

Herald of



freedom.

PROPERTY OF
State Historical
Society.
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

BY G. W. BROWN & CO.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1856.

NUMBER 7—VOLUME II.

Selected Poetry.

From the *Pittsburgh Gazette*.
Ode.
Ain—"Ere of Erin."
Sons of the North! from your slumbers awaken,
List to the wailing that comes on the gale;
Freedom's dear children are sad and forsaken,
While insults and fetters against them prevail.
The bloodhounds of war are let loose in Missouri,
To pounce on our friends in their mad fondish fury;
And down those to death without trial or jury,
Whose only offence is they dare to be free.
Long, long have we suffered, while slavery's minions
Have ploughed on our standard a vile cursed stain;
The press has been trammelled that gives our opinions,
And all our petitions and efforts are vain.
On the fair soil of freedom our race is debilitated,
Our right to petition denied and disputed,
Our children in Kansas are now persecuted,
By tyrants who sell human victims for gain.
Sons of the North! up and tell the aggressor,
That the soil that was bought by the blood of the brave,
Shall never be trod by the slave's oppressor,
Nor watered again by the tears of the slave!
Swear, by the brave, not an inch shall be granted
Of Kansas to despoil for slavery wanted!
The green tree of liberty there shall be planted,
Though tyrants should rot in a cold bloody grave!

From the *N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*.
What will Congress do?
Gov. Shannon has returned to Kansas with orders;—what orders? He is instructed to call upon the United States troops for service in certain contingencies; but what contingencies? All advice from Washington thus far, leave the this matter indefinite, and yet it is one of extreme public interest. Has the President taken upon himself to enforce the enactments of the usurping legislature, or not? That is the question.—The President, in his messages and proclamation, expresses the determination to suppress disorder and enforce the laws. But he does not explicitly state whether he considers the enactments of the late so-called legislature to be laws or not.—Has he resolved to carry those enactments into effect? If he has, we may as well prepare at once for civil war in Kansas. It is as certain as that the sun will rise to-morrow, that the majority of the people of Kansas will not peaceably submit to the abominable edicts of that pack of Missouri interlopers who pretended to legislate, the other side of the river from Westport. It is not in American blood to submit to it; and the President is infatuated if he thinks he can compel submission. He is incurring a fearful responsibility if he attempts it.
It avails little for the President to satisfy himself by Cabinet discussions at Washington that the body at the Shawnee Mission was a veritable territorial legislature, while the great body of the settlers of Kansas affirm that it was not. The organic law under which they live, establishes the principle of squatter sovereignty, and not of executive sovereignty, and there is little danger of their forgetting it. They will not obey what their souls revolt from, and what they religiously believe has no binding efficacy. The Administration may have yet to learn that squatter sovereignty is less easily unmade than made. The laws of the spurious legislature have thus far, through the greater part of the Territory, remained a dead letter. They have been mere paper transactions, and of little practical account any way. If the President, through Gov. Shannon, now undertakes to give them validity and effect, where and how is he to begin? Will he, for instance, commence with this law?
"If any person print, write, introduce into, or publish, or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, written, published or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assist in bringing into, printing, publishing or circulating within this Territory, any book, paper, pamphlet, magazine, handbill, or circular, containing any statements, arguments, opinion, sentiment, doctrine, advice or innuendo, calculated to produce a disorderly, dangerous or rebellious disaffection among the slaves in this Territory, or to induce such slaves to escape from their masters, or to resist their authority, shall be guilty of a felony, and be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than five years."
Will he send Sheriff Jones, armed with a search warrant from one of the federal judges of the Territory, to make a decent upon the dwelling of every Free State man, in search of a copy of the New York Tribune, or of Uncle Tom's Cabin, or of some of Dr. Canning's volumes, or of Bryant's, or Longfellow's, or Cowper's poems, or any of the thousands of newspapers and productions of modern literature which contain "statements, arguments, opinion, sentiment, doctrine, advice, or innuendo, calculated to produce a disorderly, dangerous or rebellious disaffection among the slaves?"
It is expected that Sheriff Jones will make a haul of all men in whose possession are found any such publications.—Even had he the strength of that Sampson who "found a new jaw bone of an ass, and put forth his hand, and took it, and slew a thousand," he would be hardly able to do this; and we are not sure that even with the help of the gallant Colonel Sumner and his eight hundred dragoons, he would succeed in performing the business to the President's satisfaction. It is a pity he could not resort to the old Roman expedient of putting the whole country under the interdix of fire and

water, and thus make a clean sweep at once.
Or will the President take first in hand another of these precious statutes, to wit: "Sec. 12. If any free person, by speaking or writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory, print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced into this Territory, written, printed, published or circulated in this Territory, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, or circular, containing any denial of the right of persons to hold slaves in this Territory, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years."
Now suppose that there is not a man in this city of any intelligence whatever, be he Abolitionist or not, who has not among his books or newspapers some production containing a denial of the right—that is the moral right—of persons to hold slaves *anywhere*. If such a law as that just quoted were to be applied here, our whole intelligent population *en masse* would be "deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor, for a term of not less than two years." Are Northern men who start for Kansas, to burn up their libraries, and stop their newspapers, before crossing the Missouri? And are Northern men, too, to seal their lips before entering the Territory, and confine within themselves every conviction they may entertain upon the injustice of slaveholding? Why, if there is a land under Heaven which is entitled to have the full benefit of the freest discussion of Slavery in all its bearings, it is this same land of Kansas; for its people are under the inevitable and speedy necessity of making a practical decision upon it, by either accepting or discarding the system at once and forever. The question has been discussed, and it will continue to be discussed, the Shawnee legislators and the President to the contrary notwithstanding. Did the madmen at the Indian Mission imagine they were dealing with children? Has President Pierce been touched with the same lunacy?

The President's duty at the present time is plain enough, if he will but see it. If an armed foray is started from Missouri against Lawrence or any other settlement in Kansas, it is his business to prevent it by force of arms, if necessary. It is his business also to suppress by force any revolt against the lawful jurisdiction of any of the Federal authorities in the Territory. It is not his business to judge upon the validity, and take upon himself the enforcement, of the enactments of the so-called Legislature. There is no reason in it, and there is no call in Kansas for it. The whole subject is soon to undergo thorough investigation in Congress, and it devolves upon the National Legislature to determine what is necessary to complete or correct the organic law of the Territory, passed by the late Congress. It is not the business of the President to arrest the members of a Legislature which is to meet on the fourth of next month. The meeting of this body is not either a case of "domestic violence," or an "insurrection," the only two cases in which, by the Federal Constitution, he can interfere. The doings of this body are of no force and effect unless Congress grants their memorial and admits the Territory as a State, under the Constitution adopted at Topeka, into the Union. The Free State men themselves recognize this. Why then not leave it to Congress to decide? What can be the object of a war by the general government against a body whose doings, according to its own views and statements, are a nullity unless they receive the general government? We have not yet seen the first indication of a disposition on the part of the Free State men of Kansas to defy, disobey, or disrespect the authority of the federal government, and aggressive movements against them will be unwarrantable and uncalled for.
It is incumbent upon Congress to commence at once to give this whole subject its most faithful and earnest consideration. Nothing ought to be left undone to save Kansas from the horrors of civil war. A wisdom and discretion are required for the safe solution of these difficulties, superior to any which the President has yet evinced. The country looks to Congress for the remedy. What will Congress do?

Another Phenomenon.
Yesterday morning—significant day, 4th of March—about 8 o'clock, our attention was called to the wonderful variety of rainbows in the heavens; we counted six, one of which completely belted the sun; the others were disposed in half circles in various positions. Connected with the above, there appeared upon the outer belt of the rainbow, which made a full circle, four distinct, separate suns, which, to the naked eye, looked like old Sol just moving out of a cloud in supreme magnificence. In the center stood the father with his four little sons around him. Truly this is a wonderful country, and we live in a most wonderful age? But what does all this mean? Is it an indication that an American President will be inaugurated the 4th of next March? Is it the signal of the complete overthrow and entire prostration of abolitionism in the Territory?—*Kickapoo Pioneer*.

Letter from Hon. P. S. Brooks.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1856.
MY DEAR SIR: Last winter Gen. Stringfellow addressed a letter to myself and others, giving a description of the soil of Kansas, and the average products of agricultural labor. That letter was published in the newspapers of our State, and every additional testimony confirms the truth of the statements therein contained.

Gen. Whitfield is now at my side, and in reply to the question relative to the demands and rewards of mechanical labor, bids me say that the minimum of wages for labor in Kansas is fully double the price in Charleston.
But higher considerations than pecuniary profit are now presented to the young men of our State; and they are just the considerations which soonest reach, and most excite the heart of young Carolina. They are the considerations of patriotism and honor. Civil war has virtually begun in Kansas. The lives of such friends of the institutions of the South and of the constitution, as have gone to Kansas to disseminate our principles, strengthen our institutions and protect your rights, my rights, and the rights of every slave owner, are in peril. By the *fact* of "Abolition Aid Societies," money and men are pouring into Kansas. The spirit of popular sovereignty is being crushed, and the principle of noninterference circumvented by lawless fanaticism.

With the permission of Gen. Whitfield, I make the following extracts from a letter dated "Lecompton, January 23," and written by a gentleman in high position, and of intelligence and integrity, whose name (for reasons which you would concur with me in regarding satisfactory) is withheld:

"About six days ago, six men were sent to Iowa to conduct 500 fighting men, who are to be here by the last of February. They will be here without doubt. Yesterday, wagons were sent to meet a train with two cannon and five hundred Sharpe's rifles from Illinois, which are being sent to Lawrence.
"These things go to show that the traitors are industrious and are working. By the 1st of March they will have 1100 or 1200 men more than they have now, and be better provided with arms and munitions.

"On the 4th of March next, they put their Government into operation, and if we are not strong enough to put down them and their military organization, we will be driven from the Territory.

"For myself, I think that no man, in or out of the Territory, is willing to risk more of everything that is dear or valuable, according to his circumstances, than I will, if the cause is appreciated by the South, and they show their appreciation by sending men and money to help. But if the slave owners of the South content themselves with temporary luxury and ease, and make no effort to save their institutions, they may take care of themselves in their own way, and I will of myself in mine. If there is a man who is enlisted more deeply in the cause of the South than myself, I don't know where he is to be found. I am fortified in my position by principle and feeling. I hate the adverse cause, and love to war upon it. I have risked my life and my property, which are now in daily peril.

"The South must act with energy and promptness. They must do the entire thing, or give it up,—acknowledge themselves whipped.
"Our friends must be here on the 28th of February, or the few pro-slavery men in this part of the Territory will be burned out and driven off as refugees. If the South cannot send fifteen hundred men by the 28th of February next, and double that number by fall, and in time for the elections, they need not send a man."

