

The Herald of Freedom.

E. W. BROWN, Editor,
J. H. GREENE, Associate Editor.

Lawrence, Saturday, Mar. 8, 1856.

TERMS:
\$3.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Editor at Topeka—Associate Editor.

The editor is at Topeka, where he will probably remain during the session of the Legislature, to report the proceedings of that body for the benefit of his readers. In the meantime the Associate Editor, who has been connected with the paper for some time past, will lend his aid in rendering the Herald of Freedom interesting to its patrons.

Gov. Robinson's Message.

Immediately upon receipt of the news from Topeka that the Governor had delivered his Message to the Legislature, we issued that document from the Herald of Freedom office in an Extra. It has been read by the people generally, and so far as we have observed, they are unanimous in ascribing to it a high meed of praise. Ordinarily, important State papers are the subjects of pretty sharp criticism, but Gov. Robinson's Message is a happy exception. It comes square up to what the people have been expecting; it is just such a message as we have all wanted to see from the first Governor of our new State, and is well calculated to inspire us with renewed strength in sustaining our cause through whatever struggles we may yet have to pass. It is terse and vigorous in style, remarkably comprehensive on the subjects of which it treats, liberal to an unusual degree, and cannot fail to receive the closest perusal and the highest encomiums from the press and people of the Anti-Slavery portions of the Union.

It is not our purpose to review it at length, minutely—every body, of course, will read it for themselves—but we cannot refrain from glancing cursorily at some of its most important features.

In the course of our experience we have noticed that New England men always talk early and forcibly about education—they have been used to living in a country where the people "build school houses and raise men," and it is their custom to carry this peculiar notion with them when they come West.—How the West has been affected thereby, we leave her greatness and prosperity to answer. Gov. Robinson, characteristically New Englandish, urges earnest attention to the subject of Education, and the establishment of a good Common School system; for "education of the people—common school education—is the palladium of our liberties. Without this, free institutions cannot exist; with it, tyranny and oppression must disappear."

We regard his position on the disposal of the public lands as correct. Heretofore, persons who have maintained the right of the human family to the ownership and occupancy of the soil "without money and without price," have battled for reform in the walks of private life; but now that Governors of States come out in favor of the Rights of man, we have hopes of a better time coming.—Give men a piece of land to make a living from, and you strengthen their attachment to society and increase the chances of their remaining good citizens tenfold. We would that legislators could get rid of the idea that Land Reform is visionary and impracticable. It is, of all reforms, eminently practicable and the most needed. One, perhaps the greatest, clog on the wheel of Western Progress, is Land Monopoly. Here in Kansas we are exceedingly gratified to see great numbers of small land-holders filling up the country in advance of the Speculators and Land Sharks.

The Governor's refutation of the charges Frank Pierce hatched up in his messages and proclamation is complete and overwhelming. It is a noble vindication of the course and policy of the trouble-enviored people of Kansas. Out of the mouths of Pro-Slavery men he condemns them. The practical workings of Squatter Sovereignty in favor of Freedom have not met the approval of the administration and its Southern advisers.—Squatter Sovereignty and Slavery, in their vocabulary, are synonymous terms. Northern Democrats who advocated that principle, took quite a different view of the matter. The people of Kansas accepted the conditions which that principle involved, when they left their old homes; they have all along demanded only "fair play and fair light," and now, after all their sufferings and indignities and oppression, they claim "squatter sovereignty" as a principle. We ask only that "the principles of popular sovereignty be obeyed." Although we have not been "left free to form our domestic institutions in our own way," yet if Congress will admit us into the Union we will cry *Squatter Sovereignty* forever.

The subject of Temperance is earnestly recommended to the consideration of the Legislature. Also, the establishment of charitable institutions. The

Governor very briefly but effectively defends the New England Emigrant Aid Association from the impotent attacks of the President, who, by his resorting to abuse of corporations of private individuals, evinces no less the weakness of his cause than his own imbecility.

We have carefully read the Message, and give it our unqualified approval. It contains no syllable we can honestly object to, and we are glad of it; for we should as readily condemn a wrong in Governor Charles Robinson, the best and truest friend of the Kansas people, as we would in President Frank Pierce, their most implacable enemy.

The Effect.

