. Third, a Mechanical School, in which should be taught all the sciences necessary for mechanics and manufacturers.

Then all other schools for law, medicine, etc., thus having a perfect University, as the name indicates, established in some central portion of the Territory, and as far as practicable, to be the medium of communication of knowledge from the Smithsonian Institute at Washington city.

The Seminary Fund we propose to be used in the establishment of four seminaries, similar to the University, to be located at or near the center of four equal divisions of the Territory. For the permanent establishment of the University, and the creation of that fund, we propose now to ask Congress for an appropriation of 250,000 acres of land, and 100,000 acres for each of the four seminaries, to be selected by the lands come into market, by Commissioners appointed by the Executive Government, and to be held in reserve for this special purpose, till the Territory becomes a State, then, by the Legislature of the State, to be placed in the hands of Trustees, to be disposed of under the direction of the State Government.

These appropriations, with what has already been provided for common schools, will give the means for a full and perfect system of instruction adequate to the wants of the people in all professions and departments of life, and will result in a favorable manner for the development of the resources of the country.

It would further this important enterprise, if you would furnish to me your views upon this great subject at your earliest convenience.

With a high appreciation of your services in Kansas, I subscribe myself, Sir, your obedient servant.

Respectfully YOURS, W. F. M. ARMY.

The Spirit of our Citizens.

LAWRENCE, Dec. 16, 1856.

MR. EDITOR:—For some time, I have contemplated furnishing your valuable paper with a short article, entitled, "What I suppose is the best determination of the Free State settlers of Kansas—in order that our Eastern friends may be fully aware that the spirit of 'resistance to tyrants' still breathes on Kansas soil, in spite of the chilling failure of the North to respond to our agonizing cries for aid, against the inroads of the Border Ruffians."

But your recent article, entitled "The Next Move," has relieved me from the necessity of so doing. With the spirit and tone of that article I was much pleased, conveying as it does, an assurance to the Northern people, that we want no compromise with slavery, for the sake of saving us. If I understand the sentiments of the people with whom I daily associate in the way of business, it is this: Congress decided that the will of the majority of the people of this Territory, should be decisive in reference to the existence of slavery here. The Northern people, after making many free ways at it, finally consented that it should be so; and with that elasticity of purpose forever characterizing the truly noble, although defeated in Congress, they determined to arouse themselves to the utmost, and see if they could not defeat the slaveholder by carrying out the provisions of his own bill. Accordingly, from puritan old New England—from sober and staid Pennsylvania—from liberant and restive Ohio—and even from hunkerish and Democratic Indiana and Illinois, the friends of freedom rushed to Kansas, with the inspiring idea of saving it from slavery's accursed touch.

We outnumbered and outvoted the myriads of the slave power; when they, true to the fiendish character of the institution they madly seek to protect, having been defeated in fair and open warfare, resorted to the mean and ignominious measure of importing voters from Missouri—thus endeavoring to accomplish by foul means, what they had signally failed in doing, by fair and honorable measures.

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MR. EDITOR:—For some time, I have contemplated furnishing your valuable paper with a short article, entitled, "What I suppose is the best determination of the Free State settlers of Kansas—in order that our Eastern friends may be fully aware that the spirit of 'resistance to tyrants' still breathes on Kansas soil, in spite of the chilling failure of the North to respond to our agonizing cries for aid, against the inroads of the Border Ruffians."

But your recent article, entitled "The Next Move," has relieved me from the necessity of so doing. With the spirit and tone of that article I was much pleased, conveying as it does, an assurance to the Northern people, that we want no compromise with slavery, for the sake of saving us. If I understand the sentiments of the people with whom I daily associate in the way of business, it is this: Congress decided that the will of the majority of the people of this Territory, should be decisive in reference to the existence of slavery here. The Northern people, after making many free ways at it, finally consented that it should be so; and with that elasticity of purpose forever characterizing the truly noble, although defeated in Congress, they determined to arouse themselves to the utmost, and see if they could not defeat the slaveholder by carrying out the provisions of his own bill. Accordingly, from puritan old New England—from sober and staid Pennsylvania—from liberant and restive Ohio—and even from hunkerish and Democratic Indiana and Illinois, the friends of freedom rushed to Kansas, with the inspiring idea of saving it from slavery's accursed touch.