Such is the state of affairs in Kansas, as represented by one who is on the ground.
The admission of Kansas into the Union as a slave State, is now a point of honor with the South. Every assistance which legislation can render, was given by the last Congress, when the Missouri prohibition was repealed. What more can Southern chivalry ask of Congress? An open field and a fair fight was all that our ancestors ever asked of an enemy.
Has the spirit of the sires departed from the bosoms of their sons? Shall the pages of South Carolina history, which records the lofty sentiments and glorious deeds of Gadsden, of Hayne, and of Moultrie, grow pale when reading of us? And shall it be written that their blood was transmitted without their virtues? and of their spirit, that the "grace of the fashion of it perisheth?"

The last Congress gave to the people of the South a fair field, and the Abolitionists have thrown down the glove upon it. Who in all the South will take it up?
It is my deliberate conviction that the fate of the South is to be decided with the Kansas issue. If Kansas becomes a slave State, slave property will decline to half its present value in Missouri as soon as the fact is determined. Then Abolitionism will become the prevailing sentiment. So with Arkansas—so with upper Texas. While we are thus decreasing in political power, the North will increase. War with England is now desired by Seward, who is the most

dangerous man in America. And why? To exhaust the South of men and money, and with our blood and our treasure to acquire Canada as free soil territory; and then with free soil power thus augmented, to reduce the South to provincial dependence. And this war would be popular. The West is always ready for war. They fatten upon it, and are out of danger. War enhances the value of all their products—grain, bacon, horses and beef. Their women and children are so far in the interior as to be at all times secured, and their young men are warlike by nature. Nor would its advocates be few even in the South Atlantic States, which would be devastated by the enemy. Popular orators might be heard at every Court House in our State raising the cry "to arms!" who mope about now, as if they never had heard of Kansas. May they not hear of it when it is too late!

If our State had imposed a tax of one dollar per head on each negro in the State, and applied the amount to the transportation of armed emigrants to Kansas, the people would have sustained the Delegates, and the funds would have wrought more good towards strengthening our institutions, if thus applied, than if the harbor of Charleston were crowded with steamships, and every village in our State had its army, with a cupola on the top.

The election of Mr. Banks as Speaker of our House will precipitate the Kansas issue. The abolitionists are emboldened here and everywhere.

I venture this prediction—that in thirty days there will be a Proclamation by the President relative to Kansas; and that in sixty days afterwards there will be a Proclamation pertaining to the same matter, by the Governor of South Carolina.

I tell you that the battle of the Constitution against Fanaticism is to be fought on the soil of Kansas.

Let our young men awake from their lethargy. Let them organize in companies in every District. A regiment of a thousand men, under the command of Maxy Gregg, if now in Kansas, would bear triumphant the flag of State equality, and of constitutional liberty.

If our institutions obtain in Kansas, the slavery question is settled, and the rights of the South are safe. If fanaticism prevail, we may put our house in order to die by inches.

Let our people but understand the Kansas issue, and they will meet it with alacrity. Let them but see that every dollar expended in Kansas, and every blow there struck, is in defence of their homes and firesides, and they will come up to the mark like men. They have been confused by the thrusts made at the Kansas-Nebraska bill, indifferently made in our own State, and the taints of squatter sovereignty. The bill is not as I would have had it in every respect, but it is a good bill for the South; for under it we can go with our property where before we could not go. Let the theorists forget their theories, and practice what is practicable. Every dollar expended in this cause by our people, is as "bread cast upon the waters." Those of you who do see the points of the case, should at once put the ball in motion. If you cannot act with much concert at first, go to work individually. Present a subscription list to every man you meet who owns a single slave. Let others do likewise. A long step will be thus taken towards performing our part in Kansas.

Col. J. D. Wilson, of our State, arrived this morning, and tells me that the people in his region are becoming alive to the issue. He has pledged himself to arm and transport five determined young fellows to go to Kansas at his own expense. The example is worthy of imitation, and the sentiment which produced it patriotic.

The route to Kansas is via Nashville, from which point it is but six days' journey to the promised land.

I am, with warmest personal regard, and lively sympathy, with you in "Border Ruffianism." Truly yours,
P. S. BROOKS.

Chance for a Fight.

"Entertaining these views, it will be my imperative duty to exert the whole power of the Federal Executive to support public order in the Territory; to vindicate its laws, whether federal or local, against all attempts of organized resistance."—President's Message.

One of these laws which the President threatens to see vindicated, at the point of the bristling bayonets of the U. S. Army, may be found in our columns to-day. The editor of the Lawrence Herald of Freedom persists in disobeying this law, and publishes, as a challenge, the following standing article:

"Slavery is the creature of the municipal law, and cannot exist in the absence of such law. There is no law in Kansas sanctioning, or even permitting slavery; notwithstanding the enactments of the territorial Legislature;—therefore, every person held in involuntary servitude in Kansas, contrary to his will, is by right and law, as FREE AS THE MASTER,—has as good a right to maintain and exercise that right, and should do so if he has a desire in that direction.

"We write, print, publish and circulate the above as our opinion as a lawyer and editor, and challenge Gov. Shannon and Supt. Jones to show to the contrary."

Here is a chance for the President to show his patriotism. Why don't he pitch in?—*Lafayette Ind. Courier*.

President's Proclamation.
The President's Proclamation is a curious document. On its face is a very fair, dignified and appropriate announcement of Executive interference for the purpose of putting an end to a condition of things as disgraceful to the country as it is perilous to the lives and the interests of those most directly concerned in it. That the President should interpose the Federal authority in the affairs of Kansas, all will admit to be his duty under the circumstances, and they who have most severely blamed him for his delay in doing so are his political opponents, and especially his opponents on the question which has agitated the country since the virtual repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Nor can exception be justly taken in any quarter to the more important positions assumed in the Message.

That those who, either within or without the Territory, propose to control its political organization by force, and those who combine to resist the execution of the Territorial laws should be restrained; that interference open and armed, in its affairs by individuals not its citizens, is in violation of the Constitution of the United States; that all persons unlawfully combining against the constituted authority of the Territory, should be first commanded; and afterward, if necessary, compelled to disperse; and that immunity from violence, and protection to property and civil and political rights should be secured to all peaceable and law abiding inhabitants of the Territory: these propositions, and others which are their complements or their corollaries, must receive, in the abstract, the assent of all except professional disorganizers.

But still, the Proclamation is as double-faced as Janus, as convertible and as perverted as an utterance of the Delphic Oracle. It may be honestly read and understood in directly opposite senses by men holding opposite opinions, and its real meaning and value are only to be determined by comparing it with the political creed, and measuring it by the intentions of the author. Examined thus, it simply means that the enactments of the body generally known as the "bogus" Legislature, are the organic law of the Territory, which is to be executed with impartial justice. That the Emigrant societies and those who have contributed to the aid of the Free State settlers have violated the constitution of the United States—that the combination of the real inhabitants of the Territory to defend themselves against the Border Ruffians was insurrection,—and that the emigration of settlers from the Free States for the deliberate purpose of excluding slavery from its soil, is an attempt to determine the future institutions of the Territory, which amounts to invasive aggression. In brief, the Proclamation means that the President has determined upon "the forcible interposition of the whole power of the General Government" to protect and aid those who are endeavoring to plant slavery in Kansas.

But although this announcement is made by the chief executive officer of the Union, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, we do not believe that it will be carried out. President Pierce, though bent on distinguishing his administration by some other important event than the bombardment of Greytown, though ready to bid any price which his position enables him to those whom he believes to be able to secure him in it, though willing to be a tool in the hands of men more unscrupulous and more able than himself, will long withhold his hand from any instrument which directs the muskets of the United States troops against the citizens of the United States, who combine only to resist enactments to which they do not assent; and which, to say the least, is not yet made clear were not imposed upon them by a forcible violation of their rights as citizens. The announcement that civil war had begun in Kansas, has often been made in the pardonable exaggerations of telegraphic operators and the paragraphs of journals who strive to keep their readers on a full allowance of excitement; but let the first United States gun be fired in Kansas against the steady opponents of Border Ruffianism, and such a civil war would spring up at its sound as would make those stand astagh who called it into existence. The men of the North, willing to endure provocation to the last, would endure no longer, and such a wretched flood would pour into the Territory, as would sweep troops, and ruffians, and slavery, and every vestige and supporter of it, away at once and forever.

That the President and his counselors do not know this is hardly credible. They must be aware, that however intense or party discipline may influence Northern men to give them a quasi support in their attempt to sustain the violation of the Great Compromise, no Northern man will do battle with his fellow citizen for the sake of widening the area of slavery; and then they must be equally sure that the North, as a body, would fight to the death in such a civil war as this Proclamation would seem intended to provoke. What, then, is this Proclamation? What is it worth and what is it for? It is nothing but an adroit and pitiful bid for so many Southern votes as are necessary to the re-election of Pierce to the Presidency.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*.

Wise men think what they say, fools say what they think.—*Fun*.

Original Correspondence.

A War with England.
PRAIRIE CITY, KANSAS,
March 14, 1856.
TO THE FREEMEN OF THE UNITED STATES:—The almost unparalleled oppression of the inhabitants of Kansas Territory, by the minions of President Pierce, and the continued ruthless attacks of the slaveholding States on the sacred cause of Freedom, and their well-known degenerate and demoralized condition, have of late, more impressively than ever, forced upon my attention the subject of universal Freedom, and impelled me, in the name of humanity, to indite the following:

My actuating motives are, an earnest desire to stay the effusion of human blood, respect for the free and upright citizens of these United States—among whom number many dear and valued friends—and a never-dying love for Freedom, without respect to color, race, religion or clime. It is with me as well as with millions of others, a well-settled truism, that as long as the States are tainted with the curse of slavery, so will their condition be, in all respects, the same as that of a human body with a limb full of putrifying sores. That anarchy will at length assail them from within, and, in the course of probable events, from without, that the united forces of the civilized world will be forced into coercive measures, in order to protect the violated rights of their own citizens.

