

The Herald of Freedom.

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Pirates Continued—The Remedy Suggested.

Travelers arriving in our place, from the East, continue to report outrages and piracy on the Missouri. Nearly every steamer coming up the river is overhauled and examined, to see whether there are not articles on board which have been pronounced contraband. Boxes sufficiently large to contain a gun are broken open and inspected by these examiners. Persons making their way up the river, unless backed by a large party, or well provided with arms, are insulted and frequently maltreated. No indignity is too great for pro-slavery men, when greatly in the ascendancy, to heap upon inoffensive Free State men. Those who are perfectly quiet, who resolve not to speak on any of the great issues of the day, are assailed by bullies, and interrogated as to their views on Kansas matters. If they are not frank in expressing themselves in favor of making Kansas a slave State, suspicion is fastened upon them, and insult and violence follow. Cases of this description are not isolated, but are frequent, as we have abundant proof.

We published, a few weeks ago, the fact of a gentleman desiring to take place, with a hundred Sharp's Rifles and two cannons, being robbed at Lexington. It was as fair a case of robbery as was ever committed, and if on the high seas, would have been piracy. The purpose for which these guns were being brought into Kansas, was no man's business. We have a right to send to the States for arms for our use. "The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed," says the federal Constitution. Congress has not the power to take from us our weapons for self-defense. It makes no difference whether we buy those arms, or whether they are furnished us by our friends. It is all the same. Wilson Shannon knew this, and dared no attempt to enforce the demand of our riders in December, to give up our rifles; for he well knew we were sustained by the Constitution and laws of the country. But it is not our intention to speak of the rights of individuals to bring arms to Kansas—only to allude to their robbery as one of the numberless outrages which are being practiced upon Western pioneers.

In another column we give a statement from an eye-witness, of the breaking open of a box containing a piano-forte, suspected by these desperadoes to be some bellicose instrument, as it was something they had never seen before. The Marshal of the city of Kansas, although urged to interfere and save the credit of the city, actually said the box looked suspicious, and concluded it would do no harm to open it. We are happy to state that we have a communication from the business men of Kansas City, in which they deny all connexion or sympathy with the above affair. We are glad to place them right on the record.

The question comes home with great force: What can be done to put an end to these things; and, besides the legal penalties, how can we make persons who are responsible for those outrages suffer the most for their villainies?

It is evident that the punishment of a few individuals will accomplish nothing. Suppose a person, or a number of persons, should be convicted of robbery for the taking of those arms. Public opinion, instead of enforcing the penalty of death, which the statutes of Missouri require, would demand their unconditional pardon; and Gov. Price, who is known to sympathize with every outrage committed on anti-slavery men, would find it impossible to resist the importunities of the populace; so crime cannot be punished in the ordinary way.

St. Louis has been appealed to with a request to stop these outrages. She has the power. The steamers which ply on the river are owned in that city. They are laden there; and there is done all the business pertaining to them. Had the Chamber of Commerce responded in a proper spirit to the memorial of our merchants, published on our fourth page this week, the Captain of the *tabia* would never have permitted boxes on board that vessel to have been searched; neither would he have allowed a passenger to have been threatened with violence. Had they properly spoken out, all those late incidents on the Missouri would have been avoided, and quiet might have been restored to the country. But they looked upon the Free State settlers of Kansas as of small moment, and the memorial of some of her prominent business men as still more insignificant. The result is, they have become identified with, and are responsible for what has transpired. They defended themselves against wealth and position, and thought they were secure from harm. But they may learn that by their silence

in this matter they have revolutionized the commerce of the country, and will transfer the wealth and business of St. Louis, to a point now comparatively unimportant. Commerce builds up cities and demolishes them at will. Babylon and Nineveh, once as proud as the proudest of earth's cities, are now in desolation, and the places of their former magnificence are in doubt.

The commerce of St. Louis is gathered, not from Missouri alone, but from the whole of the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries, as well as the Upper Missouri. Western Illinois and Wisconsin, Eastern Iowa and Minnesota, are bounded on the Father of Waters. St. Louis has been the commercial emporium, for many years, of this vast region of country. Would it not be an easy matter for the people in those free States to build up a point within their own domain—a place which would not be blighted by the milder of slavery? Such a point has already grown up on the Lakes, and showed a population of 60,000 in 1853, twenty-two years only from the time of its first settlement.

Until the great lines of railroads are completed from the East to Western Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, the commerce of this region must necessarily be carried on through the Missouri river. It is a public highway, and open to the commerce of the world. The few pirates inhabiting its banks are not sufficiently numerous to hold complete control of the river for any very great length of time. As soon as the Administration at Washington shall be changed, measures will be taken to put a quietus on further robberies, by declaring offences of the character lately perpetrated there, piracy, and offenders under United States laws, will be punished with death. That done, the heavy commerce of the Unbounded West will continue uninterrupted, for centuries, up the Missouri river.

Shall Nebraska, Kansas, Western Iowa, and all that large number of free States yet to be carved out of that uninhabited region lying east of the Rocky Mountains, and also those lying on the Upper Mississippi and its branches, annually pour tribute into St. Louis, the lap of the Western slave trader? or shall a new point, better situated as a commercial emporium, more convenient in every respect, be built up with our own capital? These questions are of gigantic importance, and demand the consideration of every friend of Freedom.

The reader is requested to cast his eye upon any good map of the United States at the confluence of the Missouri with the Mississippi. He will observe that five miles above the junction is Alton, while twenty miles below the mouth is St. Louis. The former is in Illinois; the latter in Missouri. By observing the lines of railroad, and other communications to the great West, through the Missouri river, he will see that every pioneer wending his way to all this vast region lying West of the Missouri, and now being peopled with such unparalleled rapidity, who come by public conveyance, passes through Alton, goes down to St. Louis, a distance of twenty-five miles—in a direct course, twenty miles out of his way—paying for his passage down on one day, and returning the next within five miles of Alton, making an aggregate of forty miles of waste travel, consuming one day's time, besides an expense of at least five dollars, for which no one is in the least benefited, save the proprietors of steamboats on the river, and the hotels in St. Louis.

In addition to the travel, the entire freight from the East and North, which comes by way of the lakes or the railroads, on its way to any of the region drained by the Missouri—now peopled with freemen, and with such a glorious future before them—either passes from Chicago to the nearest point, by railroad or canal to the Mississippi; thence down that river past Alton to St. Louis, else down the Chicago and Mississippi railroad, through Alton. The travel and freight from Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and middle Ohio and Indiana, provided it is not forwarded by way of the Ohio river, will pass direct to Alton over the road, by way of Indianapolis and Terre Haute, and down the Mississippi to St. Louis, to be returned again the next day, by steamer, up the Mississippi river, to the mouth of the Missouri.