We outnumbered and outvoted the myriads of the slave power; when they, true to the fiendish character of the institution they madly seek to protect, having been defeated in fair and open warfare, resorted to the mean and ignominious measure of importing voters from Missouri—thus endeavoring to accomplish by foul means, what they had signally failed in doing, by fair and honorable measures.

Then, because we were not mean enough to submit to their illegal rally, they poured in upon us countless hordes of what a contemporary aptly terms "locomotive whiskey barrels," who, under the influence of that maddening element, burned our towns, stole our property and killed our citizens.

Now, what we all say, is this: Slavery shall never exist here legally, even if Congress admits us as a slave State. The people were to decide as to whether slavery should exist, or not. They have decided that it shall not exist. This decision must be carried out, no matter what Congress says upon the subject.

The North will sustain us in this position. If they do not, we will maintain it alone, or, like the famous Thermopylae band, die in the attempt. Yea, more! if the North joins with the South, in attempting to enslave Kansas, let us stand in the gap, and say we will not be enslaved—not even if twenty millions are brought to bear against us. No; for if we die rather than be slaves, we shall do more for humanity than by a hundred lives of abject submission to the slave power. But my sheet is full, and I will desist. Yours, for Freedom,

C. STEARNS.

Land Office.

Lawrence Herald learns that the Land Office at Leocompton will open immediately after the close of the Land Sales at Fort Leavenworth, for the transaction of business in reference to pre-emption claims. About the first and second week in January we may conclude the Land Office will be opened.

3,000 POUNDS OF BACON, PORK, &c., for sale, wholesale or retail, at the lowest price, at A. A. FAY'S Provision Store, Lawrence, March 1st, '56—2m.

MEMOIRS OF REV. E. P. LOVEJOY, who was slain at Alton, and copies of the "Alton Trials" for sale at the office of the HERALD OF FREEDOM.

Prices Current.

LAWRENCE, Dec. 20, 1856.

Wheat—Superior, @ 50¢	per bush.
Wheat—No. 2, @ 45¢	per bush.
Wheat—No. 3, @ 40¢	per bush.
Wheat—No. 4, @ 35¢	per bush.
Wheat—No. 5, @ 30¢	per bush.
Wheat—No. 6, @ 25¢	per bush.
Wheat—No. 7, @ 20¢	per bush.
Wheat—No. 8, @ 15¢	per bush.
Wheat—No. 9, @ 10¢	per bush.
Wheat—No. 10, @ 5¢	per bush.
Wheat—No. 11, @ 0¢	per bush.
Wheat—No. 12, @ 0¢	per bush.
Wheat—No. 13, @ 0¢	per bush.
Wheat—No. 14, @ 0¢	per bush.
Wheat—No. 15, @ 0¢	per bush.
Wheat—No. 16, @ 0¢	per bush.
Wheat—No. 17, @ 0¢	per bush.
Wheat—No. 18, @ 0¢	per bush.
Wheat—No. 19, @ 0¢	per bush.
Wheat—No. 20, @ 0¢	per bush.
Wheat—No. 21, @ 0¢	per bush.
Wheat—No. 22, @ 0¢	per bush.
Wheat—No. 23, @ 0¢	per bush.
Wheat—No. 24, @ 0¢	per bush.
Wheat—No. 25, @ 0¢	per bush.
Wheat—No. 26, @ 0¢	per bush.
Wheat—No. 27, @ 0¢	per bush.
Wheat—No. 28, @ 0¢	per bush.
Wheat—No. 29, @ 0¢	per bush.
Wheat—No. 30, @ 0¢	per bush.

Please Take Particular Notice.

THE undersigned, for the purpose of a thorough investigation into the disbursements of the funds of the National Committee, and of the disposition and distribution of effects and property of the same, would respectfully solicit communications from all parties having any knowledge of these matters. Individuals, who have, in any way, either public or private sale, purchased any property from the agents of said Committee, would confer a special favor by sending an account of the same immediately. THADDEUS HYATT, W. F. M. ARMY, Gen'l Agt Nat. Com.

Special Notice.

All persons having information of money, or other property, being forwarded to them from the East, through the National Committee, are requested to furnish the same to their Agent, W. F. M. ARMY, Esq., at the Central Committee rooms, Lawrence, and he will investigate such cases, and make good all losses, as far as practical.

Particular Notice.