The last act of the tyrant and traitor who presides over the governing clique of this country, is to foment a war with Great Britain, for the double purpose of drawing the attention of freemen from the affairs of Kansas, and enslaving an independent colony, of a mixed African race, in Central America, and which, like the Liberian Colony, is under the protection of the British Government. The moving principle of such a war is clearly seen. It will not be war involving national rights or points of honor, but simply one of Freedom and Slavery—whether the African race shall be enslaved and degraded elsewhere as well as here—in fact, whether Slavery or Freedom shall prevail over the length and breadth of this vast continent. The course is not to be kept within its present bounds, but unlimited scope is to be given for its further paralyzing influence. There are now indications of such an unnatural war appearing on every side; and at such a crisis, I do not hesitate to enter my solemn protest against it, and to declare that every citizen of these States—be he native born or of foreign birth—who, in such a cause, strikes a blow against Great Britain, strikes a blow against slavery, binding his country with chains and rivetting fetters, under which future generations will writhe in vain. Americans! ye who really love your country, think of these things! There is no war in the annals of your country that will compare, in point of slaughter, bankruptcy, and general ruin, with such a conflict as your President is now endeavoring to arouse? Against the veteran soldiers of France, and the powerful fleets of England? But a comparatively small navy—chiefly manned by foreigners—a mere handful of regular soldiers, scattered over an immense tract of country, a numerous and well-armed militia, and though brave as numerous, yet containing within themselves such discordant elements as Nativism, Know Nothingism, Catholicism, Mormonism, Abolitionism, Slaveryism, ad finitum; all of which have engendered such undying strife and hatred between the descendants of the old emigrants, and the more recent settlers, as will be remembered even to the second and third generations.

But let us turn our attention for a few moments to the most favorable termination of such a war, which, in reason, the most ardent American could desire. Suppose after years of bloody and exhausting strife—for remember, there is but little probability of its being a war of but a few months—your small navy should conquer, sink, or drive away the united navies of England, France and Spain; that by the indomitable energy of your army of regulars and militia you are enabled to overpower and finally destroy the hardy soldiers of France and England, and become inured to war by one of the bloodiest struggles on human record, excited by recent triumphs, led on under the banner of Freedom, imagine your armies and navies irresistible and victorious, the black man's fetters more firmly riveted, and his race forever doomed to the lowest and most horrible form of human slavery. Pause one moment with me, and at the end of such a war, behold the wreck presented to your view by your once smiling and prosperous country! Hark! the very air is filled with the cries and lamentations of countless widows and orphans! Look on your sea-board—where the elements of war would naturally rage most furiously—at your half-ruined towns, your commerce crippled, internal trade bankrupt, the revenues annihilated, oppressed by heavy and unavoidable taxes to meet present expenses as well as to discharge

the heavy accumulations of an enormous load of debt; your citizens demoralized by the natural evils of war; the entire mental, moral and physical energies of the country in a manner spent by a struggle so long and bloody; in short, your position, such as under the most favorable circumstances, would occupy at least a century to stay your bleeding wounds, nourish your resources, and be as well situated as when the war commenced. The probable condition of your adversaries is now no question for you. Doubtless their case would be bad enough, but owing to your country being the battle-ground, their internal sufferings would not bear the slightest comparison with yours; besides, as older communities, more firmly knit together, they can more easily recover from the effects of their losses.

The question now naturally arises, in so great a difficulty as your present position, what are the lovers of Freedom to do if the President seeks to entail so fearful an evil on generations yet unborn? In reply to such a question, the love of truth and justice impels me to say: Rise up in your might, put on the armor of righteousness, and stand on the ground of God's eternal love, as so ably depicted in your Declaration of Independence, cast out from among you the unclean thing, the cause of endless misery, the faithful source of weakness and probable ruin. When the fiat of war goes forth, let the virtuous sons of the States of Freedom stand aside from its withering influence, heartily declare against it, openly seek, in candid and peaceful conference, their brethren in Canada, join with them in a general protest against the war, and instantly take measures to lay the state of the country and their own fervent desire fairly and fully before the British government and people, to form, on a firm basis, from the British Possessions in North America, and the Free States of the American Union, one united, free, independent, and glorious Northern Confederacy, cementing the same by an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Great Britain, so by extinguishing petty jealousies, allaying hatred, removing all possible occasion of war with England, and making still more apparent the fact of their commercial interests being one and indivisible, would lay so broad and lasting a foundation for an Empire, as in its brilliant progress would vie with the most powerful and enlightened nations of ancient or modern times.

My brethren and fellow-freemen—a subject of her Britannic Majesty, having lived in your country for a period of nearly nine years, carefully observed the workings of your government, marked the conflicting elements of your people, noted the plague-spots of early anarchy and decay, I lay these reflections before you, in humble confidence, for your serious consideration, as the natural result of the circumstances in which I find myself placed among you, standing unaffiliated by a partial view of party, race, or country.

As regards the slaveholding States, I would say, have nothing to do with them, in any manner or shape—cut them off from your connexion as you would a putrifying limb from your body—draw around them a cord, beyond which forbid them to trespass—meddle not with their internal affairs, but leave them entirely to themselves. Backed as you will be by the enlightened powers of Europe, you will be enabled to stand uninjured in your might, and from your unapproachable position, will observe the hideous monster, increasing in strength, with suffocating poison filling the moral atmosphere, and gradually, with numerous swelling folds, crushing within its powerful embrace, the doomed, unyielding, infatuated, but unfortunate children of a policy accursed of God and man.

For the present, my friends, I bid you farewell, stand firm, and subscribe myself your fellow-laborer in the common cause of Freedom.

WILLIAM D. LYSNAR.

For the Benefit of the New Settlers in Kansas.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been a resident of Ottawa Creek, Kansas Territory, for twenty years, and have, during that time, learned by observation and experience some of the best ways of treating lands in this country. The prairie which was broke last summer, should be plowed this year as deep as it can be, for corn and potatoes; the deeper the better. You must cross plow the last year's furrows. By plowing deep, you prepare against drought, which generally commences the first of July and continues to the last of August. When you have done breaking your ground in this manner, take the bushy top of a young tree, or a heavy harrow, with two or three yokes of oxen and drag it over your land until the sod is completely subdued; and then lay it off with a one-horse plow both ways, for footpath for corn, and three feet for potatoes. Cover your corn about three inches deep on an average; and, for potatoes, from four to six inches deep.—Plow in your spring wheat and oats, putting in two bushels of good wheat to an acre, and from two bushels and a half to three of oats to an acre. Brush them over well and wait patiently for it and I am certain, in time, you will realize a rich harvest. JOHN T. JONES.
March, 18th, 1856.

The Herald of Freedom.

G. W. BROWN, Editor,
J. E. GREENE, Associate Editor.
Lawrence, Saturday, Mar. 22, 1856.

TERMS:
\$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Declines a Re-Election.

Hon. J. R. GIDDINGS, in an address to his constituents, states that he is no longer a candidate for re-election to Congress. The time has come with him when he should cease his public services, and retire into private life. The frosts of seventy winters have converted him into an old man. He entered Congress twenty years ago in the vigor of life, and commenced almost alone to show the usurpations of the slave-power. John Quincy Adams, that "old man eloquent," fell by his side, and was gathered with the just in heaven. All his early co-workers have passed away, and he stands alone, with another generation. The principles which he commenced advocating have continued to increase in public favor until it has obtained an ascendancy; and now, after having not only looked from Pisgah's Top into Canaan, but actually entered the land of promise, he is willing and desirous of retiring, and leaving others, with fresh hands, to complete the work to which his life has been devoted.

Mr. Giddings has been the best abused man in the nation, but he has nobly vindicated himself on every occasion. We were a resident of his district when he was censured by a resolution of Congress for introducing into that body a series of resolutions which all men must admit to be true in principle. He resigned and came home, and submitted his case to his constituents, and was sent back with an overwhelming majority, and a greatly increased vote over his former election. It was the good fortune of the senior editor to cast his first vote on that occasion, and he looks back to it as the proudest vote of his life.

Murder of a Negro.

A black man, belonging to the estate of Jabez Smith, of Independence, Mo., was brutally murdered a few days ago. The black man had a wife and thirteen children. He had been sold several times to go South, but had refused to be arrested; on that account he still remained in Independence. On the day of his slaughter he was invited into a store, and while there an attempt was made to handcuff him, but he broke away from his pursuers, and fled into the street. He was followed and fired upon, several shots hitting him in the leg, shoulder, &c., and one passed through his body in the region of the heart. He fell, and then was overtaken and kicked by his pursuers. They inquired if he would give up. "NO!" was the response; and the kicking and beating was continued till after life was extinct. During the affray he drew a pistol on a person who attempted to stop him in the street, and this was the reason given for shooting him down. Our informant, who was in Independence at the time, states that on the following day an animated discussion was carried on in the streets, and in social circles, to know who should have the distinction of slaying the "insurgent," several persons claiming the honor.

Immigrants Arriving.

Our streets are beginning to be thronged with strangers, and present quite a life-like appearance again after the dreary winter. Every boat which comes up the river has a large number on board.

For reasons which we do not care to mention now we hope all will labor to be here by the 1st of May at furthest. By that time we hope, and have reason to believe, there will be an addition of many thousands to the State.

Pro-slavery men from the South are hurrying on, and are "squating" on every unoccupied claim they can find. There is not a doubt but they have changed their tactics, and now hope to become actual settlers, and in that way carry their measures. We beg of the North to wake up, and send on her noble spirits to locate permanently here to aid us. Though the South have given up their design of a hostile military invasion, they have not concluded to let Kansas be controlled by her own citizens; and yet we have the assurance of the National Executive that it shall be, and we look for his fulfilling his pledge in this respect else he will have such a hullabaloo around his ears as will make even the White House at Washington an uncomfortable residence.

Orange Orange Fences.

Have our readers read the advertisement of JOHN GARDNER in another column, who advertises Orange Orange plants for sale? In another place we give a plan for planting this valuable live fence in uncultivated lands, furnished us by a gentleman who has experienced on the subject. As the boundaries of claims are now established, every claimant should commence at once the growth of a hedge. If he does so, in three years he will have a good fence around his claim—one which will improve as it increases in age.

Obeying—Abolitionist.

Hon. M. F. WADE, of Ohio, has been re-elected to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next. Mr. Wade is a Republican on whom the country can stake high, and be sure of winning every time. When he first took a seat in the Senate Chamber demagogues were in the habit of speaking of him as an "abolitionist," thinking thereby to frighten him from duty. After having rebuked those sneering remarks on several occasions, and finding it was a waste of breath, he determined on popularizing the name even in the United States Senate. Said he, on a certain occasion, in reply to the contemptible sneer:

"Mr. President—Whatever may be my position at home, while I remain a member of the United States Senate I wish to be known and recognized of all men as an abolitionist, and one of the rank and file."

He has heard no more about abolitionism in Washington, and since that expression he has been received and treated as a MAN. The base truckling politicians in Kansas who would sell their souls for a paltry office, and lick the very dust to secure a single vote, may yet learn that the cry of "abolitionist" will have lost its charm in this State as well as at Washington, and that the miserable fool who uses the expression to injure an opponent, will sink that low in a political grave that the trumpet calling the dead to life will never salute him. Frank Wade's enemies will never speak of him again as an abolitionist, and no man will use it anywhere as a term of reproach who is not lost to all honor and decency—who is not wholly void of shame.