We propose that Eastern capital be united with the capital and efforts of Free State men in the West, and establish a line of steamers to ply from Alton to Kansas City; Leavenworth or Lawrence, as the demands of trade and the state of the water will permit, and see if something cannot be done to put an end to future piracy and outrages, by making the pockets of those now responsible to answer in some way for past injuries. The people of Alton will hail such a movement with delight, and will exert themselves to the fullest extent, to aid in establishing a line of steamers from that point. Chicago will invest liberally in the movement, for when the connection is once broken between our business men and those of St. Louis, our principal commerce and business will be done with the former city. The result will be the benefit of the North, and will do more

to cripple the energy and the finances of the South, than any movement yet set on foot.

But our commerce is not necessarily limited to Chicago and Alton, in case we remove our trade from St. Louis. Cincinnati is situated on the Ohio river—a city, which, in 1853, had a population of 160,185 inhabitants, a population more than 60,000 greater than St. Louis. She is ready to hold out any and every inducement, in her power, to our business men, to induce them to open up a trade at that point. Her manufactures are of the most magnificent character, and, in connection with Pittsburgh, she is able to supply all this vast region with their productions. Our importations of glass, iron, castings, and machinery, will naturally come from that direction. By buying there, and freighting by steamers from that point direct to the mouth of the Kansas river, and points above, both on the Kansas and Missouri rivers—we shall save the charges of intermediate agents, the costs of transshipments, storage, commissions, clerk's hire, profit, &c., a no inconsiderable amount in the aggregate. Freight from Cincinnati to St. Louis ranges from twenty-five to seventy-five cents the hundred pounds. Steamers can be chartered at Cincinnati to bring full cargoes through to Lawrence, in a high stage of water, such as we have at present, for one dollar the hundred pounds. Indeed, contracts have been made in Pittsburgh, 470 miles beyond Cincinnati, at that price; but the low state of the water, heretofore, has prevented a compliance with the terms of their agreement. Such will not be the difficulty for some time in the future, as the present and still rising conditions of our river gives ample security that the banks will be full until late in the season.

St. Louis is conscious of the extensive trade which is now growing up in this region; and is trembling alive to every movement which indicates the wresting from her grasp of our commerce. The *St. Louis Evening News* has an article upon the subject, in which it says:

"Many in St. Louis are too prone to imagine that the produce of the West and Northwest is bound to go down the river. This is its natural tendency; but railroads are carrying so small a share of this produce across the country in spite of its proximity to follow the streams to the South. In Iowa, railroads go westward nearly as fast as the population does, and in two or three years, by the time a belt of territory across that State shall have been thickly settled, there will be a railroad completed from the Mississippi to the Missouri. It is contemplated to push this road through Nebraska to the Platte, and defect it into Kansas, so as to attract the trade and travel of both Territories through Iowa, to the avoidance of St. Louis and Missouri."

To counteract the disposition of the people of Kansas to trade with other cities, the *News* says it is the duty of the merchants in St. Louis to use all means to conciliate them and break down their repugnance to intercourse with that State and city. It adds:

"There cannot be less than fifty thousand persons in Kansas and Nebraska, the supply of whose wants will greatly increase the trade of our city. Our business men should spare no efforts to monopolize the whole of this territorial business, by frequent and friendly intercourse with the people and by the use of all those means which tend to harmonize the interests of buyer and seller."

The people of Kansas have been laboring for two years past to build up a friendly business connexion with St. Louis. Our merchants have formed acquaintances there, and began to feel a deep interest in the growth and prosperity of that city. They felt that there was an identity of interest between them, and saw no reason why they should not labor, hand in hand, to increase each other's prosperity; but they have learned that the oppressive influences of slavery are there, and that it is overriding every relation of life with the view of getting the ascendancy. The result is, a determination to break away from such destructive influences, and to build up new relations—those which shall not be severed by differences in political opinion.

In another column we give the proceedings of a public meeting held in this place on Friday last, which speaks the voice of Kansas on this subject. Business men everywhere will do well to give this subject a thought, as the direct consequences which will follow this movement are more momentous than any which has agitated the commercial and business world for many years.

What is in the Wind?

Mr. Rice states that Mr. Salter, claiming to be a "deputy sheriff of Douglas county," served a process on him the other day, ordering him to appear before Dock, alias Judge Wood, at Franklin, on the 3d of March, with an assurance that if he said he would not go there he would take him forthwith. There is something in the wind; but what it is time must determine.

One hundred and fifty southerners came up the Missouri in one party a few days ago. They had two cannons with them. Five hundred additional persons from the South were reported in St. Louis, en route for Kansas. They are bringing with them all the munitions of war.

Another Death Caused by Ruffianism. FRANKIE BROWNING, residing on Walnut Creek, twelve miles west of Leavenworth City, was a candidate in the Leavenworth District a year ago for the Legislature, and received the votes of the voters in that District. This incensed the mob from Missouri, who came in to control the elections, against him.

At the election for officers, under our new State Constitution, in Eastern, on the 19th of January, he learned the arrest of R. P. Brown, and with a friend, started in pursuit, determined to give Mr. B. relief, but was unable to do so, because of superior numbers against him. He was fired upon four times, while in the vicinity of Mr. Sparks' residence. Being pursued, he fled, and after about a week arrived in this city, completely worn down with fatigue and exhaustion. He remained here about a week, and returned home, still in poor health. Remaining there, and being exposed to danger and threats of violence, he was decoyed into Missouri with the assurance of protection. There he was pursued like a wounded deer, and compelled to leave the State. He started for Kentucky, to remain with his friends, from which State he formerly emigrated, and where his parents and brothers reside. He succeeded in reaching St. Louis, where he addressed a letter to his wife, acquainting her of his escape, and his hope to reach his friends in safety. He complained of the exposure and harsh treatment to which he had been subjected by the Border Ruffians, and of his failing health. He took the railroad for Indianapolis, where he arrived the next day, and died soon after, another victim of the tyranny of slavery.

Mr. Browning was about thirty-five years of age, of limited means, and unsullied character, and leaves a wife and four children to mourn his untimely death. We learn that the condition of his family is such as to merit the consideration of the charitable.