The President's special message and proclamation concerning Kansas affairs, have apparently had a favorable effect on the pro-slavery party in Missouri and Kansas. We notice by the border papers that the character of the public meetings since the issuance of those documents has been somewhat on the conservative order. At Tecumseh, Kansas, on the 13th ult., a meeting was held by the few pro-slavery people who reside in that vicinity, at which speeches were made and resolutions passed very moderate in tone compared with the past, albeit eulogistic of the President.—Messrs. Byerly and Hoagland, both Northern men, the former from Philadelphia, Pa., who professed long ago to be a "squatter sovereignty" Democrat, yet united himself with the Border Ruffian party, the latter from Syracuse, N. Y., Gen. Strickler and others, were conspicuous in the meeting. We copy one of the resolutions:—

"Resolved, That we consider the present as a most auspicious time for the true patriots, bona fide settlers and conservative men of all classes to come to a perfect understanding and unite upon one Platform. The supremacy of the Laws—sovereignty of the People of the Territory, and Non-intervention with or from the people of the States."

"Better late than never." Gentlemen, you should have taken that stand two years ago; now you are "stealing our thunder." While you and your confederate soundrels in Missouri have ignored the Democratic rule of Popular sovereignty, and reckless of the consequences substituted the savage law of Might, the Free State party, embracing nine-tenths of the actual settlers, have adhered to that principle steadily—keeping it before them as their guide, and under its direction are now nearing the day of triumph. You espouse the cause of popular rule too late in the day. We haven't much faith in the honesty of your professions; but there is some hope if you prove true in the future. We will receive you "on suspicion" for a short time.

"Douglas County" Scrip. From the time of Esop's donkey to the present, imitation has been the order of the day. The officials of "Douglas County" appointed by the bogus Legislature, seeing how readily the people's State Scrip was used as a "circulating medium," straightway laid their schemes together to produce a "County Scrip." How well they succeeded the reader can judge from the following:

"No.—Lecompton City, K. T. \$— This is to certify that —, or bearer, is entitled to receive on demand from the Treasurer of Douglas County, — dollars, with interest at six per cent. per annum, payable — year— from date, for which the faith of the County is pledged. By order of the Board of County Commissioners, Pres't Board. Attest, — Clerk."

The motto is: "The principles of squatter sovereignty must be obeyed.—President Pierce." We imagine if people take this stuff relying on the pledged faith of the county of Douglas for its redemption, they will have a flimsy paymaster. None but Missourians will be gulled into its purchase, and as most of them are unable to read they won't know the difference between it and paper money.—It will answer very well for cigar-lighters!

Confirmed.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Winson Sharkey as Governor of Kansas, but twelve votes being against him. We shall welcome his return with great pleasure to our State. It is reported that he designs settling on a claim. It is possible he intends following the occupation he pursued in California, to wit—driving ox team. He is well qualified for the pursuit, and will find it a thousand times more creditable than attempting to enslave a free people.

Members in Attendance.

A large number of the members of the Legislature were in attendance at Topeka at the opening of the session; a greater proportion to the whole number than is usual on such occasions in similar assemblies. This shows the popularity of the movement, and the desire of the people to have a code of laws for their government of their own enacting.

Improving.

Topeka has grown rapidly since our last visit there. Several fine buildings have been added to the town, and the indications of thrift are observable on every hand. Success to her enterprising spirit.

Beautiful Sentiment.

In "Sears' Scenes and Sketches on the Continent," page 298, speaking of Rome, the author remarks:—
"The Romans experienced what all nations will feel, that, in forging chains for others, they make rivets for their own necks; that those who enslave to day, are on the road to be enslaved to-morrow; that the spoils of unjust aggression, and the gains wrung from a vanquished but once free people, are like clothes stolen from the back of a man who has died of the plague, which carry a curse and death to the fool who puts them on."

What can be more beautiful, or more expressive of the condition of things existing between the people of Kansas and the slavery propagandists of Missouri? Every effort of theirs for our subjugation has recoiled upon them, and, if persisted in, will roll back upon Missouri and crush out the institution which has been at the foot of all their inroads upon Kansas. It is a natural consequence that such a result will follow their aggressions. Would it not be wise in them to take counsel from experience, and change their policy at once? Wisdom would dictate it!

A Noble Letter.

The editors of the Chicago Tribune write us from that city, under date of Feb. 15th, from which we make the following extracts:—

CHICAGO, Feb. 15, 1856.
ED. HERALD OF FREEDOM:—There is about \$2,000 subscribed to help the free State cause, which is placed in the hands of an Executive Committee, to be checked on by your Committee of Public Safety, and other proper persons, not to purchase scrip but to pay for munitions, necessities, &c., for the assistance of the free State cause. We shall raise considerable more means, and when the spring opens you may look for a large number of emigrants who will handle an axe or Sharp's rifle, as occasion may require.

The whole Western States are profoundly moved with indignation at the wrongs your people have sustained.—Assistance will pour in next spring in abundance. "Though the Heavens fall, or the Union be rent in twain, Kansas shall not be cursed with slavery," is the voice of the North. Be of good cheer, and prove faithful to the end. Your reward will surely come. Several of your people are with us, going from town to town as missionaries in a holy cause.—They are doing great good.