The Legislature.

The State Legislature took a recess on Saturday last until the 4th of July next, after passing several bills, and appointing a committee of twenty persons to codify the laws, and report them to the Legislature at its re-assembling in July.

The labor of preparing a code worthy of our new State will be very great. For this reason it was thought better to give plenty of time to the work. More deliberation is usually enjoyed on small committees than large ones; this of itself would justify the plan adopted. The legal talent of the State has been appointed on the committees, and we feel assured a code will be prepared which will serve as a model of legislation for many years.

Warlike.

The news from Washington presents quite a warlike appearance. There is no doubt but Pierce will plunge the nation into a foreign war if he can do it, and leave the "Pirates of the Missouri" to continue their depredations at will. Wonder if the Executive is aware that the majority of the people of the United States have the choosing of a new President next November; and, again, does he think they will be fools enough to elevate him again to power after he has betrayed them, not once, but continually, since taking the oath of office.

Cooling Slightly.

What is the matter with the border papers? They are not as virulent as formerly. The Squatter Sovereign is about the only pro-slavery paper on our exchange list which furnishes suitable articles from which to make up our Southern Side. A new system of tactics has been introduced, and it is apprehended their principal outrages for a month or two will consist of piracies, which are continued on every boat up the river. Wouldn't wonder if they would find a torpedo in some box soon which they will open. "The Yankees are great on inventions!"

Mail Robbing.

A letter from Rev. J. RICHARDSON, South Berwick, Maine, states that he has sent us, at different times, thirty-two new subscribers, accompanied with the cash. We have received only eight new subscribers from our friend. The balance has been robbed by some of Frank Pierce's officials. They, no doubt, thought themselves in better employment than their master, though they were engaged in simply purloining letters from the mails.

The Herald of Freedom is not half large enough to furnish all the Kansas news on hand. When the paper was first started we were apprehensive that in time we could not get Kansas matter enough to fill our columns, but it has continued to increase on our hands, until it is impossible to even think of condensing the most important facts pertaining to our affairs.

Practical Christianity.

"The Church of the Disciples," in Boston, under the pastoral charge of Rev. James F. Clark, have contributed the sum of five hundred and fourteen dollars, for the relief of the pioneers in Kansas. This is one of the youngest churches in Boston, and very far from being one of the most wealthy. What makes this act more remarkable is the fact that this church belongs to the despised sect of Unitarians. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

Hon. JOHN P. HALE, and Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, will each accept our thanks for Congressional Documents.

An Important Item.

Last year a friend of ours plowed seven acres of prairie, and turned up the sod about four inches deep. This he planted with corn, and realized eight hundred bushels of shelled corn, worth \$800. A neighbor on a claim no way inferior to that of our friend, claimed that there was an error in plowing so deep; that more shallow plowing would enable the turf to rot sooner, and would not be so fatiguing on the team. The result was, he turned over forty acres, plowing it about two inches deep, and planted it with corn. His crop was only fit for feed, and he supplied himself with corn from the crib of our friend, who plowed deep. The former argued that in plowing deep the earth was better qualified for resisting the protracted drought common to this climate in the summer, and his experience proved the correctness of his theory. An excellent communication on "deep plowing" will be found in another column, and as the time for commencing spring work is at hand, every agriculturist should look into this matter, and act intelligently when he prepares his ground for seed.

Deeds, Mortgages, &c.

We find the people in Kansas are frequently put to great expense and inconvenience in dealing lands in the States from whence they came, many supposing it necessary to go into Missouri before the Courts to make acknowledgments, because they will not appear before our Territorial officers. Such persons should be informed that the editor of the HERALD OF FREEDOM has Commissions from the Governors of nearly every northern State, and is fully authorized to take acknowledgements of deeds, powers of attorneys, leases, and other instruments of writing, administer oaths and affirmations, and do all other things necessary for the sale or transfer of property, real or personal, in the several States for which he is Commissioner, as fully and effectually as it could be done in the States from whence the parties have emigrated.

We have just printed a very nice blank deed, which we shall be happy to fill up for persons desiring the conveyance of lands in the States. We have, also, blanks for the sale and transfer of city lots and interests in the town of Lawrence, which we can fill up to order.

Their Genealogy.

A bill has passed the Senate of Virginia, appropriating \$1,000 a year for five years, to enable the State Historical Society to procure from England manuscript copies of documents and letters, relative to the early history of the Old Dominion.—*Ex.*

Among other records we hope they will copy those in relation to the shipping of criminals, paupers, and other idle and dissolute persons, to that State, when a colony, and selling them for tobacco to the planters. They were the most degraded population in England, and now constitute the F. F.'s of that State. Their descendants have settled in Missouri, and are talking about the "pau-pers" from New England to Kansas. If the F. F.'s and their sons in Missouri would gather up the history of those old times, it is very probable those who are the loudest in their reproaches against Eastern people, would find their great grandmothers were offered at auction, and sold for tobacco to pay their passage money over the "great blue sea."

Thanks.

We are indebted to several friends recently for clubs to the HERALD OF FREEDOM. Each will accept our thanks for the favor. We hope to receive many more in a short time. The prospects of our journal are more flattering than in the past. Were it not for indebtedness incurred on the first volume, we should feel entirely relieved from embarrassments in the future.

Reliable Pamphlet.

Dr. THOMAS H. WREN, No. 3 Winter street, Boston, Mass., has our thanks for an advance copy of his new pamphlet, entitled "Information for Kansas Emigrants." It is very accurate, containing scarcely an error in fact, and is, in our opinion, far the best work for reliable information on Kansas affairs in so limited a space, which has yet been issued from the press.

Correction.

Our article headed an "honest man," last week, in which we took occasion to compliment Mr. Brown of Brownville, was erroneous. The credit should have been given to H. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., a Representative in our State Legislature from the fifth district, and who resides in the vicinity of Oswatimie.

Last Week's Papers Wanted.

Wanted: At this office, twenty copies of our last week's issue to complete our files, for which papers of this week will be given. Those living in the vicinity who do not keep files of their papers will no doubt favor us with this exchange.

The boats on the Missouri river have adopted a tariff of freight, and discriminate 25 cents on the hundred pounds in favor of Kansas City, Mo., against Leavenworth.

The Reason.

In the Georgia Legislature, the bill appropriating \$50,000 to aid the emigration of Georgians to Kansas was rejected, 42 to 33. The opposition to the bill was predicated on the ground that it was not a wise policy for Georgia, as a State, by legislative enactment, to aid in populating Kansas; that the matter had better be left to the enterprise and support of private companies.—*Leavenworth Herald.*

And why not "aid in populating Kansas?" Because it was considered unsafe to do so. To take any portion of the already sparse white population of Georgia, and transfer it to Kansas, would give the slave population a still greater preponderance, and the consequences might result in a general negro insurrection. If such a calamity should occur the South would have to fight her battles alone; for with the present state of public opinion in the North, no help could be expected from that source.

Again: There was no guaranty that persons thus forwarded with State patronage, would be true to Slavery when they got to Kansas. The poor, non-slaveholding population of the South were generally opposed to slavery because they found labor degraded, and their industry was brought in competition with slave labor. Remove those laborers to Kansas, and let them see labor made honorable, as it is among the pioneers from the North and East, and there is no doubt many persons thus sent out, would give their votes for making Kansas free. No guaranties could be given, for interest would be the controlling power with the settler on removing from his former associations. Reports said that a majority of those already in Kansas from the South were in favor of making it a Free State. This wholesale emigration; this transferring of a large population of the slaveholding States at once into Kansas, would work disastrously to all concerned.

Besides this; could they have seen the result of southern emigration, they would have found that it never reached Kansas; that one after another would leave a party; and when they arrived on the borders their numbers were reduced one-half. Not that alone; but the few who did arrive, when they learned the facts in regard to the settlements and characters of the pioneers, felt they had been sold; that falsehoods and those only had been propagated in the South with the view of inciting a heavy emigration, and all for the advancement of a few demagogues who wish to ride into popularity on the wave of a frenzied public opinion.

Checking the South.

The poorest move yet made in the South—and Heaven knows all have been bad enough—was the attempt to hire men to come from the South to aid in making Kansas a Slave State. Alabama proposed to give the exorbitant sum of \$25 to each actual pro-slavery emigrant from the South to Kansas with the view of paying expenses.

Mr. Buford proposes to bring men here, and let them locate on lands, and hold the lands, for him until it comes into market in payment of the expenses which he proposes to advance to the "right sort of emigrants." He is to make all the money—the poor pioneer who has no money to pay his expenses here, will make nothing, unless he swings loose from the service of his employer, and sets up for himself, and pre-empt the land for his own use. If he pre-empt it for Mr. Buford, he must commit perjury before doing so. A person who will make a contract to commit perjury cannot be trusted to any very great extent when he finds that his interest, the good opinion of his neighbors, and all else induces him to be an honest man. No man will commit perjury for the love of the thing.

The North has secured to Kansas Freedom, and hold themselves in readiness to checkmate our Southern friends. We have numerous articles and letters before us in truth of this proposition, but copy the following only from the Madison, Wis., Journal as a specimen of the lot:—

PRACTICAL SYMPATHY.—WANTED, YOUNG MEN FOR KANSAS.—We understand that Mr. J. H. Knowlton of the Assembly, offers to give eighty acres of land each, to any able-bodied young men of good character and habits, who will go to Kansas; remain there until its fate is settled as free or slave Territory, and in case of election between the free state men and the pro-slavery party, help to fight the battle of freedom. Men with strong arms, and valiant hearts, devoted to the cause of freedom, are wanted in Kansas just now, above everything else.

Cold Weather in Minnesota.

The extreme cold of the winter has been felt everywhere, but in Minnesota it must have been particularly severe. We have seen a letter from a Dr. Starbuck of that Territory to one of our citizens, in which he says that for two months this winter the mercury has been congealed, and the spirit thermometer indicated 47 below zero. That is considerably colder of anything we have heard of before.

Any number of extra copies of the HERALD OF FREEDOM put up in wrappers for mailing can be supplied this week.

Truthful.

We have just closed the reading of Hon. HENRY WILSON's speech, in the United States Senate, on the motion to confirm the nomination of Wilson Shannon as Governor of Kansas. It embodied, in brief, a complete history of our difficulties, and with but one or two trifling exceptions, we can vouch for the truth of every part of it. We almost wonder how any man, not a resident of Kansas, could collect so perfect a history of our troubles, and make so few errors.