We may be permitted, in this connection to state, that there are many cases in the country of this character, where those enjoying the luxuries and quiet of life in the East might make donations, and feel the consciousness of having given relief to those in distress. A small fund, placed in the hands of a reliable person, to be distributed as his judgment would direct, or loaned out in small sums, to provide the necessities of life, would be an act which would merit the approbation of all men.

Heads of families are liable to be torn away, and hung up or chopped to pieces at any hour by the barbarians who control our public affairs, and who are backed up in their villainies by Frank Pierce, and the whole forces of the United States. Families thus left, if such there shall be, should not be allowed to perish with want, in addition to their other afflictions.

As a public journalist, it will afford us pleasure to distribute any moneys which may be contributed for the purposes above suggested; and every dollar thus donated shall be acknowledged in our columns, and a quarterly report shall be published of its distribution, or any other method shall be observed for securing a faithful appropriation of the funds which the donors shall direct.

Don't Neglect It.

Remember that claimants must give notice in the Surveyor General's office within three months from the time the surveys are made in the field, of their purpose to pre-empt their claims, otherwise they are in danger of having their possessions jumped. Don't forget this, nor fail in having your business done promptly. There is no safety in employing non-resident surveyors to do such business. They are not responsible for their acts, and are only seeking a fee. If you choose to employ another to do your legal business, better get the services of a resident lawyer who will be responsible for mistakes.

State Government in Minnesota.

A joint resolution has been introduced into the Council of Minnesota, providing for a Territorial Convention, to be held in June, 1857, to frame a State Constitution as a preliminary to asking for admission into the Union. The population of the entire Territory is between sixty and seventy thousand, and will no doubt be amply sufficient to form a State by the time designed for holding the Convention. The people of Minnesota do not seem inclined to wait for a permissive act of Congress to enable them to form a State Government, as claimed by the President to be necessary in the case of Kansas. There being no hope of Minnesota becoming a slave State in any contingency, it is probable that this prerequisite will not be insisted on, but that the people will be permitted to exercise unimpaired the attributes of true popular sovereignty.

Piracy.

Travelers to Kansas say that every boat coming up the Missouri, is searched on the way up for arms. Are these things to be continued?

The steamer *Lizzie* is hourly expected at our levee.

Letter from a Pro-slavery Missourian. The *St. Louis Intelligencer* of the 19th introduces a correspondent to its readers thus:

We have an amusing letter to-day from a Border Ruffian—one who took his revolver and went over into Kansas to shoot a lot of "d—d Yankees." He burnt no powder on the occasion, and has since emptied his revolver, firing at a mark.

We vouch for our correspondent, being all he says of himself—a Virginian, a slaveholder, and a citizen of a border county, almost in sight of Uncle Davy's farm.

The correspondent himself tells his own story as follows:

It may not be known to you, the world and the rest of mankind, that D. R. Atchison, a doctor or two, and one or two others, who have the honor of holding, or having held, military commissions, have given a great stab to the permanent prosperity and future growth of the city of St. Louis than all the rest of mankind put together. Nor is this all: by their lawless and unheeded course of conduct, they have damaged slaveholders to the full extent of one-half of their slave property. These men have, by their lawless conduct, opened wide the eyes of the slaves themselves. Now they no longer "see men as trees walking." Worse than all, they have opened the eyes of non-slaveholders in Missouri, and of the world over. The unholiness of these men, put to the "Compendium of the United States census" for 1850, afford too much light for "niggers" and such as own them not. Did they, Atchison & Co., not know that by "sowing to the wind they were likely to reap the whirlwind"? Perhaps not one voter in thirty in Missouri owns the leg or finger of a slave. Is not this ominous? All men know that where slavery abounds (niggered men) it depresses white labor. It keeps down the value of lands; is discouraging to enterprise and energy; is a hindrance to common schools; is a drawback to internal improvements. Yet I own them—ever did, and so do and did all my progenitors, both on the paternal and maternal sides. Mine are as valuable as those belonging to any gentleman in Missouri, or any where else, and I will defend my rights with as much vigor and pertinacity as God and my powers will enable me to do. But rather than witness such barbarous assaults and stab on the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, upon order, decency, morals, virtue and religion, upon law and justice, for the sake and intent of making by force Kansas a slave State, sooner, far sooner, would I see my negroes, and those of all my kindred, and all in Missouri, and all in the United States, sown up in one huge sack, a thousand mill-stones fastened to that, and the whole cast into the depths of the Pacific. I am a Virginian; and on my way up the river from St. Louis, on the boats and at the landings, this past fall, I both saw and heard what I shall but faintly describe.

It has been said that the Kansas Legislature, so called, was a legally constituted body; that Judges John Doe and Richard Roe, said so; that Reeder said so; that the Border Democracy, including Uncle Davy, said so; that Mr. Pierce, our Great Father, said so, or at least nodded assent. Well, how stand the facts? Missouri Democrats, some of them pretty well off, as the phrase is, and numbers of others, not owning or claiming a foot of land on the globe, nor a horse, cow, sheep, or gun, were hired to go down and do the voting, the cursing, the drinking, and other overt Democratic acts. Twenty-one of these patriots, headed by a God-loving and God-serving Divine, came all the way from Macon county, 150 miles, to vote. Who ever has the right to vote has the right to be elected—then you know the balance. This sage body of Legislators moved the seat of government—to the Indian country, in the Kansas country; and there they passed real Democratic laws and sent them into Kansas. Did not a certain Grek law-giver (a Spartan perhaps) give his country a code which they were not to alter or repeal until his return, and then voluntarily starved himself to death? Well, just so did the Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Atchison and Stringfellow Democrats of the Kansas Legislature. They are all dead. When Brother Johnson first entered the Territory, he was, I am told, very poor, and riding on an ass, and a colt, the foal of an ass. But now who expects to hear him say, "silver and gold I have none"? Bah! he is worth his hundred thousands and I think two sections of land in the Reserve; but Mr. Mannypenny knows whether it is so or not.