The Republicans have secured the organization of the House at Washington. Good will come of it. Very truly yours,
EDS. TRIBUNE.

Meeting at Leavenworth City.

We refer our readers to the proceedings of a public meeting held in Leavenworth city on the 23d inst., published in another column, for the purpose of calling the attention of Kansas business men to the advantages of making their purchases at that point, laying out roads, &c. We have heretofore spoken favorably of such a movement, and reiterate our preference for Leavenworth over any town in Missouri.

After we shall have been admitted into the Union as a Free State, and got rid of this harassing slavery question, all parties of Kansas will unite in earnest and vigorous endeavors to push forward the work of improvement, and the encouragement of home interests. In all matters where the prosperity and progress of the State, or any sections thereof, are concerned, we are with you, gentlemen, without regard to political opinions.

The Temperance Movement.

In progressing in this city in the right direction, and grows in popular favor every day. The meetings have been numerous attended, and an unusual degree of interest evinced. The preliminary steps toward the formation of a Society have been taken, nearly everybody in town has signed the pledge, and it only remains for those particularly interested to go ahead with the work of breaking up the rum-sellers' business.—The ladies have entered into the movement with their usual energy and spirit which will insure complete success.

A Great Blunder.

In an article last week on the redemption of State Scrip, we were made to say, through a blunder of the types, "that G. W. & W. Hutchinson & Co., were authorized to receive \$15,000 at par, &c.," when we had only intended to say *fifteen hundred* dollars. There is some difference between 1,500 and 15,000!

Correction.

A little article from the Springfield, Mass., Republican, headed "The last victim to Law and Order in Kansas," which we published last week, contained an important error. The Mr. Brown therein referred to is not the man who was so inhumanly murdered at Easton, a few weeks ago, but is an entirely different person, who, so far from being dead, is now living in this State, and an active Free State man. With the Republican please correct!

Our friends Sears & Boss, of the Kansas Tribune, will issue a Daily paper during the session of the Legislature. Terms, 20 cents per week.
We get no mails through Missouri. We do not pretend to make any summer, as is the way of winter. For a fortnight we have had no mail east of Westport.

Legislative Proceedings.

Kansas Legislature.

Topeka, March 8, '56.
SENATE.—Hon. V. V. Roberts, Lieutenant Governor, took the Speaker's chair, and the Senate was fully organized by the election of the following officers:

Chief Clerk, Joseph Allen, of Topeka; Assistant Clerk, Wm. H. Gordon, of Topeka; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. M. Fuller, of Lawrence; Assistant do., Harris Stratton, of Topeka; Doorkeeper, A. Martin, of Topeka; John Mack of Lawrence; Messenger, Jesse Smith, of Topeka; Assistant do., Ferdinand Wenden, of Topeka; 1st Transcribing Clerk, J. P. Cummings, of Topeka; 2d do., J. C. Dunn, of do.; Chaplain, Rev. Paul Shepherd.

In assuming the duties of Speaker, Col. Roberts said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF KANSAS.—In assuming the position to which I have been called by the people of Kansas, I should do injustice to my feelings should I not express thro' you to the people my gratitude for the honor that they have conferred, and pledge my best efforts to merit the confidence they have reposed in me; and also to bespeak your forbearance and their charity for such efforts as you and they may detect in the discharge of the duties devolving upon me.

Without your co-operation I should despair of success; but with every confidence in your determination to discharge your duties faithfully, and with a fixed intention on my part to preside over your deliberations with impartiality and fidelity to the best of my ability, I must be allowed to anticipate a session fruitful of good to the people of Kansas.

The circumstances under which we have assembled; and under which our State organization has been formed, are such as demand of us the most careful consideration of every measure of public policy upon which we may be called to act.

The eyes of the people of Kansas are upon us; the eyes of the people of the American Union are upon us. Let our deliberations be characterized by a fixed determination to maintain the right, and so to deport ourselves as to demand the respect and challenge the scrutiny of mankind.

Our Infant Republic is this day born of the popular will; our edifice is founded upon the true basis of popular sovereignty; and if we are true to our interests, our success, under the smiles of Divine Providence, is secured.

HOCKEY.—Gen. J. H. Lane, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, called the House to order, which was organized by the election of the following officers:

Speaker, T. Minard; Clerk, J. K. Goodin; Transcribing Clerk, J. Snodgrass; Assistant, G. T. Gordon; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. Mitchell; As't J. Swain; Doorkeeper, J. Branson; As't L. Farnsworth; Chaplain, Rev. Lovejoy; Messenger, J. M. Speer; As't D. Seagraves.