It is to be regretted that our limited space precludes us from the pleasure of publishing this interesting document in our columns. We cannot refrain, however, from making the following brief extract in regard to Governor Shannon:

"This Administration has now clothed Wilson Shannon—whose incompetency has been made manifest to the world—with the civil and military authority, and with all the power of the Government to execute the laws, and to maintain order in the Territory. The duties assigned this officer, in the present critical condition of affairs on your frontiers, are of the gravest and most weighty character. Sir, your Administration—by the wanton repeal of the Missouri prohibition, by the failure to protect the actual residents of Kansas in their rights, and by the blundering acts and criminal remissness of the official authorities—has brought the nation to the perilous edge of civil strife. This Administration owes it to the country, whose peace is in danger this day, to entrust the responsible and delicate duties of Governor of Kansas to a prudent, judicious, sagacious statesman—a man of individual honor and personal character, in whom the people can place the fullest confidence. Wilson Shannon is not that man. The man who could descend to degrading companionship around the gaming tables of those saloons of San Francisco, (described by that experienced traveler, Madame Ida Pfeiffer, as the most dissolute she had ever seen in her tour of the globe,) with Mexican greasers, the escaped convicts of the British penal colonies, and the desperadoes of the Old World and the New—the man who could, while Kansas was overrun by armed bands, summoned around Lawrence by his own reckless letters, dispatches and proclamations, while civil war lowered over the people entrusted to his care—while an honored citizen, stricken down by the assassin, lay cold in death, and a devoted wife was weeping over his mortal remains, make himself the humiliating object of the derision of his enemies, and of the pity of his friends, by an exhibition of gross intoxication—is not the man to whom the American people would intrust the affairs of Kansas."

Correct Position.

The Cincinnati Columbian, which has always seemed to take a wrong view of Kansas affairs, closed a very sensible article a short time since as follows, which for correctness, will commend itself to every reader. Speaking of the Free State party, it remarks:

"They have a right to prepare themselves for emergencies. If they have reason to fear that their lives or liberties are in danger, failing in that protection which is due them from the constituted authorities, they have the undoubted right to prepare for their own defence. They have the right to buy Sharp's rifles or any other rifles, and if molested in the enjoyment of the rights of law-abiding citizens, they have the right to use them. The little cabin on the prairie should be every inch a castle, as its owner, while within it, should be every inch a king."

"Having these rights, the Free State men should preserve them, but they should not put themselves in such a position against law and Government, as will deprive them of the sympathies of their best friends, or expose them to legal attack from any quarter."

Speaking Out.

The Detroit Free Press, Gen. Cass's organ, speaking of the laws enacted by the bogus Legislature of Kansas, and of Pierce's proclamation, says:—

"The President should pause long before treating as 'treasonable insurrection' the action of those inhabitants of Kansas who deny and repudiate the binding authority of the laws of the Missouri Kansas Legislature. For, in our humble opinion, a people that would not be inclined to rebel against the acts of a legislative body forced upon them by fraud and violence would be unworthy the name of American. If there was ever justifiable cause of popular revolution against a usurping and an obnoxious government, that cause has existed in Kansas."

Undoing the Work.

Wednesday, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Grow, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, presented a bill proposing a partial correction of the existing laws of the Kansas Legislature. The bill declares void the "Act to punish offences against slave property," and that portion of an act which provides for Indians voting in the Territory. Mr. Grow's bill also enacts that the inhabitants of the Territory shall not be required, as a qualification to vote or hold office, or practice in the Courts, to take an oath or affirmation in addition to that of citizenship, or of fidelity in the discharge of the duties pertaining to their office or offices respectively, other than to support the Constitution of the United States.

Clubs.

Persons ordering clubs may add to them at any time, and for the future, we will not be particular about directing them all to one office, on the contrary a person sending us ten subscribers and \$15 may have them sent to as many different offices as they desire.

Several interesting articles are left out this week for want of space.

Biographical.

Sketch of the Martyred Brown.

R. P. BROWN, Esq., the subject of this memoir, was the son of Moses Brown, who was a native of North Carolina, and emigrated from that State to Mississippi, where he resided till 1823. He moved from thence to Louisiana, and in 1824, with the view of escaping from the oppressive influences of slavery, located in Logan county, Ohio, where REX P. BROWN was born, on the 3d of July, 1825. He had four sisters and two brothers, five of whom were born in the South.

Mr. Brown enjoyed the advantages of a good common school education during his younger days, and spent some time at the University at South Bend, Indiana. His father died in 1837. In 1845 he located in Cass county, Michigan, where he remained until 1849, when he went to Mississippi to visit his brother and sisters, who were slaveholders. He took a school in the vicinity, and continued teaching until the Fall of 1851, when he became so thoroughly disgusted with the workings of the institution of Slavery, that he resolved on returning to the North. He was present at the burning of a slave in Liberty, Mississippi, while remaining there, and the horrors of that accursed outrage was vivid in his memory on all occasions. It probably gave bent to his political feeling and action, for after his return to Michigan, he immediately identified himself with the Free Democratic party, and continued his connection with it down to the period of his death.

In May, 1852, he was married to Miss MARTHA A. LUKENS, who resided in his native county in Ohio, and who had emigrated to that State from Virginia several years previous, with her parents. He continued a resident of Michigan, engaged in teaching, until his removal to Kansas, where he arrived in October last, with his wife and daughter, which is now about three years of age. His mother is still living in Michigan.

He has a brother, Dr. AARON BROWN, who resides at Westfield, Lafayette county, Iowa, who saw a notice of the murder of his brother, in the New York Tribune, and who repaired at once to the scene of the tragedy, and furnished us with the substance of this notice. He learned at Leavenworth of many important particulars in regard to his brother's connection with the Free State party; his sacrifices to advance the cause of Freedom; his repairing to Lawrence, and standing on duty during the late invasion, when the town was beleaguered by an armed band of mercenaries from Missouri, who were bent on its destruction, and of his death at Easton by violence, which we have previously recorded at length.

The Doctor summoned to his aid three practising physicians—Dr. C. J. PARK, JAMES DAVIS, and SAMUEL F. FEW—residents of Leavenworth city, and on the 15th inst., exhumed the body, and gave it a post-mortem examination. They found the deceased considerably lacerated, but came readily to the conclusion that the mortal injury was caused by a blow on the left side of his head with some sharp instrument. The wound commenced near the central and forward part of the ear, and extended forward and upward, passing the outer corner of the eye-brow, some two and three-fourths inches in length, and penetrating the brain. The temporal bone was opened so as to admit the passage of the finger to the brain, without obstruction. The brain was so injured, that parts of it came out through the wound. His murderers have attempted to quiet their consciences by representing that after being disabled, he froze so as to deprive him of life, while riding in the bottom of the wagon to his house. Another story got up by them, represented that he bled to death. The physicians were unanimous of the opinion that the wound on the head was sufficient, of itself, to produce death, by the injury to the brain; and the great surprise to all was that he should survive so long after the injury. The wound appeared to have been made with a hatchet, or some similar instrument, and from the sloping direction of the blow, it was evidently given by some person standing partly behind and at the side of the deceased.

Mr. Brown's mother is living, and resides at Cassopolis, Cass County, Michigan. A meeting was called there on Tuesday, the 13th inst., a few hours previous to the arrival of her husband's brother.

We cannot close this article more appropriately than by annexing the following resolutions, which were reported to our State Legislature, through the Chairman—JOHN BROWN, Esq., of Oswatimie—of a committee to take the subject into consideration. The resolutions were read and unanimously adopted, and have been spread upon the journals of the House:

"Whereas, R. P. BROWN, Esq., a member elect of this House, was brutally murdered at Easton on the 18th of January last, by a body of armed men from Missouri and the city of Kickapoo; and whereas, justice to ourselves, as well as respect to the memory of the deceased, requires a tribute at our hands; therefore,

"Resolved, That in the cold-blooded murder of R. P. BROWN, by a band of mercenaries and desperadoes from a neighboring State, we have sustained an irreparable loss, the State has been deprived of the services of a man of intelligence, integrity, honor, patriotism and true courage, and his family of a kind husband and father.

"Resolved, That the cold-blooded murder of R. P. BROWN, by a band of mercenaries and desperadoes from a neighboring State, we have sustained an irreparable loss, the State has been deprived of the services of a man of intelligence, integrity, honor, patriotism and true courage, and his family of a kind husband and father.

"Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved widow our heartfelt condolences on account of the afflictive calamity, and assure her that the whole country joins with her in her grief.

"Resolved, That while we condole with the widow in her afflictions, we feel that Providence will overrule her loss for our good. Mr. Brown has joined the host of martyrs, whose blood has watered the tree of Liberty. His name, with DOW and BASSAN, will survive and adorn the brightest page in the future-history of Kansas, while those who were the instruments of this outrage, like the perpetrators of other base crimes, will be remembered only as monsters in the dark catalogue of human depravity.

"Resolved, That we recommend the lovers of freedom and justice to erect a monument to the memory of the deceased, with suitable inscriptions; and that the State make liberal contributions in aid of such enterprise.

"Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, in commemoration of the heroic conduct of our deceased friend and co-laborer in the cause of freedom.

"Resolved, That certified copies of these resolutions be furnished the several papers in the State of Kansas, and that they be requested to copy the same, and that copies be forwarded to the widow of the deceased.

Persons having occasion to address Mrs. MARTHA A. BROWN, the widow of the deceased, can write her at the residence of her mother, Cassopolis, Cass county, Michigan.

Favorable.

The following preamble and resolutions, introduced into the Wisconsin Legislature by Mr. CLEMENTS, have been adopted in the Senate, as the voice of that State:

Whereas, the slave power in 1820, insisted upon the admission of Missouri into the Union as a slave State, and accomplished its purpose by incorporating into the bill for its admission a perpetual prohibition of slavery in all the remainder of the territory acquired from France north of the south line of Missouri, extending westward to the national frontier;

And whereas, in 1854, the same power demanded the repeal of the prohibition of 1820, and effected its object by engrafting on the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, which provided for free territory, the express declaration "that the people of the Territory should be left perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions, subject only to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States;"

And whereas, in 1855 the same power insisted that, even under this provision, the people of the Territory of Kansas have no power to exclude slavery therefrom until another express act of Congress gives them the power to form a State Constitution;

And whereas, the President of the United States has compromised his position as the Chief Executive of an enlightened and free nation, by countenancing and otherwise aiding the outrages from the neighboring State of Missouri, who have, under various pretexts, from time to time invaded the Territory, disturbed its peace, outraged its elective franchise, perverted its legislation, and murdered its citizens;

And whereas, the present peace and future welfare of our common country demand that there should be no further extension of slavery; and no more slave States at all hazards;

And whereas, by the unlawful invasion of the Territory of Kansas, by the citizens of the State of Missouri, for the purpose of forcibly depriving the citizens of that Territory of their first political right, and of establishing slavery therein by force and without the authority of law; as a consequence of which civil war now exists in the Territory of Kansas;

And whereas, the people of the Territory of Kansas have by a Convention of Delegates, duly called and assembled for that purpose, formed for themselves a Constitution and State Government, which Constitution is Republican, and the said Convention, and the people of Kansas, by their ratification of said Constitution, having asked admission into the Union as a State, and believing that such admission of Kansas as a State would exclude slavery therefrom, and save that Territory from further civil tumults and further effusion of blood, it is hereby

Resolved, by the people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, that our Senators be and are hereby instructed, and our representatives in Congress be requested to use their best endeavors for the immediate passage of an Act of Congress admitting Kansas into the Union as a State, with such limitation of boundaries as by Congress shall be deemed advisable.

