

Herald of Freedom.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 27, 1856.

TERMS.—\$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Society for the Advancement of Science.

No one can estimate too highly the advantages to be derived from a thorough knowledge of the resources of the country in which we live. To develop these to our pecuniary advantage, is the first object of all; and while we labor assiduously to enrich ourselves, we should never forget that we can add much to the pleasures of our avocation in life—whatever it may be—by contributing to the advancement of Science. Not only does this keep us interested in the pursuit of our business, but it improves our mental and moral faculties, and enlarges our views of the material world and its wondrous structure.

We are led to make these remarks, in view of a suggestion made to us by a friend of Northern institutions, that the people of Lawrence should establish one, in the shape of a society for the object named above—the general advancement of Science.—Such an institution as this would be patronized by similar institutions everywhere, because it would, in due course of time, afford a mutual benefit.

It was our good fortune to meet, on a Missouri steamboat, recently, the celebrated naturalist and geologist, Dr. HAYDEN. He was on his return from a six months tour through the *Mauvaises Terres*, or bad lands of Nebraska, and had with him about five tons of geological specimens taken from that region. He had succeeded in discovering some forms of fossil mammals not previously discovered, and there is no doubt, in our mind, that a scientific exploration of our own beautiful Territory, would unfold many specimens of fossils, minerals, mammals, birds, insects and plants, which would enrich the cabinets of the halls of learning everywhere.

Why cannot we have a society now, which will at once establish a cabinet as a nucleus around which will gather, not only specimens of the natural wealth of our own State, but of all other States? The answer to this question is plain—that nothing but the apathy and indifference of our people, nothing but a mistaken idea of the true value of such resources, can be given as a reason why such a society should not exist.

Last winter, a laudable effort was made to establish in Lawrence a literary society. No one doubted the utility of the effort, while all believed in its healthful influence upon our entire community. To build up, foster and sustain such a society, is the very best thing which the people of Lawrence can do; and when we reflect that such a society can be made permanent, and of value to us in the future, with very little more of trouble and no more cost, it would seem like folly to let the advantage pass unimproved.

With a view to the speedy formation of such a society in Kansas, we have taken some pains to procure a set of instruments for its use. Dr. HENRY, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, has promised to place in our possession, at as early a period as possible, a barometer, thermometer, psychrometer, chronometer, or rain-gauge, and a snow-gauge, provided that we will make returns of the meteorological observations. These instruments are of great value, and, we intend to do all we can in gaining for ourselves by their aid, and giving to the public the result of the observations made with them, and yet we would rather see them in the hands of a Scientific Society, which would take other fields of research, as well as this one of meteorology, into their care.

We have thus thrown together a few suggestions on this subject, but we will return to it frequently, because we consider it one of great importance to Kansas, and particularly to the city of Lawrence. If we are going to be a college-building city, let us begin to get the furniture ready for them, by selecting cabinets. If some other city in Kansas is to be the seat of learning, we had better know it at once. This question can only be determined by the energy and public spirit of our community, in relation to this kindred subject. Who will act in this matter?

There is a possibility that Dr. HAYDEN, the naturalist, will visit Kansas on a professional tour, during the coming spring. A society like the one suggested, should be ready to give him information as to the best points and localities to prosecute his researches. By sending an intelligent man with him, the society would add specimens of great value to its cabinet, and thus, by mutual endeavor, benefit both.

A New Year's party is to be given at Union Hall, in Topeka, on the evening of the 31st inst. We thank the Managers for an invitation to be present, but apprehend that other duties will demand our personal attendance in our office on that occasion.

The Kansas Precedent.

Men are, in a great measure, the creatures of habit—are controlled by custom, precedent or the circumstances that surround them, alike in important matters as in the every day occurrences of life. Revolutions, wars, great political, social or moral movements, are far oftener determined by the precedents that may be found in the past, than by the outspoken, honest conviction of a warm heart, or the dictates of some truly logical mind. Luther would not, doubtless, have been so bold in his fiery denunciation of the Roman church, had not Wickliffe, and other previous religious agitators, paved the way, and given him a precedent for the course he pursued. The history of all great movements show that the leaders relied not solely upon the instinctive merits of the principle they agitated, but excused and pleaded the justice of their course by the actions of others in similar circumstances.