ALL persons who have claims against the National Kansas Committee are requested to present them to the undersigned, immediately. W. F. M. ARMY, Gen'l Agt Nat. Kansas Committee.

MARRIED.

Dec. 7, in Lawrence, by C. H. Lovejoy, Mr. MICHAEL SULLIVAN to Miss SARAH ANN SMITH, all of Lawrence.

DIED.

In Topeka, on the 6th inst., MARY S. WILSON, wife of S. P. and N. A. WILSON, aged eight months and three days.

In Topeka, on the 31st inst. of typhoid fever, Miss SARAH JANE ARMSTRONG, aged 30 years. Formerly of Rushford, N. Y.

New Advertisements.

H. I. & F. G. Adams, ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Land Agents, Leavenworth City, Kansas, will buy and sell real estate, lease lands and warrants, invest money in Kansas lands, &c., &c. All business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention. Leavenworth City, Dec. 20, '56—1y

A. C. LECHE, GENERAL LAND AGENCY. Having opened a General Agency Office, will attend to all business entrusted to my care. Buying and selling lands and land warrants—land warrants located at reasonable rates—will negotiate the loan of money. Money loaned—taxes paid. Particular care in making investments for those wishing to settle in Kansas. Leavenworth City, Dec. 20, '56.

John Hutchinson, LAWYER AND LAND AGENT, Office No. 36 Massachusetts street, Lawrence. Dec. 20, 1856. 1y

Girl Wanted. WANTED to hire a girl to cook and one to wash. Inquire of Jas. Becker, at Leocompton. Nov. 22, 1856. 3c

KANSAS EMIGRANTS. SIMMONS & LEADBEATER. Forwarding and Commission Merchants and Kansas Freight Agents. No. 16 South Main St., St. Louis, Mo. Full information given to all as to routes, points, &c., free of charge. Refer to S. O. POMEROY, C. ROBINSON, H. REEDER, G. W. BROWN, D. C. COYNE, K. COYNE, National Kansas Committee, and our friends, the Free State men of Kansas. Mark packages—Care of SIMMONS & LEADBEATER, St. Louis, Mo. General ticket agents for Missouri River steamboats. 2-15

N. McCracken, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Grocer and Iron Dealer, Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Leavenworth City, K. T. Nov. 22, 1856.

J. G. Blunt, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, recently from Ohio, has located on Potawatamie Creek, Kansas Territory, where he purposes practicing his profession. Dec. 5, 1856.

I. Hall & Co., (Successors to Reid & Co.), WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, Salt, and all kinds of Wines and Liquors. Corner of Second and Cherokee streets, Leavenworth, K. T. Dec. 5, '56.

I. Hall & Co., RECEIVING, Forwarding and Commission Merchants. Corner Second and Cherokee streets, Leavenworth, K. T. Dec. 5, '56.

3,000 POUNDS OF BACON, PORK, &c., for sale, wholesale or retail, at the lowest price, at A. A. FAY'S Provision Store, Lawrence, March 1st, '56—2m.

MEMOIRS OF REV. E. P. LOVEJOY, who was slain at Alton, and copies of the "Alton Trials" for sale at the office of the HERALD OF FREEDOM.

Acknowledgment

Of Receipts for subscriptions to the Herald of Freedom, from Dec. 11, to Dec. 13, 1856.

Brought from 4th inst.,	\$165 50
W. H. Armstrong, Hudson, Mich.,	9 00
H. Welch,	2 00
W. T. Stokew,	2 00
W. H. Stokew,	2 00
H. L. H. Stokew,	2 00
Rev. L. S. Hobart,	2 00
G. Levi,	1

Original Poetry.

Don't go back!
Respectfully and earnestly addressed to the
Free State citizens of Kansas, by their
friend, L. H.

Don't go back! my Yankee boys;
What are you afraid of?
This is just the time to show
The thorough stuff you're made of.
Though the sky looks ugly, South,
Though the clouds are gray—
If the Northern vanguard point right,
'Twill be a battle for the weather.
Don't go back for Freedom's sake;
Kansas is worth saving.
Don't go back! if you are men,
And the name's worth having.

Don't go back! though thunder growl—
Never stop, nor heed 'em!
You can't beat a passing wind,
For the sake of Freedom's friend.
Don't go back! remain yourselves
What it was you came for.
And for honor bright, avoid
All you might have shame for.
Don't go back for Freedom's sake;
Kansas is worth saving.
Don't go back! if you are men,
And the name's worth having.
Boston, Dec. 1, 1856.