But to return: if all earth, sea and skies, assert that the Kansas Legislature was a legally constituted body, will it not be a "bare faced lie"? Can an honest man say it? I have been in Kansas, and can say of a truth that there are few, very few, abolitionists there; but a large majority are for making Kansas a free State, and very many of them are not from the North or East either. They are from Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri! Don't this show that Atchison settled his tavern bill when his host was from home? The frequent assaults upon the persons, property and sacred rights of citizens, fill even honest republicans and slaveholders with disgust and abhorrence. The settlers in Kansas were everywhere styled ignoramuses, sots, paupers, vagabonds, cowards, dastards, and nigger-stealers. I was ready to shoot them down as I would wolves at first sight. I got my revolver ready. But I thought I would first go into Kansas and see the scamps myself. And what did they appear to be when seen and conversed with? A more industrious, neat, cleanly, sober, peaceable, orderly, well-educated and well-bred people, are not to be found on the face of the earth than very many of them are. I found them to be good historians, mathematicians, grammarians, and even linguists. Some had read with profit Herodotus, Xenophon, Livy, Ovid, Homer, Virgil, &c. &c.; and were by no means ignorant of the laws of nature and nations; international law, the common

law, martial law; the laws of Congress and of many of the States—and of the laws of High Heaven. Without drawing any comparison, invidiously, there are scores of them who would make a fool of Atchison in Astronomy, Geometry, Law, Philosophy, or anything; or any art or science you could name. I could not find it in my heart to shoot one of them, merely because they could not agree that it was better for our happiness and prosperity to own slaves, and not be dependent on free labor. So I left them, determined to keep my slaves, and let them make Kansas a slave State or a free one, as they, the only rightful judges, deem best for themselves and their posterity.

Original Correspondence.

Directed to Editor of Herald of Freedom. Attempt at Law and Order—Robbery.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Mar. 22, '56. AT noon to-day, the steamer *Genoa*, Captain Thockmorton, arrived at this place from St. Louis. She had on board as freight a box marked C. G. Brown, Oswotomie, Kansas Territory, care of Riddlebarger and Co., Kansas City. This box had been pronounced suspicious by the treason-smelling committee of Lexington, Mo. They proposed to open and examine the box at Lexington, but Captain Thockmorton would not permit commercial law to be violated on his boat while he commanded her. To get at the box was deemed of vital importance to the self-constituted union saviors of Mo. To attain this result, a committee of *blacks* took passage on the *Genoa* to Kansas City, eighty-five miles distant. At Independence, they invited the co-operation of a healthy committee of the Blue Lodge—Atchison—of Jackson county, Mo. These came with alacrity to Kansas City.

The treacherous box was landed and placed in the care of Riddlebarger & Co., upon the levee, when the committee, with Solomon gravity, proceeded to open the box, asserting that it contained a quantity of Sharp's rifles. The screws were removed, the lid was raised, and the fair and ample proportions of a splendid piano-forte met the astonished gaze of the Missouri fanatics and river pirates. Thus ended this foray upon constitutional order and individual right.

This search was made by men sent from Lexington and Independence, but with the smiling and tacit assent of all the traders and citizens of Kansas City, with the exception of two. The Mayor of Kansas City was cognizant of the acts of the committee of surveillance. He, by his silence and cordial smiles, endorsed the outrage. The City Marshal was called upon by Mr. Leadbeater, of the firm of Simmons & Leadbeater, and asked him to prevent this unwarrantable search. He smiled, bowed, and silently permitted the brigands to proceed with their work.

Now the work is completed, all the forwarding men and citizens of Kansas City are loud in their expressions of condemnation of the violation of law. This is hypocritical. All the forwarding houses and traders in this place, with the exception of Messrs. Simmons & Leadbeater, will permit, without exertion to prevent it, the examination of any box of merchandise spotted by the whisky-blotched regulators.

A few days since, a quantity of guns were received at Kansas City. These were for the Missouri borderers at Westport. No search was demanded or made, and the arms went forward like other merchandise. This is all right, as these guns go into the hands of the associates of the murderers of Dow, Baran and Brown; but it is reasonable to carry like arms into Kansas. So say the river men, business merchants, and city officials at Kansas City, Independence, Westport, &c. There is no point on the Missouri river where goods are safe from illegal search and piratical overhauling.

I do believe there is but one firm in Kansas City that would not assent to these violations of law, and that is the firm above-named. The question is, what is to be done? I answer, patronize those boats whose officers, like Captain Thockmorton, of the *Genoa*, who will not permit goods to be searched. Ship only to those forwarding merchants who are known to use all their legal, business and moral power to prevent illegal search and seizure. I do not see any other temporary relief. The ultimate remedy is to build up a shipping port in Kansas, so as not to trouble the good, smiling citizens of Kansas City with the handling of goods. The remedy lies with the Free State men of Kansas and the North. Let the medicine be administered without any delay.

AN EYE WITNESS.

Adobe Houses. WATERTOWN, Jefferson Co., N. Y. March 6th, 1856.

EDITOR HERALD OF FREEDOM:—You are so near Santa Fe, that you have no doubt all heard of Adobe or sun-dried bricks, of which they build houses in Mexico, and yet I hear nothing of their being made in Kansas. Possibly the people have no faith in their durability. I have seen houses in Steuben Co., in this State, made of unbaked bricks, without straw kneaded in to make them hard; and one such house had been built five or eight years, and looked as if it might stand for centuries. They may be coated over so as to look very handsome, or left rough. The one of which I took most notice, was built by a friend of mine, and cost only about half as much as one built of wood, stone or brick. It was plastered right on the wall, and yet was not damp. The bricks were a foot square and six inches thick. About a third of them were made half width to break joints at the corners, doors and windows. I think such a mode of building would be very economical in Kansas, where timber is scarce. If you or any of your readers would like to ask any question about it with a view to try it, I will try to get, or direct you to the information you wish. Yours truly, JAMES H. OARRUTH.

The remarks of our correspondent are

worthy of consideration, particularly to our Kansas readers. Mr. HAMMOND, making brick last season, remarked that the sun-dried brick were stronger and would bear more throwing and treatment than they would after being fired. If he was correct, as we believe he was, our policy would be to build Adobe houses, and plaster upon them, thus enabling them to resist storms.

A Subscriber's Opinion.

KANSAS, March 19, 1856. MR. EDITOR:—I am a constant reader of the Herald of Freedom, and I greatly admire its tact and sagacity in treating and managing all important questions. Established as a newspaper, for a people of a new territory, and before coming fairly acquainted with its readers and scattered readers, it was suddenly called upon to leave the quiet sphere of news and enter upon the great contest of human rights and human liberty, well and nobly has it borne the burden and lot. The people of Kansas now know it. They honor it and its gallant editor for its intrepidity and bravery in its dark and gloomy days of peril. The days are past, and with peace the Herald again brings us news from abroad, and new suggestions for home practice, as planned to see the project for roads, the opening of new points of trade, the scheme for a State Agricultural Society, and many feasible plans for benefiting our country and developing latent resources. Orchards and fields will of course be planted by all our enterprising farmers, as soon as possible. The manner how, will be given us, trust, by the Herald. Every body expects to see the rude hut and the fence give place to more comfortable beautiful improvements. For his plans and suggestions, we look to the Herald. Wherever our needs are, the Herald must be to give us a helping hand.