The leaders of the English Revolution of the sixteenth century, fortified themselves by turning to all the struggles for liberty that had occurred in the past. The war for American independence fell back from its own merits, to justify itself in the eyes of the world, by an appeal to the sentiments and actions of Vane, Hampden, Sidney, Russell, and the others, who spread such a glorious lustre over English history a few centuries since. Since our fathers achieved their independence, and established firm and more secure the rights of self-government, how often has their example been pleaded, and their sentiments used to fire the nations of the old world to a struggle for right. It was the triumph of the United States, that accelerated the first French revolution, and that, in its turn, has paved the way for each subsequent one. Italy, Hungary and Germany, have all used these precedents for justification of the appeal to arms, which those countries have so often made, to gain their liberty. So the world goes on. Every movement for reform, every step in advance, is much easier gained, if we can fall back upon some illustration of its necessity or triumph in the past.

A government that can, even by a seemingly fair and equitable mode of conduct, prevent the agitation of any given subject, or so rule as to take away from its citizens the necessity of an appeal to force for a redress of wrongs; can commit great acts of tyranny, and yet remain longer undisturbed by intestine difficulties, than a less politic body would be able to do. It is the first appeal to force that is ever after the great stumbling block in the way of the "powers that be," pursuing successfully the course they had done before the outbreak occurred. We may illustrate this position by the agitation of the slavery question in our own country, and the crisis which it has brought upon Kansas.

As long as the slaveholding portion of the confederacy pursued their way without violence, or open attempts at coercion, they were successful in nearly all their projects, and victory after victory perched upon their banners; but when grown bolder and more defiant, they sought to subdue Kansas by violence, and thus rendered necessary an appeal to arms on the part of the settlers, they lost the ground they had gained during previous contests. An inviolable force of republican institutions, like that which the slave oligarchy has proved itself to be, can much easier carry out its schemes in peaceful times, than when the whole country is aroused and startled by the shock of partisan war. Having once made the discovery that there is an unscrupulous enemy in their midst, that hesitates not at any point to accomplish its purpose, the free States will be far more likely to watch with keener interest and jealous eyes than they have hitherto done, the movements of their Southern confederates. Again, it will produce another bad effect for the South, to wit: as the people of Kansas have been encouraged by the memory of their fathers' heroic struggles for right, so will the struggles in the future be strengthened by the remembrance of the Kansas contest. It is a bad precedent, for tyrants at least, and often a bad one for the future peace of the country, to so pervert government from its original purpose, that of exercising justice and pursuing good order, as to compel any portion of its inhabitants to defend themselves from outrages and resist aggression by an appeal to force. Let the South remember this fact: that once the North having been shown another way of meeting them than the old beaten track of argument, agitation and the ballot box, it will be more apt to use that road, than it would have been if the South herself had not given rise to the occasion, and departed from the policy she had hitherto pursued. Over eagerness has ruined many better causes than that of the slaveholder, and we believe they have reason to regret the rash precipitancy with which they hurried matters in Kansas. It is far better "to labor and to wait" than the opposite, and we hope all of the free State party will see the force of this and "work on," wearing out their impatient enemies by the calmness with which they can bear victory, and the energy which enables them to rise above defeat.

Emigrants are still arriving.

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Grog Shops.

Thanks to the ladies of Lawrence, who have twice cleared the city of grog shops. Temperance, more than anything else, has been a means of our prosperity. Whoever brings liquor here to sell, in small or large quantities, is looked upon as an enemy to the city—an enemy to the public—and as an enemy to God. No greater crime can be committed, in our estimation, than to sell whisky to poor, deluded, or besotted men. A man is ruined, who is made a drunkard. He is worse than dead. He is dead to morality and virtue, and to all the higher elements of his nature.

Drunkenness never stands alone. It is one of a cluster of crimes. It is most generally accompanied by blasphemy, gambling, licentiousness, noise, brutality, and a reckless disregard for the opinions, wishes, and comforts of others. It is wholly and entirely selfish, and dead alike to honor and morality. Any man who aids to make drunkards, by selling liquor to them, or to sober men, who are going the same road by drinking drams, should be looked upon as a thief of character, a robber of virtue, and, last of all, a destroyer of life. All that is noble in man, he crushes to dust. All that is enterprising in communities, he destroys; and communities are called upon to protect themselves, their young men and their fathers, by abating every nuisance of this kind.

We are told that two grog shops are just budding into life in Lawrence. What must we do? Action of some kind should be taken on the matter, at once.

Defending the South.