BY J. E. COOK.

From the bleak New England hills,
From the forest, dark and dim,
From the side of morn'g'gill,
Came the hardy and the bold—
They came here to seek a home,
On the prairie's boundless plain.
Here, to Kansas, they have come,
Found a home, and will remain.

Rest here, though clouds may lower,
O'er Freedom's glowing sky,
Fear not the tyrant's power,
Nor the British flag on high.
If the storm should ever roll,
Battles' lightning round them glow,
Still, with firm, undaunted soul,
They will meet the coming blow.
Meet it, as the sons of men,
Who, in by-gone days of yore,
Stood where Bunker's awful fire,
Strewed the field with crimson gore.
Gave, who died that Freedom's light,
Shine might glow with undim'd ray,
Freedom, peace, and truth and right,
Hallows thence, where now they lay.
This our home, and Kansas ours,
Free from slavery's stain shall be.
Here the tyrant's chafing rod,
Bows no neck, and never kneels.
This our home, and we will never
Leave a land we so much love,
Till life's tale shall sever,
And we seek a home above.
Here, on Kansas' wide-spread plains,
We shall dwell, through wind and rain,
Keep it pure from slavery's stain,
Till life's fountain cease to flow.
Leave it never! never, more,
While the blue sky bends above,
Woods and plains and valleys o'er,
Are our home—the home we love.
Lawrence, Dec. 17, '56.

The Herald of Freedom.

Lawrence, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856.

Reply to a Querist.

In reply to a correspondent at Cedarville, Ohio, we would state that we have no further apprehensions of violence from the Border Ruffians. On the contrary, we have full confidence in the disposition and ability of the incoming administration, to preserve quiet in Kansas. Frank Pierce's dynasty will close on the 4th of March next, and a joyful day it will be to the people of this Territory. They feel to reverse the saying of Hamlet, and choose to—

—fly to other hills they know not of.

The Missouri was but little disturbed by river pirates after Gov. GRAY appeared among us. On the contrary, through his influence with the Governor of that State, travellers were but little, if any, annoyed, by coming up the river. We feel equally sanguine that there will be no disturbance in the spring and therefore recommend all persons to prepare for coming up the Missouri.

The best and cheapest building material in Kansas, in our opinion, is stone. Masons are charging us, in Lawrence, sixteen cents a cubic foot for furnishing material, and putting it into a wall.

In measuring up the work, they throw out half the openings. Seasoned pine boards, matched and grooved for floors, cost from \$70 to \$80 a thousand feet here in Lawrence. By buying it in Alton, Ill., and shipping here under favorable circumstances, it will cost only about \$65 a thousand. Shingles are worth \$6 a thousand. Sash, nine to twelve cents a light. Panel doors are worth from \$3.50 to \$5 a piece. Rough lumber for building may be counted at \$30 a thousand. Plastering, including material and lathing, is worth from forty to fifty cents a yard.

Lots in Lawrence are rising very fast in value. Some very good lots on the business part of Massachusetts street, have been sold during the past week at \$700. A quarter of a corner lot, which we sold a year and a half ago for \$250 was sold last week for \$550. Out lots are ranging from \$300 to \$400, and the central part of the town is reaching its increase in value.

While this information will answer our querist, we trust it will be satisfactory to others desiring information, &c., about Kansas.

Rich.

The Colleges, which we acknowledge as having received from Friend STRAINS, last week, proved to be a lot he had sent to a neighbor on the other side of our office, to fill an order; but the porter, supposing Mr. S. was yet looking after the interest of the printer, innocently left it at our door. Mrs. KILLAM found her dinner table short of her intended variety that day, but ours embraced an item not mentioned in the bills.

Pottawatomie Colony.