Hon. T. Minard, in assuming the duties of Speaker, said:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:— I assume the office of Speaker of this House with great diffidence and a distrust of my own abilities to discharge its duties, which nothing but my confidence in your sympathy and hearty co-operation could impel me to attempt. We are surrounded by circumstances in some degree unprecedented in the history of State organization; demanding calm deliberation, prudent forbearance, and at the same time a firm determination to pursue the right, doing nothing but justice, and submitting to nothing wrong, let the consequences be what they may. I shall endeavor to preside over your deliberations with impartiality and fidelity, and shall anticipate as the result of your action, the passage of wise laws, and the establishment of enlightened and liberal institutions.

Both branches having convened in the Hall of the House, the oath of office was administered to the several State officers by the President of the Senate.
Gov. Robinson, on his induction into office, said:
Fellow Citizens of the General Assembly:— On taking the oath of office, and assuming the duties of the Executive of the State of Kansas, I word from me may not be improper. It has pleased the people of Kansas to call us from our accustomed duties, to discharge high and important trusts. In our keeping, for a brief period, is placed the Legislative and Executive power of the new State. To us the people look for wise and wholesome laws, and the faithful administration of the Government on the true principles of Republicanism and "Squatter Sovereignty."

In the execution of this trust, it will be my pleasure, no less than my duty, to co-operate with you in all measures for the good of the people.

Our position is peculiar. Although the people of Kansas have followed precedents set them by other new States, and sanctioned by Congress, and the proceedings in the formation of a State government are all regular, yet, for the first time in the history of our country, the President and his appointees characterize the movement as reasonable. This was not to be expected from the advocates of the Kansas-Nebraska act, which professes to leave the people of the Territory "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

Some of the people of an adjoining State unite with the President in opposing the people of Kansas in forming and regulating their own government, and threaten our destruction if we do not conform to their dictation. Should the same indications be manifested by the people of another State be persuaded in, and our rights again trampled in the dust, by official interference or lawless invasion, the people of Kansas would be justified before the world in asserting their rights by revolution; but since it is believed that Congress will grant to us the same rights and immunities that it has granted to other States—the people of Missouri and the Federal Executive to the contrary notwithstanding—it is better to suffer "while evils are sufferable, than attempt to right ourselves by a hasty resort to extreme measures."

Our course as a people, thus far, has been distinguished for forbearance, long-suffering, and patience; and good policy would still dictate that every honorable effort be made to establish and cultivate friendly relations with our oppressors, especially with the people of our adjoining sister State.

Nothing should be done in a spirit of retaliation, but rather of conciliation. Although our own rights have been repeatedly invaded and wrested from us, let us show that we respect the constitution and laws of our land, and the rights of the people of the respective States; that, until forbearance ceases to be virtue, and becomes cowardice and oppression because insufferable, we will ever be found loyal citizens of the Government.

Important questions will come before you for consideration, and it cannot be expected that perfect unanimity will prevail upon any subject, yet it is desirable and necessary, with the various elements in a Legislature of a new State, that a spirit of co-operation and harmony should characterize the members, that the enactments may carry with them a moral force that will cause them to be respected by the People.

The position allotted us by the partiality of our fellow-citizens is one of great responsibility, and we need that wisdom which comes from above, to so direct us that we may render a good account of our actions to our constituents and posterity.

Both Houses adjourned to 9 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

Public Meeting.
LEAVENWORTH CITY, Feb. 23, '56.
At a large and respectable meeting of the business men of this city, held this evening at the Mayor's office, Mr. L. N. Rees was called to the chair, and C. T. Harrison chosen secretary. The chairman stated that the object of this meeting was to appoint a delegation of merchants of this city, to wait on the business men of Lawrence, Leavenworth, Tecumseh, Topeka, and other towns along the Kansas river and interior of the Territory to represent to them the advantages this city has over any other on the Missouri River for a commercial intercourse with the whole Territory.

On motion of Mr. S. J. Anthony, a delegation of seventeen were appointed to wait on the business men of the abovenamed towns, and ask their co-operation in making roads from this city to the abovenamed points, when the following gentlemen were chosen:

Wm. E. Murphy, Mayor; J. J. Clarkson, Dr. G. J. Park, J. W. Skinner, Mr. Isaac Hall, Mr. C. F. Currier, Dr. J. H. Day, Mr. S. J. Anthony, Mr. L. N. Rees, Chas. T. Harrison, Mr. N. McCracken, Mr. W. P. Marvin, Mr. A. Fisher, Wm. Engleman, Jeremiah Clark, Geo. Keller and John J. Benz.

On motion of Mr. C. F. Currier, an invitation be extended to such citizens as wish to co-operate with us.