The New Orleans Bulletin suggests the following wise method of "defending the South." The Bulletin says:—

"The best way to defend the rights of the South is to make a vigorous and extended assault upon old fields and dilapidated fences. The enemy is sure to enter at every gap, and to lie concealed in every briar-patch and acre of weeds he may discover. To route him, 'horse, foot and dragons,' it is necessary to set the plough and spade going, and then to overwhelm him with mountains of manure! Nothing like manure for the rights of the South, and the expulsion of its enemies. They can't stand it at all. The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions are nothing in comparison with it. They may be attacked in front and rear, and terribly shattered; but muck from the swamps and deep ploughing, with plenty of it, will prove invulnerable. Cotton bales are but gossamer in potency, placed beside heaps of muck."

We are inclined to think the system of defence sketched in the above, may be applied with great success to Kansas.—*Boston Herald.*

And it will be practiced, to the full extent, if we are permitted to do so. We are in hopes that next season our people will be allowed to cultivate the soil, to plant and reap, and show what educated free labor can do on these beautiful and fertile prairies. The "desert" will literally "blossom as the rose." The wildest fancy is not sufficiently vivid to portray the glorious destiny awaiting us, if permitted to pursue our course unmolested by violence.

Missouri Senatorship.

The *Leavenworth Journal* recommends the Legislature of Missouri to elect, as one of her Senators to Congress, Gen. B. F. Stringfellow. The *Journal* adds, by way of apology for meddling in the matter, "The interests of Kansas and Missouri are identical."

It is evident that Missouri should be very grateful to her care-takers in Kansas. For we intend to give our advice, too, which will be the direct opposite to that of our neighbors. There was a certain Stringfellow in Missouri, last summer, who got up a mob against a merchant in Weston, for selling provisions to a Free State settler in Kansas. The consequence was, the merchants and other substantial men of Weston and vicinity, held a meeting and warned the said Stringfellow to leave the county within a few days.

We suppose this is the Gen. Stringfellow recommended to a seat in the United States Congress, by the *Journal*. If the interests of Kansas and Missouri are identical, we recommend our Hon. Ex-Governor, ANDREW. H. REEDER.

Land Office.

"When will the Land Office be open for the pre-emption of claims?" is a question anxiously asked by almost every settler.

Probably about the first of July next. It is understood now that the lands included in the Kickapoo and Iowa Reserves, will be sold before this district is reached. We also hear it stated that the surveys have not been received, on account of insufficient monuments. The law requires a monument—either a tree or a post—at the corner of every section on which shall be marked the township, range, and number of each section. This has been wholly omitted by the surveyor in this part of the Territory.

The weather is very beautiful, though quite cold. The thermometer stood at zero, on Monday morning. The earth is free from snow, and the roads are good, though quite rough. The Kansas river is frozen over, and teams are crossing on the ice.

What we Want in Kansas.

Our friends in the free States have nobly responded to the call for aid, and by the opportune arrival of clothing, provisions, &c., want, which had looked in upon many a prairie home, has been driven back, and the winter will be passed in comparative comfort, by those who would otherwise have suffered. The future, however, has to be looked to, as well as the present, and we propose to suggest a few steps, to our Eastern capitalists, as to what Kansas needs, and the way to help her citizens to help themselves.

We shall be enabled to get through the winter, with the present aid; but in the spring, when the river opens, and emigration comes pouring in upon us, something must be done towards providing suitable employment for the new comers, as well as for the old settlers. Building material will be in demand, household furniture, and all the varied articles necessary for the making of a new home in a new country, will be wanted.

At present, we are dependent upon Missouri, for our supplies of most things, necessary for the use and comfort of our population. Saw, furniture, cabinet work of all kinds, have all to be purchased at St. Louis, or the border cities, at exorbitant rates. Now, what we want, is the erection, at Lawrence, and other central points, of large buildings, provided with steam power and suitable machinery, to be used for manufacturing furniture, doors, turning, planing, cabinet work, and all kinds of mechanical business, in which machinery is required.

The investment of capital in enterprises of this description, and the establishment of factories in the most central points in the Territory, will materially aid Kansas, and help her citizens, by affording them employment, keeping the money of the Territory circulating within its borders, and will pay handsomely for the capital invested.

All kinds of manufacturing business will be of great advantage to the country, by giving employment to our mechanics, and developing the resources of the Territory. If capitalists wish to aid Kansas, they can do it in no better way, than in carrying out our suggestion. We have the stone for building purposes, the coal for fuel, and iron ore in abundance, so that all we need is the skill and capital to turn them to use.

Kansas a Large Country.