The first meeting of the members of the Pottawatomie Colony was held in the school room at Lawrence, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 10th. W. F. M. ARMY was requested to preside, and S. P. HAND was elected secretary. Mr. ARMY stated the object of the meeting, and gave some wholesome advice, which was appreciated, and warmly responded to by all present. In concluding his remarks, he recommended, in consideration of the project, the strict necessity of the observance of the rules in the Society, which is so necessary to its prosperity, and closed by proposing the following agreement, which was cheerfully signed by all the members:

We, the undersigned, being desirous of locating ourselves upon claims, and establishing a settlement with a view of engaging in the peaceful pursuits of life, and as we do not approve of the life which many of us have, by the circumstances of the country been compelled for some months to lead, we hereby pledge ourselves to each other to aid and assist one another in all matters pertaining to social society, and endeavor to live in peace with all men whilst engaged in the improvement of our claims, when selected. We further agree, to regard strictly the rights and property of each other, and to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors, except as a medicine, when prescribed by a physician; and also to discontinue its sale or use in the town located by us.

We further agree, that any violation of the above shall subject us to a forfeiture of our interest in said town, and that a vote of the majority of the undersigned shall divide in such case of forfeiture.

We hereby choose as our Leader, and to direct and control all matters while we act in common, as Secretary, and as Provision Agent.

This agreement was signed by J. A. HARVEY, S. P. HAND, and all the male members of the colony. The whole number, men, women and children, is eighty-four.

The election of persons to fill the blanks in the agreement, resulted as follows: J. H. HARVEY, Leader; S. P. HAND, Secretary; and Cyrus T. FARLEY, Provision Agent.

The following resolutions were then passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the members of the Pottawatomie Colony are grateful to Messrs. ARMY and HYATT for their arrival in the Territory; also the kindness which they have manifested in our behalf, in giving aid and encouragement to us in locating our claims.

Resolved, That Thaddeus Hyatt, W. F. M. ARMY, J. A. HARVEY and S. P. HAND be a committee to adopt a plan by which the claims and lots selected by our Colony shall be equitably distributed.

Resolved, That when we reach our location on the Pottawatomie, we will build houses first for those having families.

Resolved, That Messrs. HARVEY, HAND and FARLEY be constituted a committee to prepare a code of laws to govern the Colony.

Concluding speeches of advice and good resolutions were made by Messrs. HARVEY, ARMY and others, when the meeting adjourned to Friday evening, to make arrangements for the journey next morning.

W. F. M. ARMY, Pres't., S. P. HAND, Sec'y.

According to adjournment, the Pottawatomie Colony met on Friday evening.

Mr. Hyatt addressed the Colony on the necessity of forming resolutions within themselves, to make the enterprise at which they have engaged, successful and abiding. He made many beneficial remarks, which were cordially responded to by the men.

Mr. Hyatt was requested to preside, after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That all personal differences occurring in the Pottawatomie Colony, shall be decided by arbitration.

Resolved, That the town which we will locate shall be called HYATT, and that we will call the county in which we shall settle, ARMY county; and will use our influence to have it called by that name when this Territory is organized as a State.

Resolved, That we will discountenance and discourage the evil practices of profane swearing and the desecration of the Lord's day, and as far as is in our power, endeavor to avoid everything that is considered immoral.

The latter resolution was made on the suggestion of Mr. Hutt, a member of the Colony, which produced much interesting discussion. Messrs. ARMY, Hyatt, Hinton, Hutt and others addressed the Colony, in favor of the resolution, and when submitted to the meeting, it was unanimously adopted.

The Colony adjourned to meet on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, to set out for their intended settlement on Pottawatomie creek. T. HYATT, Pres't., S. P. HAND, Sec'y.

Value of Kansas.

The climate of Kansas resembles that of Virginia, though less sultry. There is a breeze from the mountains even in the warmest days. Vegetation is early and abundant. The slaveholders and abolitionists are well aware, indeed, that whatever party predominates in Kansas will command, in the future, the resources of a wealthy and powerful community. There can be no doubt that Kansas, with its fertile soil and genial climate, and the strong political motives now opening to encourage settlement, will speedily fill with inhabitants coming from all parts of the Union. None need be disappointed in their expectations. The existence of slavery in the territory is well known. Those who would prefer a home where politics are undisturbed by any strong element of agitation, had better go into the more northern territory—Peris' States of the Great West.

Address and Reply.

The following address was received in Lawrence some time since, and read in a public meeting. A Committee was appointed to prepare an answer, which will be found in this connection:

To our suffering fellow citizens, male and female, in Kansas, we, the Ladies of Plymouth, Mass., send greeting:

Living as we do, upon soil made sacred by the sufferings and privations of our ancestors in the cause of Liberty, we cannot look with indifference or unsympathizing eyes upon you, who are now struggling, and enduring all manner of evil in the cause of Freedom.