On motion of Mr. Hall, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions, when the following gentlemen were chosen:

Hon. Wm. E. Murphy, Doctor J. H. Day, Messrs. Hall, Fisher and Currier, who reported the following:

WHEREAS, the city of Leavenworth is the great commercial emporium of the Territory, the most eligible point on the Missouri river for the trade of the Kansas river at Lawrence and other towns on said river; and whereas, the country west of our city is the most fertile and the richest of any part of the Territory, and that we look upon the business of the Kansas river country as already large and constantly increasing, and that the business community of our city are well prepared to furnish any supplies or any facilities for business purposes whatever:

1st. Resolved, That we will co-operate with any of the inhabitants on said river, and any citizens of said towns on the same, in laying out any roads that shall be considered favorable to all interested.

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Original Correspondence.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Legislators, Read and Ponder.

TOWNSHEND, VT., Feb. 7, '56.

DEAR HERALD OF FREEDOM:—You cannot know how anxious I am to hear from all about Kansas. I would have written you before, but I have hardly recovered my strength and health sufficiently to be "moved by the spirit" to make any communications. The winter thus far has been cold beyond all former experience, and even as January, so February threatens to withhold the accusatory "thaw." But if the weather is cold, not so the free hearts that are anxiously watching Kansas affairs, and swelling with ominous indignation towards the perpetrators of the dark deeds—weekly chronicled—of the Missourians and their government advisers and abettors.

The query is often put here, "What will be the effect of the President's Kansas Message on the peace of the Territory?" Will it not incite to more frequent and aggravated outrages on your defenceless population?

What will the facts, in your knowledge, reply to these queries? I hope the attitude of the President will not discourage the Free State population. Let them read the hand-writing on the wall of the White House, and take courage. "Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad," and surely the pro-slavery party in the Union is madly rushing on to its own destruction. Where there were tens of thousands two years ago to counsel forbearance and excuse their position, now there is not one! No; I have not been able to find one, or to hear of one solitary advocate in all this region of country. If such an one could be found, he would not be regarded as worth a rebuke. All are anxiously looking for a crisis in the coming spring; with what reason, time will reveal. I am impatient, in my present necessary absence from home.

My home is in Kansas, and come weal or come woe, there is a tie to her soil and her struggling people which I cannot undo, and would not if I could.

I have not seen a number of the Herald since I left, and had not received the number containing my last communication, which, if you have, I beg you to forward; also the other back numbers. From what I have heard, I suppose you have elected your regularly nominated ticket for State officers. I think Kansas is fortunate in having so many able and firm men to represent her interests in a home Legislature, and if there should be any scrambling for offices in such trying times as are upon her, Kansas may well glory in her aspirants for martyrdom.

Her "strong-minded" women will be content to run bullets, transfer ammunition, and inspire their husbands and sons with hope, faith and courage, until public offices of honor and trust are redolent of domestic peace and quiet before they ask a share in their responsibilities.

Yes, woman, self-denying now as in the past, is forgetting herself and her wrongs in the great national wrong that threatens to deprive the manhood of the nation of the right and the power to protect the altars and the hearths consecrated to God and humanity. But it seems to me that the darkness which precedes the dawn is already broken by the reflected light of the glorious sun of Freedom, the dark shadows that envelope the beautiful prairies of Kansas being the veil that rent in twain, shall assure the crucified humanity of our country of a most glorious rising.

In my journey East, I was not a little amused to notice the unconcealed surprise and indignation of several pro-slavery Southerners, when, in the course of conversation on Kansas matters, I mentioned the intention of the residents from the South and contiguous States, to exclude free blacks. And, from my observation and the train of consequences that must be apparent to any reflecting mind, I am convinced that such a restriction will make the opposition to a Free State tenfold more fierce. The leaders of the opposition understand this, though the mob which fights and runs in their service are not readers, and lack the information which is broadcast among the same class of persons in the Free States.

Said a South Carolinian to me: "What is to become of us when, in the course of time, our slaves shall have increased so as to crowd us on our own soil, if the Free States shut their doors against black emigration—what, in God's name, are we to do?" "In God's name, sir, you are bound to provide against such an exigency by immediate and unconditional restoration of the rights of the blacks. They are not to blame for being where they are or what they are, and those who have taken the responsibility, are in duty bound, as they will in the course of events be compelled, to meet the consequences. I wash my hands of it, and hope to see you do the best, as it will be the right thing before too late."