The Contested Election.

The Congressional committee, having in charge the Kansas contested election case, reported at length on its 5th in the report was drawn up at length, and is a very able and satisfactory document. We shall probably give it at length another time, but for the present, we content ourselves with a brief synopsis. A resolution passed, with the aid of Speaker, authorizing the committee to send for persons and papers. This was reconsidered. How it was finally left, are not advised.

The report starts out by representing that the allegation on the part of Gen. Reeder is that the Legislature which passed the election law under the provision of which Gen. Whitfield was chosen, was imposed upon the people of the Territory by a foreign invading force, who seized upon the government and exercised it ever since, and that the people there are in a subjugated state.

It then discusses at length, the following questions: 1st, The necessity of having an investigation of facts in dispute. 2d, The effect of the act of Gov. Reeder in issuing a certificate of election to a portion of the legislature. 3d, Whether evidence to establish the facts can be had satisfactorily by deposition.

Upon the 1st it is urged that the state of affairs there has excited the feeling of the whole people of the Union; that it is the theme of a Presidential Message and Proclamation, and that, sovereign States in different portions of the Union have considered the propriety of interference by men and arms; that the question to be settled is whether a military power has seized upon the Territory and governs it by a strong hand; that this question involves the existence of self-government and cannot be settled by grooping among assertions and denials, but only by facts proved.

Upon the 2d point it contends that the people of the Territory cannot be prejudiced by what Gov. Reeder did as Governor; that the people are now contesting the seat through him and that if it was not so still, Congress could and should investigate it, if a reasonable doubt exists as to the right of Gen. Whitfield to a seat.

Upon the 3d point, it argues that a commission to take depositions would be fruitless; that the President regards the presence of an army there as necessary to preserve peace, and the execution of the commission would bring the belligerent parties face to face and invite hostilities; that it would be equivalent to an effort to obtain testimony on a battle-field and that commissioners would be powerless to preserve peace.

In the course of the argument the committee alluded to the fact that ordinarily in depositions their subjects enjoy some degree of peace and quiet while in Kansas the settlers are not only alleged to be reduced to a state of anarchy, but that personal safety is unknown, and murder and outrages are said to be almost of daily record in its history.

The report is voluminous and argumentative. It was concurred in by Washburne of Mo., Watson, Spinner, Hickman, Colfax and Bingham.

Arms Arrived.

Fifty six boxes of an improved United States rifle, with twenty in a box, were received at the warehouse of Walker & Chick, in Kansas City, Mo., a few days ago, directed to Gov. SHANNON; also two field-pieces. The same number of boxes were also landed at Fort Leavenworth. They were, no doubt, the two thousand stand of arms due Kansas from the government, mentioned in Gov. REEDER'S Message last July; but while Shannon is Governor, they will be at the service of the Border Ruffians.

The Herald of Freedom.

Lawrence, Saturday, March 29, 1856.

Meeting at Topeka.

The following report of a meeting held at Topeka, on the evening of the 3d inst., was forwarded to this place enclosed in the same letter with an account of the inauguration, but was detained two weeks and four days on the route. The article was reported for the Herald of Freedom by the Editor:—

A public meeting was held at the Legislative Hall, in Topeka, on the evening of the 3d inst. J. L. Sparks was called to the chair. Speeches were made by Gen. LANE, Gov. ROBINSON, W. Y. ROBERTS, Esq., Col. DICKET, Blood, and others.

Gen. LANE took up the history of our constitutional movement, and replied to the objection of President Pierce, contained in his special message to Congress, on Kansas affairs—that it was the work of a party, and not of the people. He read the original call for the first meeting held in Lawrence to consider the propriety of moving in the premises, and followed it down to the adoption of the Constitution, by the people. At every step of its history he showed that all parties had been invited to participate in the proceedings, and that they had done so.

Gen. L. also reviewed the President's proclamation, and showed that the people of Kansas were acting strictly in accordance with its spirit and letter. There was no original resistance in Kansas to the laws, and none was contemplated. The resistance came from another quarter. It was the invading parties, backed up by Gov. Shannon and government officials, who were "resisting the laws," and setting order at defiance. He referred to the murder of Collins, Dow, Barber and Brown, and showed that violence had come from their enemies, and the enemies of law, order, civil and religious liberty in Kansas. He was frequently applauded during the course of his remarks.

Gov. ROBINSON spoke briefly, endorsing the views of Gen. LANE to some extent; and closing by saying, if Providence and Missourians would let him live till the morning, he expected to give his views at length on the questions.

Lieut. Gov. ROBERTS spoke at length on the topics of the day. His speech was logical and argumentative, and was listened to with profound attention. He reviewed the President's message and proclamation, and showed that the people of Kansas had been law-abiding at every step since the settlement of the Territory; that violence and disorder had come from abroad. He proved to the satisfaction of every intelligent mind, that we had not departed from established usage in setting up a State Government for ourselves, and defied any person to show a law we had violated. On the contrary, he showed from the decisions of Supreme Courts, and the opinions of eminent statesmen and jurists, that a territorial government was a usurpation of authority by the federal government, and one which would not be tolerated in consequence of the necessity of the case. He counselled moderation the same which had characterized the people of the Territory thus far, and believed the end would be all the most ardent friend of freedom could desire.

Judge CURTIS said a child was born, and a new star was ready to join the federal constellation. The birth of a child in a family is an important era, but trifling in importance to the birth of a State, which builds up, extends and perpetuates the institutions of freedom. He felt joyous at the prospect before us; thought we had reason to be proud of our youthful Kansas, and the lovely principles her god-father had prepared for her adoption. She was to commence her first lessons in legislation to-morrow, and he had no doubt she would conduct herself in a manner worthy the aspiration of her most ardent friends.

The meeting closed with harmony and good feeling.

Premium Offered.

Who will write a tale, entitled the "Pirates of the Missouri," for the Herald of Freedom, which shall embody, in legendary style, the history of the late piracies on that river? It needs some person who is familiar with the river, the boats, Captains, &c., and who can weave various incidents into a continuous tale, and make one of the most thrillingly interesting sketches of the times.