Resolved, That our representatives be requested to vote for the immediate admission of A. H. READER to a seat in the House of Representatives in Congress, as a Delegate from Kansas, until such admission of Kansas as a State.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to cause a copy of this preamble and resolutions, properly certified, to be forwarded to each of our Senators and Representatives, and that a copy be sent to the Governor of each State in the Union."

The Case of Gov. Reader.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:

"The Committee on Territories, to which Governor Reader's memorial has been referred, will report in favor of admitting him to his seat, and will also report an election law, which will control future elections in the Territory of Kansas. A law on the subject is necessary, and will pass Congress, but Gov. Reader will not be admitted to his seat. The election will be referred back, but not immediately, nor until after the election law shall pass."

The fourth page of our paper this week is almost wholly editorial matter, and much of our first page is original. Every part of it will pay for a perusal.

The Herald of Freedom.

Lawrence, Saturday, March 22, 1856.

Hedges.

Kansas will be, from necessity, mostly fenced by hedges. The Osage Orange makes the best hedge of any shrub now known, and is just adapted to this latitude.

This hedge, when properly trained, will turn wolves, dogs, hogs, cattle, horses and even chickens. It is a good protection to orchards, gardens, sheep pastures, &c.

Farmers need not delay for old ground to plant it on. The custom, in a prairie country, is to plow land about three feet wide, and have the center broken up fine by several plowings, to about one foot deep. In this center set the hedge row. The plowed furrows on each side, will protect it from fire; and with suitable trimming and training, it will be a good, substantial fence in a few years.

Mr. Gardner is an experienced hand in the business, and is now in Missouri making contracts for a springs work. We hope some of our farmers will speak for his services before it is too late. Many thousands of rods of plants were set in Missouri last year, and the year before, in such a prepared hedge row as we have described, and are now reported to be doing remarkably well.

One year's delay will make a difference of one year's crop. This will amount to much more than the cost of the hedge.

The Little Giant.

We understand that some dissatisfaction has been expressed in regard to the working of the "Little Giant Corn and Cob Mill," the complaint being that it is not adapted to the grinding of fine meal. We have never seen a mill of that description up to the present; but if we understand the manufacturer correctly, he recommends it as specially adapted to grinding corn in the cob, and claims for the No. 2 the ability to crush ten bushels per hour, and for the No. 4 twenty bushels per hour. It will grind fine meal, but he claims it should be run through the mill twice, the first being sifted out. The design is to supply every farmer with one. It is believed that all who have stock to feed will save the value of a mill in one year, by using crushed food only for his stock. That the cob possesses a large amount of nutritious matter, no well informed farmer doubts at the present day; and crushed corn always digests, while that which passes into the stomach of animals unbroken in mastication passes through them without being effected by the digestive organs.

On motion, J. L. Eakin and S. C. Larkin were chosen a committee on resolutions.

Resolved, That we manifest our sympathy by contributing our mite to aid them in their laudable enterprise, or to send them there good and true men, in favor of the organization of a Free State government, who will become permanent citizens of that Territory.

Resolved, That to carry out the foregoing, we appoint a committee of seven, auxiliary to the county committee, consisting of Messrs. S. C. Larkin, A. Merrell, H. Holt, B. Paine, A. Standsberry, A. Skinner, and A. Vancie, to call meetings, collect and apply funds.

On motion, S. C. Larkin was appointed Treasurer of the committee.

The call for contributions was responded to by Messrs. N. Simpson, A. Merrell, J. Leascher, and S. C. Larkin, for \$5.00 each; S. H. Barrett, \$3.00; R. Church, \$2.00; S. H. Barrett, L. Brian, and G. Evans, \$1.00 each.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Meigs County Telegraph, and to the Herald of Freedom at Lawrence, K. T.

Adjourned to Monday evening, the 18th inst., at early candle lighting.

RUTLAND, Feb. 13th, 1856.

Pursuant to adjournment, a very large number of the citizens of Rutland met, early this evening, and were called to order by the Chairman. The report of the proceedings of the last meeting was read and received.

After some remarks by A. Merrell, Esq., and J. L. Eakin, the call for contributions was again made, which was readily responded to, to the amount of \$45.

On motion of A. Merrell, Esq., Josiah Sampson was added to the auxiliary committee.

On motion of Josiah Sampson, the minutes of the Gospel, of all denominations, were requested to lay the subject before their congregations, and solicit donations. Adjourned till Thursday evening, the 21st inst.

S. C. LARKIN, Chm.

J. L. EAKIN, Sec'y.

Fremont and the Presidency.

A Washington letter writer says that Colonel Fremont is talked of for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. We care very little about what is said in Washington concerning the next Presidency, as anything coming from thence is not likely to have much weight with the country, by which it is regarded as a sink of iniquity, a political Sodom, that ought to be purified by fire, and if the fire were very hot, and should do its work completely, so much the better would the country like it. But "we happen to know" that Colonel Fremont's nomination has been talked of in more influential quarters than in Washington, and that the idea is seriously entertained of bringing him forward as a sort of general opposition candidate for the Presidency, in 1856, in the hope and expectation of being able effectually to "crush out" the present dynasty of pro-slavery agitators. The idea is a good one. There are various reasons for thinking well of it. In the first place, there are the character and position of the man himself. You might search the whole country over, from Eastport to San Francisco, and you would not find a more chivalrous, high-minded man than John C. Fremont. And by "chivalrous," we do not mean a loud-talking, idle, hectoring fire-eater, who believes in the holiness of slavery, or that it is the duty of the United States—the one thing to accomplish which God called the republic into existence—to spread slavery into countries from which it was removed by the natural abhorrence of injustice on the part of unoppressed nations. We mean that Col. Fremont is a gentleman, as well as a gentleman. He is chivalrous in the best sense of the term, and therefore, you do not hear of him in connection with any of those doings in which the "chivalry" are always as busy as their great master is said to be in a gale of wind. His character is pure. His name is most honorably connected with some of the most daring and useful occurrences in our history. He has a reputation on foot for coolness and for "dash," such as no other American possesses. He has the mind to plan and the will to execute, long ago admitted, through their union, to constitute the true right divine. He has never been mixed up in the dirty politics of the age, but could come into the arena with a spotless shield, and lead the people on to a splendid victory over the remnants of ancient feignism. He has no obligations to this, or to that, or to "other political cliques, and would owe his success to the people alone. He could be independent in his action, which has been the case with no President that we have had for many a year.

Those who are desirous of getting rid of party rule, as exhibited in its present shape, might place Col. Fremont at their head, and if they should not succeed in their first attempt, they might do so at the second. We think their chance of immediate success would be excellent.—*Boston Chronicle.*

No Late Numbers.

We have not a copy of the late numbers of the *HERALD OF FREEDOM*, save our regular files, and but few of those. We shall send no back numbers of our paper hereafter save to those who specially order them, and then to none only old subscribers who are renewing their subscriptions.

Winchester.

A new town site has been located southwest of this place, in the vicinity of Bloomington, by a company of gentlemen who propose making improvements there as rapidly as possible. Read their advertisement in another column.

Kansas Meeting in Rutland, O.

RUTLAND, MEIGS CO., O., Feb. 11, '56.

In obedience to a call of the friends of Freedom, a large number of the citizens of Rutland met this evening, in the Universalist church, to consult on the difficulties now prevailing in Kansas, and to adopt a plan of co-operation with other portions of the country, to give aid and relief to the citizens of that Territory now laboring to establish a Free State government.

The house organized with S. C. Larkin in the Chair, and J. L. Eakin, Sec'y. A. Merrell, Esq., having been called on by the Chair, stated the object of the meeting in a brief, but very appropriate and thrilling sketch of past events in Kansas.

On motion, J. L. Eakin and S. C. Larkin were chosen a committee on resolutions.

Pending the action of the committee, the house was entertained with appropriate speeches by N. Simpson, Esq., P. G. Evans, and others.

The committee on resolutions submitted the following:

Whereas, We, the citizens of Rutland, this evening assembled, deeply sympathize with the citizens of Kansas in their efforts to establish Freedom in that Territory, therefore,

Resolved, That we manifest our sympathy by contributing our mite to aid them in their laudable enterprise, or to send them there good and true men, in favor of the organization of a Free State government, who will become permanent citizens of that Territory.

Resolved, That to carry out the foregoing, we appoint a committee of seven, auxiliary to the county committee, consisting of Messrs. S. C. Larkin, A. Merrell, H. Holt, B. Paine, A. Standsberry, A. Skinner, and A. Vancie, to call meetings, collect and apply funds.

On motion, S. C. Larkin was appointed Treasurer of the committee.

The call for contributions was responded to by Messrs. N. Simpson, A. Merrell, J. Leascher, and S. C. Larkin, for \$5.00 each; S. H. Barrett, \$3.00; R. Church, \$2.00; S. H. Barrett, L. Brian, and G. Evans, \$1.00 each.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Meigs County Telegraph, and to the Herald of Freedom at Lawrence, K. T.

Adjourned to Monday evening, the 18th inst., at early candle lighting.

RUTLAND, Feb. 13th, 1856.

Pursuant to adjournment, a very large number of the citizens of Rutland met, early this evening, and were called to order by the Chairman. The report of the proceedings of the last meeting was read and received.

After some remarks by A. Merrell, Esq., and J. L. Eakin, the call for contributions was again made, which was readily responded to, to the amount of \$45.

On motion of A. Merrell, Esq., Josiah Sampson was added to the auxiliary committee.

On motion of Josiah Sampson, the minutes of the Gospel, of all denominations, were requested to lay the subject before their congregations, and solicit donations. Adjourned till Thursday evening, the 21st inst.

S. C. LARKIN, Chm.

J. L. EAKIN, Sec'y.

Fremont and the Presidency.