Feb. 12th.—Since writing the above, I learn that your State ticket is elected, and Dr. Robinson is to preside over the new State. It is well! I believe Kansas has a score of men qualified to preside over any of the old States, and more than fitted to the times that are trying the souls of her people. But if I were allowed to vote, I would esteem myself most happy to have aided in the election of one of these—a man without a superior in the qualifications absolutely requisite in the initiating of the new State. But the amiable Doctor [of arms] has a most diabolical reputation among the Missourians, so that when he deems it expedient to be amiable with them, they regard him only as "transforming himself into an angel of light," and all the more dangerous. Sharp's Rifles and the good Doctor are great annoyances to the "Border Ruffians."

Alas, that I cannot get back in time to be at the organization of this Legislature!

I find myself asking of vacancy a thousand questions touching the character of the legislation which is to consecrate the virgin, nay, the *savage* soil of Kansas, to a progressive civilization.

It is a legitimate subject of inquiry—what new rounds will Kansas add to the ladder of Freedom? For each new State has taken some step in advance of its predecessors, rejected some legal barbarism, some remnant of feudalism still inwrought in the policy of older States. What new pledges of humanity shall eternal justice win from the Legislators of Kansas? That Kansas will legislate with the intent to protect her "white male citizens in the enjoyment of equal rights, is a conceded point. She cannot do less than this. But the black males and white females, what will she do for them? The latter will be allowed to live in the State because—happy circumstance—the free "white males" can't get along comfortably without them! But will the area of their freedom be extended? The adopted constitution ignores their political rights; will the Legislature recognize their equal, legal rights? Will it copy the laws of the Eastern States, or the more generous provisions of the Illinois and the Missouri code for married women and widows? Will they imitate the laws of Kentucky and Canada and allow women (the educators of the race), to vote in district school meetings? Or will they continue to tax widows and single women, yet deny them the right of representation, even matters admitted to be in "woman's sphere"? Will our Kansas Legislature learn from Iowa, and restore to the mothers of the State their joint rights of guardianship, giving the mother equally with the father the control of the child during their joint lives, and in the event of his death, recognizing her as guardian during its minority? I hope the warm-hearted, honest yeomanry among our Legislators will see to this themselves, for if the lawyers fix up the matter, they may think the prospect for business in the settlement of estates fairer, if they compel the widowed mother—as in all the States except Iowa—to pay the court fee for the privilege of being appointed guardian over her own children. The widows and children, in the present arrangement of settling estates by law, when the fathers die, are taxed and robbed in the shape of fees for commissioners, administrators and judges' services. But the time is coming when this whole system of legal espionage will be abolished; when community will deem it unnecessary and outrageous to send men into the desolated home of the widow to overhaul and appraise her household goods, divide up the resources, discontinue the business, and thus break up the family, often compelling the broken-hearted mother to "put out" her little ones from under her own care, and turning herself out to service or the poor house. I repeat, the time will come when community will deem such a course as suicidal to the interests of the family and community, as if applied in the case of the mother's decease. Let the widowed fathers to prosecute the business, meet the debts, and keep their children under their own hearing, and let the action of probate courts be confined to the settlement of such estates and such only as have no capable surviving partner, in case such partner desires the aid of legal advisers. If injustice obtains, let the courts decide, as in other cases. Is this asking too much for women, on whom the greater responsibility in the care and training of their children is admitted to rest? If they are the weaker sex physically, why do Legislators cut them off with less means for support, when death severs the union? The surviving husband, the stronger man, must retain his home and all the property when the mother dies, in order "to keep the family together!" But the mother, whose influence and training are deemed so necessary for the children, and to prepare them for Statesmen, Presidents, Governors, Judges; Fathers of struggling Kansas! I ask you not to do by woman as she has been done by in the legislation of other States—I ask you not to protect children as they are protected in other and old States, but I entreat you to legislate for the mothers, legislate for your wives as you legislate for yourselves. Make them your companions, your equals in legal rights, that in case you die first, your children may still nestle in a mother's arms, be restrained by the loving authority of a mother, and never fail of a protector by reason of the legal inability of their most disinterested parent and friend.

But I did not intend to dwell so long on this point when I commenced. Its importance must be my excuse; if it will not suffice, let me add I am a mother, and in the past have found my own hands tied by the law which denies the right of guardianship over her first children to the mother married again.

With a heart painfully alive to the safety and honor of our noble State, that is to be, I remain truly yours, &c.

C. I. H. NICHOLS.

Letter from J. S. Emery, Esq.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, 11th Feb. 1856.