The land sales are over, at Leavenworth, and it is presumed that every man has invested all the money he had to spare, in that direction. Free State men and pro-slavery men mingled on friendly terms, and so far as we have information, both sides are satisfied with their purchases. A very important discovery has been made by all, to wit: that Kansas is a great country, and will take a pile of money to buy it. And, when the experiment is once made, it will be found that men can live together here, on as friendly terms, as in any other country, although they may have come from remote localities, and hold opposite political opinions.

In a few years—one generation, at most—all local provincialisms will have been worn off, and the population mixed in one homogeneous mass. It will then be hard to believe that men killed each other, in the first settlement of this State, because they differed in sentiment. If any settler in Kansas feels particularly aggrieved on account of his neighbor's belief, let him not kill him, as a remedy, but give him good reasons to change. If he is particularly obstinate, and will not change, then sell out, and move West. Kansas is a great country, and has plenty of room in it for all kinds of men, and all kinds of belief. It is expected that people of several different opinions will inhabit the country, when it becomes fully populated.

Stages to Leavenworth.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. SUTTERLAND, who is running a line of stages, daily, between this point and Leavenworth City. He makes the trip between that city and Lawrence, regularly. The public can rely upon a speedy passage, at reasonable rates. We commend this line to the favorable consideration of all travelers between the two points. In this connection, we would advise every person coming up the river in the spring, who designs visiting this city, to pass on to Leavenworth, and cross to Lawrence from that point. The cost of passage from St. Louis is no greater to Leavenworth, than it is to Kansas City, while the distance between here and Leavenworth is at least ten miles less, with a corresponding reduction in the price of stage passage.

No More Such.

We are happy to observe that J. L. CLARY, Esq., has taken charge of the local column of the *Leocompton Union*, and promises his readers some rich things in future. Speaking of the resignation of Mr. Jones, "sheriff of Douglas county," and the appointment of Wm. L. Sherrard in his place, he closes by saying:—

"In noting the resignation of Sheriff Jones, we have no eulogy to pronounce upon his character as an officer or as a man; we can only say that in our humble estimation, God makes but few such."

We join with the "local" in that opinion, and hope God will not make any more such during the present generation.

Map of Kansas.

Our stock of Maps of Kansas is entirely exhausted. We have a quantity of the way here from Boston, by express. If they do not arrive soon, the fifty names already marked for copies will be forwarded to the lithographer, at Boston, and they will be mailed to subscribers from that city.

Sugar.

We pay for sugar, now, from 16 to 22 cents per pound; for molasses, from \$1.00 to \$1.20 per gallon.

In order to keep up the Louisiana sugar planters, we have to pay a duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, on all imported sugar. The expense of sweetening a family, has really become a very considerable item in housekeeping. The prospect of getting it cheaper, is not very flattering, if we depend on our Southern planters to produce it. Their annual crop has dwindled from 470,000 hogsheads per annum, to 120,000—nearly three-quarters less than it was ten years ago. This is a strong argument for the repeal of the tariff, which would, no doubt, be done, were it not for the interest of the slaveholders to retain it. But we have the tariff, and it will probably be retained, for their benefit. This may in the end be fortunate for the country, for it will stimulate, very considerably, the cultivation of the *Chinese Sugar Cane*.

This is destined, at no distant day, to be one of the staple productions of Kansas, and perhaps of all the middle States. The soil of Kansas is remarkably adapted to the favorable growth of this plant. The spontaneous vegetation indicates a warm, alkaline soil, free from acid, and well calculated to secrete saccharine, in plants favorable to elaborate it. This is seen in the superior sweetness of our sugar beets, water melons, and sweet potatoes. The climate is also favorable, it being warm and dry. The cane produces a small seed, which should be planted about the middle of May. The planting and tending is the same as common corn—from four to six stalks in a hill, if planted four feet apart; if three feet, then three and four stalks to a hill. This will make nearly 4000 hills per acre, and will produce about 1000 gallons of juice, which, when reduced by boiling, will make 175 gallons of molasses, of the very best quality. The product of one acre, at this rate, will be \$87.50. The cost of cultivation and manufacturing may be twenty dollars. This would leave a larger profit than any other agricultural article produced by our farmers.

Apparatus for manufacturing has recently been invented, and is adapted to this new business. Some farmers may choose to manufacture for themselves, while others may prefer to sell the cane, to large establishments in the neighborhood, which will manufacture for the whole country. The prospect is, that in ten years, we shall have no use for West India or Louisiana sugar and molasses; and, if the tariff remains as it is, Kansas will export largely of this article to the East, within three years. Who will have the honor of leading off in this business, in the Territory?