Your cries for help have reached us, and our hearts respond to the call—Would to God we could render you more efficient service in resisting the tide of oppression that is endeavoring to overwhelm you!

But conscious that your sufferings are brought upon you by the noble stand you have taken to secure Free Institutions to yourselves, and the countless millions that shall follow you, we would encourage you to look to Him, who caneth the wrath of man to praise Him, for the ultimate success of your noble cause.

Believing in God, let no present evil make you doubt the final overthrow of your enemies, and the establishment of justice and peace in your dominion.

Standing as you do, in the front ranks of the army of Freedom, whose success shall secure the virgin soil of our beautiful and beloved Kansas from the foul embrace of slavery, we cannot refrain from extending to you a helping hand in the hour of need.

Be assured, we feel that every triumph of yours, is a victory gained for us also, for if you fail in establishing your Liberty, the next step will be an aggression upon ours.

Bound as we are by the tender ties of brotherhood, we are still more strongly bound by the tie of a common sacrifice in the blood of our State, shed on the floor of the Senate of this nation, by the same foul spirit of aggression that has murdered your citizens, laid waste your lands, and burned or desolated your dwellings.

We can therefore warmly sympathize with you in all your sufferings, and we assure ourselves that the tender interest we feel in your welfare, the tears we shed over your sorrows, and the heartfelt prayers we address to our common Father in your behalf, will be as welcome to your hearts, as the warm garments we send will be to your bodies.

We assure you that, in ministering to your necessities, we feel that we are but poorly repaying a small part of the debt we owe to every one of you, who, having your comfortable homes here, are endeavoring to plant similar free and happy ones in the Territory so lately opened equally to all the citizens of this Republic, with the solemn assurance, that the rights, privileges and opinions, of all should be held sacred, and that the majority of actual settlers should establish such government as they in their associated wisdom should deem best.

With deep sorrow, we have witnessed the breaking of this solemn pledge, and have seen the Chief Magistrate of this great nation become the plant tool of men whose highest ambition is to live on the unpaid toil of their oppressed and enslaved brethren, and the army of the United States, by his orders, countenancing and protecting the ruffian hosts in shedding innocent blood, and desolating the homes of peaceable and laborious citizens, instead of protecting their lives and property.

But we entreat you, Brethren and Sisters, not to be disheartened, though suffering all the horrors of worse than savage warfare, but trusting in God, who is the avenger of innocence, and who will not let the wicked go unpunished, believe that He will soon bring order out of confusion, and set at naught the counsels of wicked men, and that under this guidance your beautiful land shall become the home of the Free and the Asylum of the Oppressed.

We would express our earnest desire, that the justice so long withheld may soon be accorded to you, and while waiting this result, your lives may be cheered by the thought that while your oppressors' names will be transmitted to posterity only to perpetrate their iniquity, your children's children, will turn with honest pride to the page that records the wise forbearance, and the noble heroism that marks the history of their ancestors in Kansas.

In closing, we would tender to you our warmest sympathies in your sufferings, our fullest confidence in your prudence, and our earnest prayers in your behalf, that God in his infinite wisdom may avert further violence from your land, and restore to your bosoms the tried and valuable friends, who have been driven from your midst, and establish peace, and confer upon you the blessings of a free and prosperous State.

In behalf of the ladies of Plymouth, Mass., M. B. JACKSON.

To the ladies of Plymouth, Massachusetts. We, the citizens of Kansas, in response to their letter of sympathy, and in acknowledgment of their generous aid, send grateful salutations:

Your kind address has reached us, and has been read in public meeting. Our hearts are gladdened by the sympathy and good cheer which it conveys. Our spirits are raised, and made stronger in the freedom-loving spirit which it breathes.

"In the great stream of bounty which has been coming into us of late, whose numerous tributaries seem to extend throughout the free North, a part of your generous donation has been recognized. This, with the greater part of what has been received, has been distributed to the needy in the different districts of our Territory, giving seasonable relief to many who were but poorly prepared for the wintry blasts that are already sweeping over the land.

No words from us can be needed to assure you that we do heartily respond to your commendation of the tyrant, whose brutal persecutions we have suffered, and in striving against which we have resisted unto blood, the sacred life-blood of those dear to us, the

Herald of Freedom.