To the Executive Committee and the Committee of Public Safety of Kansas.—Gent.—This evening I have addressed the people of this city in mass meeting assembled, at which his Excellency Gov. Grimes presided. I was alone, as Judge Smith is at Peoria. The largest hall in town was filled. Resolutions endorsing the position of the Free State men of Kansas, and instructing their representatives in Congress to vote for our admission at once into the Union, were unanimously adopted. Also, a resolution pledging themselves to raise \$2,000 for the defence of Kansas against foreign invasions was passed. Governor Grimes made some pertinent remarks. Although not that degree of enthusiasm prevails in Burlington as in Quincy, yet the Kansas question is, sharing a large amount of public opinion. Iowa will do her whole duty to prevent the bona f

We observe by the Dispatch that Pittsburgh is moving in behalf of Kansas, and that a company will be raised there to emigrate to and locate in the Territory. Should a party come from Pittsburgh they should start within a few weeks, and charter a boat to bring them through to this city, which they can do if the river keeps up to its present size, as it undoubtedly will.

Credit where Credit is Due.

Our friends at Topeka have been very active in making arrangements for the reception and accommodation of the members of the Legislature. Every exertion consistent with the state of the weather, has been used to get the Hall and other places in readiness, and not without success. They are entitled to great credit for their energy in this direction.

The reader is referred to an excellent letter from Mrs. Nichols, in another column. The members of the Legislature should read it by all means. Mrs. Nichols is one of the soundest newspaper writers of the present day.

JOHN HUTCHINSON, Esq., arrived in this city on Tuesday last, and after a protracted tour in the East, and immediately started for Topeka, to take his seat in the House of Representatives.

Arrived.

Gov. ROBINSON and suite arrived in Topeka on Monday last, and took rooms with F. Kimball, Esq., late of this place.

Gen. Cass fell down the steps of the Patent Office on the 8th ult., and severely injured his head, besides fracturing his arm. At last accident he was fast recovering.

The President on Kansas.

The President's second message on Kansas, of which we printed an abstract yesterday, does him more credit than the first. Still maintaining the presence of slavery repudiating everybody who has done anything in Kansas, he has now found out that if he punishes one side he must at least threaten the other. He promises that any invasion of the territory shall be checked by the United States troops. This is what the country and the people of Kansas have demanded for fourteen months past, and what we have been constantly told by the Washington Union, and more lately by the President himself, he had not power to order.

It is to be observed that the President does not give any official demand from Gov. Shannon as the basis of his proclamation. Gov. Shannon, indeed, is not in the Territory. The acting Governor, Woodson, is too closely concerned in the invasion itself, to have asked for help against it. No! the President, who has before told us that he could not order the U. S. troops to act until the Governor called for them, now finds that he must and can do so, without any such requisition.

We shall, perhaps, contribute a valuable piece of private history to the understanding of this message, if we say that the President issued it after due consideration of a telegraphic despatch from the real government of Kansas, namely, his old supporter, Gen. Lane, now chairman of their Executive Committee, and Gov. Robinson, the people's Governor elect; the very men whom he affects to charge with treason. When these officers addressed the Governors of States, they addressed the President of the United States also; and it will prove that it is under the stimulus of their memorial that he has now promised to the settlers protection.

We trust that this promise may not be too late. There is no doubt, as from the best sources, we informed our reader yesterday, that a disciplined body of men in Missouri, has been waiting its moment for an attack on Lawrence. That attack was intended to be made in secret, at night. If that attack has not yet taken place, the President may thank the firmness of the people of Lawrence, and the unprecedented severity of the weather, that he is spared the guilt of the bloodshed which would have ensued. We trust that his orders to Col. Sumner, the brave commander of Fort Leavenworth, may arrive in time to enable that gentleman to make proper arrangements for the defeat of these outlaws.

We are willing to give the President all due credit for his change of mind. The probability, however, of which we have already informed our readers, that Mr. Douglas will give the Free State men of Kansas his support, and the intimations that Gen. Cass will give them his, are so strong now, that the President comes in only as one who takes a hint at last, as the third player, where he might have been the first, on the side of popularity and justice.

All the proclamations possible will not show that each settler in Kansas should not have a good rifle. Each one should—the sooner the better—and the most pacific measure which can now be adopted is to see that each man shall.—Boston Messenger.

Mass Meeting.

A large meeting of the People of Kansas was held at Constitution Hall last evening. It was addressed by Gov. Robinson, Gen. Lane, Col. Roberts, Curtis, Dickey, Blood and others, all taking strong ground in favor of our present State organization. The speakers were frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause. Gov. Robinson read a dispatch from Washington to the effect that the President had given orders for Gov. Shannon not to interfere with the Legislature about to convene here, and that the Commandant of the United States forces here would not discharge his duty if he did not protect that body from interference from abroad.—Topeka Daily Tribune, 5th.

Correspondence.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Ministerial Alliance.

An adjourned meeting of the ministers of all denominations was held at Lawrence on the 27th inst. The meeting was opened with prayer by Bro. Richard Knight.