As an inducement for such an undertaking, we will give twenty-five dollars for the best, not exceeding fifty folio pages in length, the whole to be submitted to a committee of three, for their examination and approval. Those not approved, will be retained by the editor of the Herald of Freedom, and inure to his benefit, to be used by him as he shall see proper.

Magazines.

Messrs. Woodward & Finley have our thanks for a copy of Graham's magazine for March. Graham is our favorite of the magazines, for the reason that it is all American, and labors to encourage American literature. For sale by the above firm, at 25 cents a copy.

OLIVER BARBER, Esq., of Ohio, has our thanks for two large clubs for the Herald of Freedom. He has just arrived in this State, with a monument to place over the remains of his brother, THOMAS W. BARBER, who was slain by the Border Ruffians, during the late war.

Population of Kansas.

Several contradictory statements with respect to the population of Kansas have lately obtained currency, and in order to get at the truth, Mr. Calhoun, Surveyor-General of the Territory, has, at the request of Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State for the United States, taken pains to inform himself in relation to the matter. The results of his inquiries are contained in a letter to Marcy, under date of the 15th inst. The data from which to judge are the late election returns. The number of voters was about six thousand, and it is believed that the entire population ranges between 24,000 and 30,000.—Chicago Democratic Press.

Mr. Calhoun based his estimate of our population upon the number of votes cast in October last. At that time there was much sickness in the Territory, and hundreds were prevented from attending the polls on that account. Then the distance to the polls! In some places, it was required to travel seventy-five miles to reach the nearest poll. This fact kept away large numbers who have been more adventurous than others, and who have pushed forward general emigration with the view of securing superior localities. In those districts where the pro-slavery party were in the ascendancy, like Atchison and Kickapoo, the Free State settlers did not attend the elections, being apprehensive of disturbances.

That there was a very large pro-slavery vote from Missouri, estimated at the time after a careful analysis of the report of actual observers, at the various election precincts, at 1,800. This would leave about 1,000 as the strength of the pro-slavery party within the Territory, on the 1st of October. The Free State vote was better than 3,000 for Governor Reeder. We do not believe that an illegal vote was cast for him, and as for a repetition of votes by the same individual, it is all moonshine. The greatest pains were taken to guard the polls, and prevent fraud, that we might go before Congress with clean hands. The border papers have charged such baseness upon us, as it would have been repeating the lessons which they had taught us; but we deny there being a single case of the kind in the Territory. The Free State vote, had it been out in its strength on the 9th of October, would have exceeded five thousand. This would make a population, according to Gen. Calhoun, of from 30,000 to 35,000 persons. But he neglected to mention the heavy emigration to the Territory after the 9th of October, or, more properly, the 9th of September—as none were allowed to vote at the election on the 9th of October, who had not been thirty days in the Territory. The Fall emigration was very heavy. Hundreds of families settled in the South part of the Territory; and large numbers north of the Kansas river, and in the west, in the region of Big Blue. There is no data from which to judge of the great increase of population during the Fall; but we have heard no intelligent person who has given his thought to the subject, who has marked the population below 50,000, while many who have had good opportunities of observation, have marked it at 70,000. Our own figure has been 60,000, and we are of the opinion that it would be found nearer the truth than any other.

The Spring emigration, both from the South and North, is to be unprecedented. It has already been pouring in on us by hundreds, and every one reports of thousands to follow. Next November, should the census be taken, will exhibit a population of 90,000 or 100,000 persons in the State, and the cry will still be, "They come! they come!"

Caution.

GEORGE DOUGLAS BREWSTER, the Kansas correspondent of the New York Herald, has written a work which he is pleased to term a "History of the War in Kansas." We have not seen the book, but from the character of the author, we have not a doubt it is a one-sided and very partial report of the facts. He came to Westport, and stopped at the Mission, where he learned the pro-slavery assertions as regarded the origin of the war. Then he came to Lawrence and stopped with us a few days, but from the outset he was recognized as the correspondent of the "Herald," and, from that fact, believed to be prejudiced against the Free State men. He did not have opportunities of informing himself fully as to our position, and must, necessarily, be poorly qualified to do us justice. And then the idea of his writing an impartial life of Gov. ROBINSON or Gen. LANE is entirely preposterous. To show where his prejudices were, let the reader turn to the New York Herald, and read the statements there in regard to that war. Our purpose is to put our friends on their guard in advance against a book in which the people of Kansas believe no confidence can be placed. If you receive a copy, will send you a copy when published, we will point out the discrepancies from the facts, unless the work abounds with them, as we have every reason to believe it will.

Will the Republican press aid in cautioning the public against this work, otherwise thousands may buy it under the impression that they are about getting something reliable, and having but a one-sided statement they may become prejudiced as to the facts.

Fleeing Narrative.

We find in an exchange the following simple narrative of the brutal murder of R. P. BROWN, Esq., by the Kickapoo Rangers, from the widow of the deceased. Few will be able to read the unpretending story, as told to her father, without dropping a tear at the recital:

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T.,

JANUARY 25, 1856.

My DEAR FATHER:—I never expected to be called to write to you under so great affliction. My dear husband has been very active in the cause of Liberty ever since we came into the Territory. His bold and manly course won the respect and confidence of the friends of a free State, and he was elected a member of the Legislature. On the other hand, the hatred of the pro-slavery party was very strong against him. He was engaged in the defense of the City of Lawrence during the war in that region. He also, with two or three others, rushed into the midst of a mob and rescued a Free State man they were cruelly beating. On the 17th inst., he, with several others, went ten miles to attend an election; an armed mob thought to break up the election, but were repulsed. The next day my husband and his friends were coming home, when they were met by a large band of armed men, who stopped them and made them prisoners. They were all carried back to the place of election, and there the others were let go, but they determined to kill him—and then some of them fell upon him with a hatchet, and thus in cold blood murdered him. One blow struck on the eyebrow, and another inflicted a deep wound in his left temple. They then put him in a wagon, and brought him home in the night. By this time he was in a dying state—he was not able to tell us much about his cruel treatment. He said they beat him like a dog. He said: "I am not afraid to die; if I have done wrong in any way, I hope God will forgive me; I die in a good cause; I am sorry to part with you and our little child, but I want you to meet me in Heaven." He breathed his last the same night, and on the next Sabbath was buried. One of the members of the Legislature has told me that he intends to have that body pass a bill to erect a monument over his grave as a Martyr for Liberty. As soon as Winter breaks, and I can settle my business, I intend to start for home. I am not in want by way of necessities for life. I am living with Mrs. McGree, whose husband has been obliged to leave the country for life. She will go with me as far as Chicago.