Mr. Appleman, merchant, recently from California, informs us that he has deals, for several years, in Chinese sugar, made from this same sugar cane. He supposes fifteen millions of pounds of common brown sugar are yearly imported from China, and probably more. The average wholesale price is eight cents per pound. The flavor is equal to the New Orleans sugar, and some prefer it. The average wholesale price of refined white sugar, is eleven and twelve cents. The American white loaf sugar, is preferred by the Americans to the Chinese. The Chinese refined sugar is as white as chalk, and can be imported into San Francisco, four cents per pound cheaper than American refined sugar, including the duty of 30 per cent.

Temperance Meeting.

On Tuesday evening, the 23d inst., the school room, in Lawrence, was densely crowded to hear an address on the subject of Temperance, from Miss Sarah Pellet, of California. Miss Pellet has lately arrived in Kansas, from Albany, N. Y., being the agent for the distribution of Edward C. Delavan's magnificent gift of \$1,000, to relieve the needy in Kansas. It will be remembered that Miss Pellet visited California, a few years since, on a Temperance mission and that, mainly, through her agency a great impetus was given to this reform in the Golden State.—She delivered there some three hundred and sixty lectures, in nearly two hundred different towns.

Her address was very interesting, and her earnest appeal in behalf of Temperance reform was listened to for over an hour with great attention.—Miss Pellet was followed by Messrs. Army, Dr. Root, Mallory, Gov. Robinson, Dr. Harrington, and C. Branscomb, who each spoke of the vital importance of Temperance to the moral, social and political well-being of our community.

On motion of Mr. Mallory, the meeting adjourned, to meet at the same place on Monday evening next, to consider the propriety of organizing regularly. We hope there will be a full attendance on that occasion.

We understand that Miss Pellet spoke on Saturday evening last, the 20th inst., to a crowded meeting at Leocompton, and was well received.

A cigar is defined as a cylindrical roll of tobacco, with fire at one end and a foot at the other. We always think of the definition when persons enter our sanctum, and so far forget the sacredness of the place, as to continue whiffing away at their cigar, while in the room, to the annoyance and vexation of all persons about the premises.

Weighted and Found Wanting.

Judge Leecompte has been removed from the post which he has disgraced for the last two years, and been superseded by JAS. O. HARRISON, of Kentucky. This ends our connection with this modern Jefferys. With Donaldson, and Clark, and Leecompte succeeded by decent men, and the resignation of Jones, with a prospect that Woodson, and Calhoun, and Isaacs, will meet the fate of Jefferys, we are inspired with new hope for the future of Kansas.

Mr. Edward C. Delavan, of Albany, N. Y., who subscribed \$1,000, last winter, for the relief of Kansas, has invested the donation in clothing.—Miss Pellet, of the same place, goes out to see to its distribution. The following are the articles sent off: 164 winter coats, made of doekoin, and other substantial material; 150 pairs of winter pantaloons; 82 vests for winter wear; 204 shirts, of various kinds. Making in all, 600 garments.

Map of Kansas.

Our stock of Maps of Kansas is entirely exhausted. We have a quantity of the way here from Boston, by express. If they do not arrive soon, the fifty names already marked for copies will be forwarded to the lithographer, at Boston, and they will be mailed to subscribers from that city.

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Country.

Since the excitement of the war is past, our people find it necessary to get up another, to warm themselves with, during cold weather. We are now in the heat of town lot and land speculations. A month ago, we thought it outrageous that a citizen should be charged forty per cent, for a few hundred dollars, to enable him to complete a mill which he was building. Since that time, men have agreed to pay a hundred per cent., and in some instances more, in order to secure a home, on the land where they lived. After being astonished at what other men would take, we have come to think forty per cent. not so bad, after all. The man who agrees to pay this, however, will be very likely to lose his farm.

In the midst of all this overreaching, striving, and grabbing, it is refreshing to receive a generous offer, now and then—even if we never realize it. A gentleman of influence, in Indiana, wrote us, a few weeks ago, that he intended to spend the winter in that State, raising money to loan for a term of years, without interest, to those who had no money with which to enter their claims. The idea is beautiful; but as we did not believe, it practicable, to any beneficial extent, we advised him to raise funds, to be loaned for five years, at ten per cent., on a mortgage security on the land which the money purchases. This will save hundreds, if not thousands, of settlers to Kansas, and make them independent farmers, who would otherwise be classed among our landless poor, and, possibly, at some future day, swell the ranks of paupers. Capital that is here, has no heart, neither have the men who hold it. But if good men, in the old States, can raise a few thousand dollars, and loan it to actual settlers, on fair terms, with good security, it will be a glorious thing for Kansas. Suitable men can be sent here with funds of this kind, or they can be found among us, who will see that every thing is properly and legally secured.