A Washington letter writer says that Colonel Fremont is talked of for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. We care very little about what is said in Washington concerning the next Presidency, as anything coming from thence is not likely to have much weight with the country, by which it is regarded as a sink of iniquity, a political Sodom, that ought to be purified by fire, and if the fire were very hot, and should do its work completely, so much the better would the country like it. But "we happen to know" that Colonel Fremont's nomination has been talked of in more influential quarters than in Washington, and that the idea is seriously entertained of bringing him forward as a sort of general opposition candidate for the Presidency, in 1856, in the hope and expectation of being able effectually to "crush out" the present dynasty of pro-slavery agitators. The idea is a good one. There are various reasons for thinking well of it. In the first place, there are the character and position of the man himself. You might search the whole country over, from Eastport to San Francisco, and you would not find a more chivalrous, high-minded man than John C. Fremont. And by "chivalrous," we do not mean a loud-talking, idle, hectoring fire-eater, who believes in the holiness of slavery, or that it is the duty of the United States—the one thing to accomplish which God called the republic into existence—to spread slavery into countries from which it was removed by the natural abhorrence of injustice on the part of unoppressed nations. We mean that Col. Fremont is a gentleman, as well as a gentleman. He is chivalrous in the best sense of the term, and therefore, you do not hear of him in connection with any of those doings in which the "chivalry" are always as busy as their great master is said to be in a gale of wind. His character is pure. His name is most honorably connected with some of the most daring and useful occurrences in our history. He has a reputation on foot for coolness and for "dash," such as no other American possesses. He has the mind to plan and the will to execute, long ago admitted, through their union, to constitute the true right divine. He has never been mixed up in the dirty politics of the age, but could come into the arena with a spotless shield, and lead the people on to a splendid victory over the remnants of ancient feignism. He has no obligations to this, or to that, or to "other political cliques, and would owe his success to the people alone. He could be independent in his action, which has been the case with no President that we have had for many a year.

Those who are desirous of getting rid of party rule, as exhibited in its present shape, might place Col. Fremont at their head, and if they should not succeed in their first attempt, they might do so at the second. We think their chance of immediate success would be excellent.—*Boston Chronicle.*

No Late Numbers.

We have not a copy of the late numbers of the *HERALD OF FREEDOM*, save our regular files, and but few of those. We shall send no back numbers of our paper hereafter save to those who specially order them, and then to none only old subscribers who are renewing their subscriptions.

Winchester.

A new town site has been located southwest of this place, in the vicinity of Bloomington, by a company of gentlemen who propose making improvements there as rapidly as possible. Read their advertisement in another column.

Letter from Pennsylvania.

NEW CASTLE, PA., March 4, 1856.

G. W. BROWN, Esq.—Dear Sir:—You may remember that our citizens called upon me to present your company a Bible when you passed this place on your way to Kansas, and that I subscribed for the *HERALD OF FREEDOM* at that time.

Since then I have felt a deep, and at times, a painful interest in your welfare and that of your paper and cause. The term of my subscription having expired with the last number of Vol. I, I have concluded to subscribe for another year, mainly because I have been more than gratified by your course in the difficult and trying scenes through which you have passed; and further, because I wish to assist in sustaining a Free Press in Kansas. To aid in this, I send you the accompanying list—twenty-two names—each for one year, who responded to an appeal which I made in your behalf on the occasion of a Kansas Aid Meeting in this place one evening last week, an account of which you will find in a copy of the "American Freeman," of which I am associate editor, and a copy of which was mailed to your address.

The right kind of feeling prevails all through this section of country, and a number of emigrants will find their way to your place as soon as spring opens. I need hardly express the hope that you will stand up for your rights, as I have no fears on that score, but I have wished a thousand times that I was there to stand up beside you. Your Free State men of Kansas are writing a page in the history of not only our country, but the cause of humanity throughout the world. A destiny is upon you; not to him who is false to his mission or betrays his trust, for either gain or dishonorable means. Some of you may fall, as some have fallen, but the world of Reform will move on, and the memory of its martyrs will be unquenched in the living fire of earth's enfranchised millions. It is worth living, thus to die—it is worth dying, thus to live forever. And above all, it is worth working and suffering, to live to share the final triumph of "God's truth over man's fraud."

May you thus live, and print, and, if need be, fight for the "good time coming," and when it does come, millions of hearts will throb in unison with yours, with the Free State men of Kansas, with the advanced guards of Freedom's cohorts. Yours for a Free State, D. LEASURE.

On motion, J. L. Eakin and S. C. Larkin were chosen a committee on resolutions.

Pending the action of the committee, the house was entertained with appropriate speeches by N. Simpson, Esq., P. G. Evans, and others.

The committee on resolutions submitted the following:

Whereas, We, the citizens of Rutland, this evening assembled, deeply sympathize with the citizens of Kansas in their efforts to establish Freedom in that Territory, therefore,

Resolved, That we manifest our sympathy by contributing our mite to aid them in their laudable enterprise, or to send them there good and true men, in favor of the organization of a Free State government, who will become permanent citizens of that Territory.

Resolved, That to carry out the foregoing, we appoint a committee of seven, auxiliary to the county committee, consisting of Messrs. S. C. Larkin, A. Merrell, H. Holt, B. Paine, A. Standsberry, A. Skinner, and A. Vancie, to call meetings, collect and apply funds.

On motion, S. C. Larkin was appointed Treasurer of the committee.

The call for contributions was responded to by Messrs. N. Simpson, A. Merrell, J. Leascher, and S. C. Larkin, for \$5.00 each; S. H. Barrett, \$3.00; R. Church, \$2.00; S. H. Barrett, L. Brian, and G. Evans, \$1.00 each.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Meigs County Telegraph, and to the Herald of Freedom at Lawrence, K. T.

Adjourned to Monday evening, the 18th inst., at early candle lighting.

RUTLAND, Feb. 13th, 1856.

Pursuant to adjournment, a very large number of the citizens of Rutland met, early this evening, and were called to order by the Chairman. The report of the proceedings of the last meeting was read and received.

After some remarks by A. Merrell, Esq., and J. L. Eakin, the call for contributions was again made, which was readily responded to, to the amount of \$45.

On motion of A. Merrell, Esq., Josiah Sampson was added to the auxiliary committee.

On motion of Josiah Sampson, the minutes of the Gospel, of all denominations, were requested to lay the subject before their congregations, and solicit donations. Adjourned till Thursday evening, the 21st inst.

S. C. LARKIN, Chm.

J. L. EAKIN, Sec'y.

Fremont and the Presidency.

A Washington letter writer says that Colonel Fremont is talked of for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. We care very little about what is said in Washington concerning the next Presidency, as anything coming from thence is not likely to have much weight with the country, by which it is regarded as a sink of iniquity, a political Sodom, that ought to be purified by fire, and if the fire were very hot, and should do its work completely, so much the better would the country like it. But "we happen to know" that Colonel Fremont's nomination has been talked of in more influential quarters than in Washington, and that the idea is seriously entertained of bringing him forward as a sort of general opposition candidate for the Presidency, in 1856, in the hope and expectation of being able effectually to "crush out" the present dynasty of pro-slavery agitators. The idea is a good one. There are various reasons for thinking well of it. In the first place, there are the character and position of the man himself. You might search the whole country over, from Eastport to San Francisco, and you would not find a more chivalrous, high-minded man than John C. Fremont. And by "chivalrous," we do not mean a loud-talking, idle, hectoring fire-eater, who believes in the holiness of slavery, or that it is the duty of the United States—the one thing to accomplish which God called the republic into existence—to spread slavery into countries from which it was removed by the natural abhorrence of injustice on the part of unoppressed nations. We mean that Col. Fremont is a gentleman, as well as a gentleman. He is chivalrous in the best sense of the term, and therefore, you do not hear of him in connection with any of those doings in which the "chivalry" are always as busy as their great master is said to be in a gale of wind. His character is pure. His name is most honorably connected with some of the most daring and useful occurrences in our history. He has a reputation on foot for coolness and for "dash," such as no other American possesses. He has the mind to plan and the will to execute, long ago admitted, through their union, to constitute the true right divine. He has never been mixed up in the dirty politics of the age, but could come into the arena with a spotless shield, and lead the people on to a splendid victory over the remnants of ancient feignism. He has no obligations to this, or to that, or to "other political cliques, and would owe his success to the people alone. He could be independent in his action, which has been the case with no President that we have had for many a year.

Those who are desirous of getting rid of party rule, as exhibited in its present shape, might place Col. Fremont at their head, and if they should not succeed in their first attempt, they might do so at the second. We think their chance of immediate success would be excellent.—*Boston Chronicle.*

No Late Numbers.

We have not a copy of the late numbers of the *HERALD OF FREEDOM*, save our regular files, and but few of those. We shall send no back numbers of our paper hereafter save to those who specially order them, and then to none only old subscribers who are renewing their subscriptions.

Winchester.

A new town site has been located southwest of this place, in the vicinity of Bloomington, by a company of gentlemen who propose making improvements there as rapidly as possible. Read their advertisement in another column.

Prices Current.

LAWRENCE, March 22, 1856.