I am your affectionate daughter,
MARTHA A. BROWN.

Memorial from the Merchants.

The following Memorial from the Merchants of this city to the Chamber of Commerce in St. Louis, presents a faithful view of our difficulties here in a commercial consideration. St. Louis, if she is wise will profit by the ideas therein expressed:

To the Chamber of Commerce at St. Louis:—While all American constitutions regard government as based upon the expressed or tacit consent of the governed, and the supreme power of state as residing in the people, it is not essential to a pure democracy that its powers should be delegated to executive or legislative agents, but exigencies may arise wherein the high moral trust may be exercised by the sovereign people in conserving their own rights and liberties in the absence of official agents.—Such an exigency has now arisen with us, in which the supremacy of the popular will must be recognized, for securing our own happiness against foreign abuses—in defending the right and repelling the wrong.

You must be already aware that while without an outward, operative government of our own, while we are weak in numbers, wealth, and all the requisites for the administration of justice, our soil has been repeatedly invaded by armed bands, as well as organized armies from your State, who, without provocation, or the slightest pretext, have murdered our peaceable citizens, destroyed our ballot boxes, pillaged our property, blockaded our towns and threatened them with demolition and their inhabitants with death, and that it has been only through the most unparalleled forbearance, in some instances, and many defense of our inherent rights in others, that we have escaped a most deadly civil war. Recent reports have come to us that there is another extensive organization in your State which is preparing for a future attack upon our towns, and that recruiting officers are moving to and fro enrolling men in the several counties, who go through with daily military drill for the same unlawful purpose. We have committed no crime—violated the international law towards no State, but have ever sought to maintain the sanctity of the most peaceful relations towards all men.

We came to Kansas because we believed it possessed the most inviting climate, luxuriant scenery now open to emigrants upon this continent. We came to build up for ourselves and our children beautiful homes, where, as the inheritance of a free government, we and they might enjoy a lifetime, having our hearts filled with the pleasures of domestic life. We have been educated in the schools of peace, and nothing would be more abhorrent to our natures than to see the smoke of battle curling over these lovely prairies, or to feel again the smart of those grievous outrages, with which some of your people are said to be threatening us. These considerations, gentlemen, prompt us to address you in a commercial capacity.

We have chosen a residence in Lawrence, from its unrivaled situation upon the only navigable river in the Territory—an indispensable requisite in building up a large commercial city. We have erected suitable stores for a wholesale and retail trade, and have already secured a very flattering business with the interior country. Although it is but little more than twelve months since the first store was erected here, yet we have already paid to your State over \$100,000,

a large proportion of which has gone to your city, and the trade of our entire Territory with your State thus far has been nearly one million of dollars. This circumstance alone has already raised the prices of many articles of export in your State from two to five hundred per cent., and your city is extending her levees and enlarging her warehouses in anticipation of our future trade. With an area four times as large as your whole State, our prospective business must be at least fully equal to that of any other State, and our prosperity in a commercial sense, has quite as much to do with the future greatness of your city, as any constructive considerations it is possible to deduce from your own State. Geographically, St. Louis is the commercial mart of Kansas for years to come, or until by dint of our own industry and the richness of our soil, manufacturing and commercial cities will be built up on our own rivers, and even then, they will be happily added to your enterprise and wealth. The chain of all our public interests, therefore, becomes directly linked with yours. Our prosperity is yours, our adversity is yours, our conquest is yours. For, if, by an unnatural, and coercive policy on the part of any of your people, we are induced to open new thoroughfares for trade with other cities, and invest our wealth in opening railroads and telegraphic communications with the same, the weight of your imprudence will recoil only upon your own heads, and in due time we will escape the fiery ordeal unscathed.

Although the forward spirit of President Pierce, according to his message, has not yet discerned anything in our grievances that "have occurred under circumstances, to justify the interposition of the Federal Executive," we still hope and trust that, so far as the citizens of your State are implicated, they have occurred in such a manner as will justify your interposition and kindly offices. Like great events, casting their shadows forward—the forbodings of the future have produced a general paralysis in all departments of business throughout the Territory. Our trade is not one-third as large as it was three months ago, mechanics, laborers of all kinds complain alike of general depression. In the border towns of your State, the same want of enterprise is observed. Let this continue, and our remittances to your city the coming season will be very limited. Emigration is retarded, consequently no new money is brought into circulation, and we are cursed, not with war alone, but with "war, pestilence and famine."

Our wish is to urge upon your considerations, and by virtue of your commercial influence throughout the State, ask of you, to intercede in our behalf, in staying the hand of evil doers, that we may go on developing our greatness and yours, and long enjoy the pleasure of those relations we have mutually found, thus far, so profitable and pleasant.

G. W. & W. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
HORNBY & FERRIL,
L. M. GUY & Co.,
W. & O. DUNCAN,
WOODWARD & FINLEY,
PAUL & BROOKS,
J. J. FARISS,
RAU & BROS.,
C. STEARNS,
OTIS WILMARTH,
GAUS JENKINS,
L. H. BROWN & Co.,
LYMAN ALLEN & Co.,
January 30, 1856.

James Christian,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
A. L. Lawrence, Kansas Territory, will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care, in the various Courts of the Territory. Having an experience of some years as a lawyer in the South and West, and being familiar with the Pre-emption laws, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage in obtaining pre-emption to lands, collection of debts, and in getting redress for bloody wrongs.

G. P. Lowrey,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and General Land Agent, Lawrence, Kan. Territory.

G. W. Brown,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, and other Instruments of Writing under Seal, and Depositions for Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Vermont, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, and New York, will attend to the duties of his office on application at the Herald or Freeman office.

Dr. Jno. P. Wood,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, has just completed his new Warehouse on the Levee, and is ready to receive the consignments of goods, either on commission or otherwise.

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G. W. Brown,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. May be found at the Herald of Freedom office, K. T. Jan. 6.

John Hutchinson,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, 50 Main st., Lawrence, K. T.

J. S. Emery,
LAW OFFICE 30 Main st., up stairs.

Dr. John Doy,
MAIN street, Lawrence, K. T.

Dr. S. C. Harrington,
OFFICE No. 1 Twelfth street, Lawrence, Kansas Territory.