Will our moneyed friends in the East consider this suggestion, and if it meets their approbation, act upon it?

How to Settle the Question.

If the South will only rouse herself for one more effort, before another year shall have closed, Kansas will be admitted as a slave State into the Union, and the slavery question settled forever. Now is the time for action, while the freedom-shriekers have been defeated at every point. Basted at the ballot box, beaten in the "tented field," driven in disgrace from our Territory, or else confined in prison, awaiting their deserts for crimes committed by them.

Next winter, or by spring, at farthest, the vote will be taken for the election of members to a convention for forming a State Constitution. We have now in the Territory between 60,000 and 70,000 people, and before the next Congress assembles, we shall probably have double that number.—*Squatter Sovereign.*

We see two obstacles in the way of Kansas becoming a slave State. The first is, the South will not "rouse herself for one more effort," as she is already disgusted with the Border Ruffian performances. The second is, of the 60,000 or 70,000 people in the Territory, 50,000 of them are in favor of making Kansas a free State. If all the Southern emigrants, who move at all, were to come into Kansas next year, they would be balanced by the Free State emigrants who would come—still leaving us the majority of 40,000 or 50,000.

If by any trick, Kansas were to be admitted as a slave State into the Union, the "slavery question" would not be settled forever. There would be another commotion, such as we have just passed through, in comparison with which, this is only a drop in the bucket. There is but one way, gentlemen, of making Kansas a slave State, so as to "settle" the question forever, and that is, by fair and honest voting. When you have a majority of the actual settlers on your side, we will give up peaceably, and not before. Please bear that in mind!

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We understand that Miss Pellet spoke on Saturday evening last, the 20th inst., to a crowded meeting at Leocompton, and was well received.

A cigar is defined as a cylindrical roll of tobacco, with fire at one end and a foot at the other. We always think of the definition when persons enter our sanctum, and so far forget the sacredness of the place, as to continue whiffing away at their cigar, while in the room, to the annoyance and vexation of all persons about the premises.

On Tuesday evening, the 23d inst., the school room, in Lawrence, was densely crowded to hear an address on the subject of Temperance, from Miss Sarah Pellet, of California. Miss Pellet has lately arrived in Kansas, from Albany, N. Y., being the agent for the distribution of Edward C. Delavan's magnificent gift of \$1,000, to relieve the needy in Kansas. It will be remembered that Miss Pellet visited California, a few years since, on a Temperance mission and that, mainly, through her agency a great impetus was given to this reform in the Golden State.—She delivered there some three hundred and sixty lectures, in nearly two hundred different towns.

Her address was very interesting, and her earnest appeal in behalf of Temperance reform was listened to for over an hour with great attention.—Miss Pellet was followed by Messrs. Army, Dr. Root, Mallory, Gov. Robinson, Dr. Harrington, and C. Branscomb, who each spoke of the vital importance of Temperance to the moral, social and political well-being of our community.

Government.

It is an axiom in all civilized countries, that "the right to govern must arise from the consent of the governed."

It matters not what may be the form of government, or whether the chief ruler is called King, Emperor, Sultan, Calif, or President, the right to rule is derived only from the consent of the ruled.

This consent is essential to the peace and quiet of any people. For, when attempts are made to override the popular will, then come tumults and civil wars. All revolutions in this country, or in Europe, have been caused by attempting to enforce laws upon the people to which they objected, or in setting rulers over them contrary to their wishes. The American Revolution was brought about by both these causes. Laws were passed for the colonists without their consent, and officers appointed to enforce them against their will. Opposition to the laws only aroused a spirit of greater determination to enforce them, till armed men were assembled in vast armies on both sides, one determined to enforce, the other to resist them.—The people finally triumphed, as they always will in such cases, sooner or later.

The reasons which they set forth for going into a seven years' war, were so similar to the evils under which the people of Kansas are suffering, that, with a change of a little phraseology, we should suppose they were written expressly for us. We make the following extracts, leaving to others to change a word where needed:

When a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce men under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and provide new guards for their future security. The history of the present king of Great Britain, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has dissolved representative houses, for opposing with manly firmness, his invasion on the rights of the people.

He has obstructed the population of the States.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their office.

He has sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people and eat out their substance.