PUBLISHED EACH SATURDAY MORNING, BY
G. W. BROWN & CO.,
Office Herald of Freedom Building, Lawrence, Kansas.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: 1 copy, one year, \$2.00 10 copies, one year, 15.00

* Payment required in all cases in advance. All papers discontinued at expiration of the time for which payment is received.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING: First insertion, per line, 10 cts. Each subsequent insertion, per line, 5 cts. Three months, per line, 75 cts. Six months, " " 1.00 One year, " " 1.50

* Advance payment will be required for advertisements from a distance. * Money, properly registered with post-masters, may be forwarded by mail at our risk.

Partridge & Co., WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission and Forwarding Merchants, No. 34 North Second-st., St. Louis, Mo., will make liberal cash advances on consignments of produce for sale in St. Louis, New Orleans, New York and Boston.

St. Louis, Oct. 27, '55-ly.

KING'S HOTEL, Corner Vine & Second-sts., St. Louis GEO. I. KING, Proprietor. St. Louis, Mo., April 19, '56.

LAKE VIEW WATER CURE, NEAR CHICAGO, ILL. Jas. E. GROSS, M. D., Resident Physician. P. H. MYERS, Esq., Superintendent.

CUTATED Five miles north of the city, on Lake Michigan, with accommodations for 100 patients. May 10, 1856-ly

B. A. CARPENTER & Co., WHOLESALE GROCERS, Dealers in choice liquors, wooden ware, &c. Store at No. 36 Second street, Alton, Ill. Nov. 8, 1856-ly.

Cyrus Tatro, ATTORNEY AT LAW and Commissioner of Deeds for Iowa and New York. Particular attention given to procuring and locating land warrants, pre-empting claims, &c. Office at Oswatimie, Kansas. Nov. 29, 1856-ly.

C. B. Clements, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to all business entrusted to his care; also will attend to the purchase and sale of land and claims, the location of land warrants, &c. Tecumseh, Shawnee Co., K. T., Nov. 22, '56.

A. M. Sattig & Co., On the Levee, and over below the O. K. Grocery, WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS in Groceries, such as Flour, Corn Meal, Coffee, Sugar and Teas of all kinds. Also, a fine lot of Wines, Liquors and Brandies. Leavenworth City, Nov. 29, 1856.

James M. Dixon, WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALER in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, IRON and NAILS, COMBS, CUTLERY and FURNISHING MERCHANDISE, Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory. 2-15

New Barber's Shop, HENRY THOMAS has opened a barber's shop on Massachusetts street, opposite the Cincinnati Hotel, where he will be happy to attend to the wants of all who may favor him with a call. E. P. Business hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. on Sundays from 7 till 12 P. M. Lawrence, Nov. 8, 1856.

C. G. Manz, WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in every variety and style of fashionable Furniture, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Bureaus, Secretaries, Mattresses, Canes and Woolsen Chairs, Rockers, Looking Glass Plates, Windows Shades, &c. Corner of Short and William streets, Alton, Ill. April 26-36

Acknowledgment Of receipts for subscriptions to the Herald of Freedom, from Dec. 10, to Dec. 11, 1856.

Mark Howard, Hartford, Conn.	2 00
Geo. Beach, "	2 00
John G. H. " "	2 00
John G. H. " "	2 00
Rob't Watson, "	2 00
Hooker & Hawley, "	2 00
Levy & Wilson, "	2 00
R. B. Thompson, Salem, Me., Pa.	2 00
John Stevenson, Esq., "	2 00
John Stevenson, Jr., "	2 00
M. O'Connell, Warsaw, Wyo., N. Y.	2 00
Augustus Frank, "	2 00
L. A. Hayward, "	2 00
E. Maynard, "	2 00
C. A. Buxton, "	2 00
Judd & Lewis, "	2 00
L. W. Smith, "	2 00
H. Lansing & Co., "	2 00
H. Guetier & Co., "	2 00
O. F. Carpenter, "	2 00
S. M. Gates, "	2 00
R. H. Thompson, "	2 00
S. S. Eldridge, "	2 00
B. F. Fargo, "	2 00
H. Hibbard & Co., "	2 00
H. Crippen, "	2 00
H. Stearns, "	2 00
R. Barnett, "	2 00
D. O. A. Dale, "	2 00
N. Johnson, "	2 00
R. B. Thompson, "	2 00
J. H. Bailey, "	2 00
H. Thayer, "	2 00
N. Bronson, "	2 00
E. Demery, "	2 00
L. Walker, "	2 00
N. Slocum, "	2 00
Geo. W. Morris, "	2 00
F. O. McCallery, "	2 00
J. M. Dalling, "	2 00
J. Watts, "	2 00
E. K. Smith, "	2 00
S. C. Hoffman, "	2 00
R. Gould, "	2 00
A. C. Chapman, "	2 00
T. Curtis, "	2 00
W. W. Patterson, River Falls, Wis.	2 00
Geo. W. Norris, Perry, N. Y.	2 00
John Kennedy, South Warsaw, "	2 00
John T. Clark, "	2 00
J. H. Brown, Greenville, "	2 00
Sheldon & Root, Geneva, N. Y.	2 00
A. D. Platt, "	2 00
George & John Hernup, "	2 00
O. Wendrich, "	2 00
John O. Phinney, Prouty, Jr., "	2 00
Thomas Hinton, Boston, "	2 00
James Teal, "	2 00
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Vermont Donation to Kansas. The New York Courier & Enquirer speaks as follows of the wise and generous appropriation recently made by the Vermont Legislature for the relief of suffering in Kansas:

"The appropriation of twenty thousand dollars, recently made by the Legislature of Vermont for the relief of her citizens in Kansas, reduced to destitution by the warfare of the border-ruffians, gives additional lustre to the character of that noble State. It shows that she has a heart quick to feel and a hand prompt to respond. Kansas has well in other places as in Nebraska, and the trader preying upon the helpless, and the settler struggling against the more powerful and more numerous settlers who have gone from the Green Mountain State, and border-ruffianism has had its encounter no more indomitable adversaries. But the continued aggressions of their enemies have stripped them of their substance, and so interferred with their peaceful industry as to leave them in an ill condition to encounter the rigors of the coming winter; and their native State has been true to herself and true to freedom, in thus promptly providing for their relief.

We neglected to thank our friend, ALLEN CROCKER, at Leroy, Kansas, for the saddle of venison, and a fine wild turkey, which he sent us as a present. The venison was unusually good, and tender. May the days of our friend be long in the land.

Herald of Freedom.

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St. Louis, Oct. 27, '55-ly.

KING'S HOTEL, Corner Vine & Second-sts., St. Louis GEO. I. KING, Proprietor. St. Louis, Mo., April 19, '56.

LAKE VIEW WATER CURE, NEAR CHICAGO, ILL. Jas. E. GROSS, M. D., Resident Physician. P. H. MYERS, Esq., Superintendent.

CUTATED Five miles north of the city, on Lake Michigan, with accommodations for 100 patients. May 10, 1856-ly

B. A. CARPENTER & Co., WHOLESALE GROCERS, Dealers in choice liquors, wooden ware, &c. Store at No. 36 Second street, Alton, Ill. Nov. 8, 1856-ly.

Cyrus Tatro, ATTORNEY AT LAW and Commissioner of Deeds for Iowa and New York. Particular attention given to procuring and locating land warrants, pre-empting claims, &c. Office at Oswatimie, Kansas. Nov. 29, 1856-ly.

C. B. Clements, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to all business entrusted to his care; also will attend to the purchase and sale of land and claims, the location of land warrants, &c. Tecumseh, Shawnee Co., K. T., Nov. 22, '56.

A. M. Sattig & Co., On the Levee, and over below the O. K. Grocery, WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS in Groceries, such as Flour, Corn Meal, Coffee, Sugar and Teas of all kinds. Also, a fine lot of Wines, Liquors and Brandies. Leavenworth City, Nov. 29, 1856.

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New Barber's Shop, HENRY THOMAS has opened a barber's shop on Massachusetts street, opposite the Cincinnati Hotel, where he will be happy to attend to the wants of all who may favor him with a call. E. P. Business hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. on Sundays from 7 till 12 P. M. Lawrence, Nov. 8, 1856.

C. G. Manz, WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in every variety and style of fashionable Furniture, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Bureaus, Secretaries, Mattresses, Canes and Woolsen Chairs, Rockers, Looking Glass Plates, Windows Shades, &c. Corner of Short and William streets, Alton, Ill. April 26-36

Acknowledgment Of receipts for subscriptions to the Herald of Freedom, from Dec. 10, to Dec. 11, 1856.

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