Dr. E. A. Barnes,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Main street, Lawrence, K. T.

A. D. Searl,
CITY SURVEYOR and CIVIL ENGINEER, No. 20 Main street, Lawrence, Kansas T.

JAMES G. SANDS,
MANUFACTURER OF
Saddles, Harness, Brides, Bags, &c.,
Lawrence, Kansas T.

CONSTANTLY on hand an assortment of everything in his line. A superior lot of buggy and stage collars, over-shoes, &c., &c. feb-14

The New Market and Provision Store.
MANUFACTURERS STREET, SOUTH OF THE STORE OF HORNBY & FERRIL, LAWRENCE.

FOR SALE, Groceries, Provisions and Country Produce. Also, MEATS of all kinds, fresh and pickled. Also, Pork and Game constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest rates. March 1, '56-tf

Allen & Gordon,
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Provisions and Groceries, Topeka, K. T. Call and examine. [June 16, 1855.-t]

DAVIS & CURRIER,
FORWARDING and Commission Merchants, Leavenworth City, K. T.

N. McCracken,
WHOLESALE and retail Grocer, and Commission Merchant, On Water street, south of Chicago, Leavenworth City, K. T. feb-14

S. Whitehorn,
PATENTIAN, ORTHOPEDIC and CHIROPODOR.

ALL calls attended to promptly. Surgical cases will receive special attention. Drugs and medicines for domestic use. Office, Manhattan, K. T. dec-23-y

C. D. ELLIS, J. A. CAVENDER, JAS. SMITH, JR.
BOOTS AND SHOES.

ELLIS, CAVENDER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
NO. 43 MAIN STREET, corner of First street, St. Louis, Mo., are now receiving their spring stock, which is of superior quality and style, being manufactured especially to our order. Comprising a choice assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's fine stock, also a large assortment of Gent's and Ladies' Philadelphia make. All of which they will sell to prompt men or for cash at a small advance over cost prices. An examination of our Stock is solicited.-t

F. A. Hunt & Co.,
PRODUCE, COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchants, 18 Levee, St. Louis, Mo., between First and Second streets.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to filling orders for any description of Merchandise and Produce. May 19, 1855.-tf

Partridge & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERIES and Commission and Forwarding Merchants, No. 54 North Second-st., St. Louis, Mo., will make liberal cash advances on consignments of produce, for sale at St. Louis, New Orleans, New York and Boston.

St. Louis, Oct. 27, '55.-1y.

PRODUCE DEALER and COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 19 Levee, St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 6, '56.

F. Gallup, Westport, Mo.,
DEALER in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, is prepared to do all kinds of repairing of clocks, watches or jewelry. All work entrusted to his care will warrant to give satisfaction. Also Agent for the sale of Hall & Dodd's Patent Clock and Burglar Proof Safes. Feb. 2, 1856.-6m

Z. SIMMONS, F. C. LEADBEATER,
Simmons & Leadbeater,
FORWARDING and Commission Merchants, and Wholesale Grocers, Kansas City, Mo., above the American Hotel.

Refer to Messrs. F. A. HUNT & Co., St. Louis; G. B. HARRIS, Jr., St. Louis; Gen. S. C. POMEROY, Kansas Territory; Messrs. SHERMAN & BROWN, Cincinnati, O. Agents for the State of Kansas.

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H. B. Benton,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and General Land Agent, Kansas City, Mo. Aug. 13, 1855.-6m

J. RIDDLEBARGER, W. G. BARKLEY,
Riddlebarger & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERIES, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Kansas, Mo. March 5, '56.

FOULWELL & WELLS' publications for sale at the Herald or Freedom Office.

The weather is beautiful, and so are the ladies.

Business Cards.

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New York City. S. G. PRATT, S. C. MANUEL.
CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE & CUTLERY
GUNS, RIFLES, &c., &c.
No. 147 Main Street, Third Door North of the Bank or Missouri,
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI.
Jan. 12-2m*

THE EMPORIUM OF TRADE!

New Store and New Goods!

G. W. & W. HUTCHINSON & CO. are just opening at their new and commodious Sales Room, the largest and best selected stock of Goods ever offered in Kansas, for wholesale and retail trade; and while they acknowledge their obligations to the public for past favors, they would respectfully invite them to notice their extensive facilities lately added, for furnishing everything the western trade demands at one place. They have already secured a very flattering

WHOLESALE TRADE

with interior towns, and can warrant their goods at lower prices than can be found at any store west of St. Louis. In every instance where they have filled orders for country trade they have been gratified to find that the satisfaction has been given them by going to the States to purchase. It is especially in the Dry Goods department that they promise great benefits. As they purchase at the East, and require but a moderate profit added to the original cost.

Their neighbors who wish to study economy and save their money, would do well to call and examine their prices.

PRINTS, GINGHAMS, DELAINES, BE-RAGLES, Cashmeres with trimmings to match, gloves, hosiery, crapes, Napoleons, white cambrics, lawns and muslins, colored calicoes and silks, jeans, cotton and woolen knitting yarn, saddler's silk, bleached cottons, drillings, dressings and flannels of all kinds.

SUGARS of all grades and prices, from 11 to 15 cents; syrup and molasses, coffee, spices ground and unground, and all the household and trade goods, white and red lead, turpentine and paints, window glass, nails, hardware, crockery, glass, stone, wooden and tin ware; iron, round and square, and all the iron and steel.

FURNITURE and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS of all descriptions; doors, sash, glazed and unglazed, carpets, mattresses.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS of every quality and color; boots and shoes adapted to the western trade.

HARNESSES, SADDLES, BRIDLES, martingales, saddle-bags, horse blankets, straps of many kinds, buckles, spurs.

SATONERY, PENS, PENCILS, Sand boxes, cards, portfolios, paper hangings, looking glasses.

YANKEE NOTIONS of over a hundred varieties, to please both the city and country, with numerous other things that cannot well be described.

They have also commenced the MERCHANT TAILORING business, and besides the stock of broadcloths, doe skins, cassimeres, vestings and tailor's trimmings, they have at the time the largest stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING

for gentlemen, youth, and boys, ever opened in Kansas.

PROVISIONS of all kinds; Sweet and Irish potatoes, apples, butter, cheese, eggs, honey, &c., &c., constantly on hand, with many other things tedious to mention—making in all a stock of about

\$30,000 worth of Goods

that must sell low for Cash only.