CORN—60¢ per bushel; common \$1.00 per bushel; super \$1.10 per bushel; extra \$1.20 per bushel; white \$1.30 per bushel; yellow \$1.40 per bushel; red \$1.50 per bushel; blue \$1.60 per bushel; green \$1.70 per bushel; black \$1.80 per bushel; brown \$1.90 per bushel; grey \$2.00 per bushel; white \$2.10 per bushel; yellow \$2.20 per bushel; red \$2.30 per bushel; blue \$2.40 per bushel; green \$2.50 per bushel; black \$2.60 per bushel; brown \$2.70 per bushel; grey \$2.80 per bushel; white \$2.90 per bushel; yellow \$3.00 per bushel; red \$3.10 per bushel; blue \$3.20 per bushel; green \$3.30 per bushel; black \$3.40 per bushel; brown \$3.50 per bushel; grey \$3.60 per bushel; white \$3.70 per bushel; yellow \$3.80 per bushel; red \$3.90 per bushel; blue \$4.00 per bushel; green \$4.10 per bushel; black \$4.20 per bushel; brown \$4.30 per bushel; grey \$4.40 per bushel; white \$4.50 per bushel; yellow \$4.60 per bushel; red \$4.70 per bushel; blue \$4.80 per bushel; green \$4.90 per bushel; black \$5.00 per bushel; brown \$5.10 per bushel; grey \$5.20 per bushel; white \$5.30 per bushel; yellow \$5.40 per bushel; red \$5.50 per bushel; blue \$5.60 per bushel; green \$5.70 per bushel; black \$5.80 per bushel; brown \$5.90 per bushel; grey \$6.00 per bushel; white \$6.10 per bushel; yellow \$6.20 per bushel; red \$6.30 per bushel; blue \$6.40 per bushel; green \$6.50 per bushel; black \$6.60 per bushel; brown \$6.70 per bushel; grey \$6.80 per bushel; white \$6.90 per bushel; yellow \$7.00 per bushel; red \$7.10 per bushel; blue \$7.20 per bushel; green \$7.30 per bushel; black \$7.40 per bushel; brown \$7.50 per bushel; grey \$7.60 per bushel; white \$7.70 per bushel; yellow \$7.80 per bushel; red \$7.90 per bushel; blue \$8.00 per bushel; green \$8.10 per bushel; black \$8.20 per bushel; brown \$8.30 per bushel; grey \$8.40 per bushel; white \$8.50 per bushel; yellow \$8.60 per bushel; red \$8.70 per bushel; blue \$8.80 per bushel; green \$8.90 per bushel; black \$9.00 per bushel; brown \$9.10 per bushel; grey \$9.20 per bushel; white \$9.30 per bushel; yellow \$9.40 per bushel; red \$9.50 per bushel; blue \$9.60 per bushel; green \$9.70 per bushel; black \$9.80 per bushel; brown \$9.90 per bushel; grey \$10.00 per bushel; white \$10.10 per bushel; yellow \$10.20 per bushel; red \$10.30 per bushel; blue \$10.40 per bushel; green \$10.50 per bushel; black \$10.60 per bushel; brown \$10.70 per bushel; grey \$10.80 per bushel; white \$10.90 per bushel; yellow \$11.00 per bushel; red \$11.10 per bushel; blue \$11.20 per bushel; green \$11.30 per bushel; black \$11.40 per bushel; brown \$11.50 per bushel; grey \$11.60 per bushel; white \$11.70 per bushel; yellow \$11.80 per bushel; red \$11.90 per bushel; blue \$12.00 per bushel; green \$12.10 per bushel; black \$12.20 per bushel; brown \$12.30 per bushel; grey \$12.40 per bushel; white \$12.50 per bushel; yellow \$12.60 per bushel; red \$12.70 per bushel; blue \$12.80 per bushel; green \$12.90 per bushel; black \$13.00 per bushel; brown \$13.10 per bushel; grey \$13.20 per bushel; white \$13.30 per bushel; yellow \$13.40 per bushel; red \$13.50 per bushel; blue \$13.60 per bushel; green \$13.70 per bushel; black \$13.80 per bushel; brown \$13.90 per bushel; grey \$14.00 per bushel; white \$14.10 per bushel; yellow \$14.20 per bushel; red \$14.30 per bushel; blue \$14.40 per bushel; green \$14.50 per bushel; black \$14.60 per bushel; brown \$14.70 per bushel; grey \$14.80 per bushel; white \$14.90 per bushel; yellow \$15.00 per bushel; red \$15.10 per bushel; blue \$15.20 per bushel; green \$15.30 per bushel; black \$15.40 per bushel; brown \$15.50 per bushel; grey \$15.60 per bushel; white \$15.70 per bushel; yellow \$15.80 per bushel; red \$15.90 per bushel; blue \$16.00 per bushel; green \$16.10 per bushel; black \$16.20 per bushel; brown \$16.30 per bushel; grey \$16.40 per bushel; white \$16.50 per bushel; yellow \$16.60 per bushel; red \$16.70 per bushel; blue \$16.80 per bushel; green \$16.90 per bushel; black \$17.00 per bushel; brown \$17.10 per bushel; grey \$17.20 per bushel; white \$17.30 per bushel; yellow \$17.40 per bushel; red \$17.50 per bushel; blue \$17.60 per bushel; green \$17.70 per bushel; black \$17.80 per bushel; brown \$17.90 per bushel; grey \$18.00 per bushel; white \$18.10 per bushel; yellow \$18.20 per bushel; red \$18.30 per bushel; blue \$18.40 per bushel; green \$18.50 per bushel; black \$18.60 per bushel; brown \$18.70 per bushel; grey \$18.80 per bushel; white \$18.90 per bushel; yellow \$19.00 per bushel; red \$19.10 per bushel; blue \$19.20 per bushel; green \$19.30 per bushel; black \$19.40 per bushel; brown \$19.50 per bushel; grey \$19.60 per bushel; white \$19.70 per bushel; yellow \$19.80 per bushel; red \$19.90 per bushel; blue \$20.00 per bushel; green \$20.10 per bushel; black \$20.20 per bushel; brown \$20.30 per bushel; grey \$20.40 per bushel; white \$20.50 per bushel; yellow \$20.60 per bushel; red \$20.70 per bushel; blue \$20.80 per bushel; green \$20.90 per bushel; black \$21.00 per bushel; brown \$21.10 per bushel; grey \$21.20 per bushel; white \$21.30 per bushel; yellow \$21.40 per bushel; red \$21.50 per bushel; blue \$21.60 per bushel; green \$21.70 per bushel; black \$21.80 per bushel; brown \$21.90 per bushel; grey \$22.00 per bushel; white \$22.10 per bushel; yellow \$22.20 per bushel; red \$22.30 per bushel; blue \$22.40 per bushel; green \$22.50 per bushel; black \$22.60 per bushel; brown \$22.70 per bushel; grey \$22.80 per bushel; white \$22.90 per bushel; yellow \$23.00 per bushel; red \$23.10 per bushel; blue \$23.20 per bushel; green \$23.30 per bushel; black \$23.40 per bushel; brown \$23.50 per bushel; grey \$23.60 per bushel; white \$23.70 per bushel; yellow \$23.80 per bushel; red \$23.90 per bushel; blue \$24.00 per bushel; green \$24.10 per bushel; black \$24.20 per bushel; brown \$24.30 per bushel; grey \$24.40 per bushel; white \$24.50 per bushel; yellow \$24.60 per bushel; red \$24.70 per bushel; blue \$24.80 per bushel; green \$24.90 per bushel; black \$25.00 per bushel; brown \$25.10 per bushel; grey \$25.20 per bushel; white \$25.30 per bushel; yellow \$25.40 per bushel; red \$25.50 per bushel; blue \$25.60 per bushel; green \$25.70 per bushel; black \$25.80 per bushel; brown \$25.90 per bushel; grey \$26.00 per bushel; white \$26.10 per bushel; yellow \$26.20 per bushel; red \$26.30 per bushel; blue \$26.40 per bushel; green \$26.50 per bushel; black \$26.60 per bushel; brown \$26.70 per bushel; grey \$26.80 per bushel; white \$26.90 per bushel; yellow \$27.00 per bushel; red \$27.10 per bushel; blue \$27.20 per bushel; green \$27.30 per bushel; black \$27.40 per bushel; brown \$27.50 per bushel; grey \$27.60 per bushel; white \$27.70 per bushel; yellow \$27.80 per bushel; red \$27.90 per bushel; blue \$28.00 per bushel; green \$28.10 per bushel; black \$28.20 per bushel; brown \$28.30 per bushel; grey \$28.40 per bushel; white \$28.50 per bushel; yellow \$28.60 per bushel; red \$28.70 per bushel; blue \$28.80 per bushel; green \$28.90 per bushel; black \$29.00 per bushel; brown \$29.10 per bushel; grey \$29.20 per bushel; white \$29.30 per bushel; yellow \$29.40 per bushel; red \$29.50 per bushel; blue \$29.60 per bushel; green \$29.70 per bushel; black \$29.80 per bushel; brown \$29.90 per bushel; grey \$30.00 per bushel; white \$30.10 per bushel; yellow \$30.20 per bushel; red \$30.30 per bushel; blue \$30.40 per bushel; green \$30.50 per bushel; black \$30.60 per bushel; brown \$30.70 per bushel; grey \$30.80 per bushel; white \$30.90 per bushel; yellow \$31.00 per bushel; red \$31.10 per bushel; blue \$31.20 per bushel; green \$31.30 per bushel; black \$31.40 per bushel; brown \$31.50 per bushel; grey \$31.60 per bushel; white \$31.70 per bushel; yellow \$31.80 per bushel; red \$31.90 per bushel; blue \$32.00 per bushel; green \$32.10 per bushel; black \$32.20 per bushel; brown \$32.30 per bushel; grey \$32.40 per bushel; white \$32.50 per bushel; yellow \$32.60 per bushel; red \$32.70 per bushel; blue \$32.80 per bushel; green \$32.90 per bushel; black \$33.00 per bushel; brown \$33.10 per bushel; grey \$33.20 per bushel; white \$33.30 per bushel; yellow \$33.40 per bushel; red \$33.50 per bushel; blue \$33.60 per bushel; green \$33.70 per bushel; black \$33.80 per bushel; brown \$33.90 per bushel; grey \$34.00 per bushel; white \$34.10 per bushel; yellow \$34.20 per bushel; red \$34.30 per bushel; blue \$34.40 per bushel; green \$34.50 per bushel; black \$34.60 per bushel; brown \$34.70 per bushel; grey \$34.80 per bushel; white \$34.90 per bushel; yellow \$35.00 per bushel; red \$35.10 per bushel; blue \$35.20 per bushel; green \$35.30 per bushel; black \$35.40 per bushel; brown \$35.50 per bushel; grey \$35.60 per bushel; white \$35.70 per bushel; yellow \$35.80 per bushel; red \$35.90 per bushel; blue \$36.00 per bushel; green \$36.10 per bushel; black \$36.20 per bushel; brown \$36.30 per bushel; grey \$36.40 per bushel; white \$36.50 per bushel; yellow \$36.60 per bushel; red \$36.70 per bushel; blue \$36.80 per bushel; green \$36.90 per bushel; black \$37.00 per bushel; brown \$37.10 per bushel; grey \$37.20 per bushel; white \$37.30 per bushel; yellow \$37.40 per bushel; red \$37.50 per bushel; blue \$37.60 per bushel; green \$37.70 per bushel; black \$37.80 per bushel; brown \$37.90 per bushel; grey \$38.00 per bushel; white \$38.10 per bushel; yellow \$38.20 per bushel; red \$38.30 per bushel; blue \$38.40 per bushel; green \$38.50 per bushel; black \$38.60 per bushel; brown \$38.70 per bushel; grey \$38.80 per bushel; white \$38.90 per bushel; yellow \$39.00 per bushel; red \$39.10 per bushel; blue \$39.20 per bushel; green \$39.30 per bushel; black \$39.40 per bushel; brown \$39.50 per bushel; grey \$39.60 per bushel; white \$39.70 per bushel; yellow \$39.80 per bushel; red \$39.90 per bushel; blue \$40.00 per bushel; green \$40.10 per bushel; black \$40.20 per bushel; brown \$40.30 per bushel; grey