The committee on Slavery offered the following report which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have been led by the light of the Gospel of Christ to a deep conviction that the institution of American Slavery is a gross violation of the Divine will; being condemned in the strongest terms by the direct teaching of our great Head, and by the tenor and spirit of the whole New Testament; and WHEREAS, we have undertaken to act as teachers and guides to the people in the way of Christian Truth and Righteousness, under a commission that solemnly directs us to rebuke sin, to warn all whom our voice can reach against its contaminations, and, in the spirit of love, to exhort all evil doers to repentance; and WHEREAS, we regard this institution a serious hindrance in the way of fulfilling our high commission to preach the Gospel to all nations; keeping a large class of those for whom Christ died in helpless ignorance, making it an offence against human laws to open their way to the knowledge of the truth, and, here in our present field of labor, interfering with the exercise of our mission, the places for public worship and instruction being occupied for military barracks, and the minds of the people engrossed with the preparations for defence against the threatening demonstrations of the propagators of slavery; undersuch circumstances and with these convictions as ministers we dare not be silent in regard to this evil; lest the guilt of those whom we fail to warn be laid to our charge, the cry of the oppressed go up against us, and we stand confounded, at the last day, by the righteous sentence of Him who would say unto us, "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, my brethren, ye did it not to me." Therefore,

Resolved, That we do hereby unite to bear our witness against the great wrong of American Slavery; as a flagrant violation of the rights which every member of the human family is endowed by the Creator and Father; a desecration of the Divine image, and a curse alike to the enslaved and the oppressor.

Resolved, That as preachers of the Gospel we will not be deterred by any prohibition, threatening, or reviling from the supporters of this iniquity from testifying against it in the name of the Lord Jesus, deciding with the apostles, whenever forbidden so to do, that we ought to obey God rather than man.

Resolved, That we view with sadness the attempt now being made to force this institution upon the people of this Territory, contrary to their wishes and their interests; and that, as citizens, we will resolutely contend against the effort, and use our utmost influence toward the embodiment of the principles of Freedom and Justice in the Government that shall here be established.

The committee to whom the subject was referred, reported the following CONSTITUTION OF AN AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

ARTICLE 1. This society shall be called the Bible Society of Kansas, auxiliary to the American Bible Society, and its Depository be located at Lawrence.

ART. 2. The object of the Society shall be to promote the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, "without note or comment," and, in English, those of the commonly received version.

ART. 3. All persons contributing any sum to its funds, shall be members for one year; those contributing one dollar, or more, shall receive—if called for within twelve months—a common Bible in return; those contributing fifteen dollars at one time, or twenty dollars at two payments, shall be members for life.

ART. 4. All funds not wanted for circulating the Scriptures within the Society's own limits, shall be paid over annually to the Parent Society, to aid distributions among the destitute in other parts of the country and in foreign lands.

ART. 5. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, whose duties shall be such as their respective title import.

ART. 6. The management of the Society shall be intrusted to an Executive Committee of seven, including the Secretary and Treasurer, which shall appoint its own Chairman, and make its own By-Laws.

ART. 7. It shall be the duty of this committee to meet frequently on adjournment, or on call of the Chairman; to keep a good supply of books on hand; to appoint local distributors; to see that collections in some way are made annually in every congregation; and that all funds are forwarded early to the Parent Society, with a statement as to the portion designed for the payment of books, and that as a donation.

ART. 8. There shall be a general meeting of the Society on the first Wednesday in September in each year, when a full report of all their doings shall be presented by the Committee, a copy of which shall be furnished to the Parent Society; and when a new election of officers and committee shall take place.—Should the Society fail of an annual meeting, the same officers and committee shall continue until an election does occur.

ART. 9. Any Branch Society, or Bible Committee, formed within the bounds of this Auxiliary, by paying over its funds annually, shall receive Bibles and Testaments at cost prices.

Lum, E. Nute, Jr., and L. B. Dennis.

The committee on an Alliance of the brethren, presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

In a sense of the great advantages of associated action in the work of moral reform, and viewing all contention and sectarian hardness as plainly contrary to the revealed word of God, and especially unbecoming and pernicious when they exist between the ministers of the Gospel, we consider ourselves bound to unite in every good work as far as we can consistently with our individual convictions of the Truth, and conscientious fidelity to our several denominational interests, in accordance with our understanding of the Scriptures.

Constituting, as we do, providentially by our location, a portion of the moral elements of society in Kansas, we are united in the desire that there shall here emanate from our example and labors something of the glory of the cross of Christ. We believe that we may combine our efforts to promote the great and beneficent principles taught by our Savior in his sermon on the Mount. We would mutually pledge ourselves to labor and pray for the blessing of God upon the moral interests of this Territory; that the highest prosperity of its people may be commensurate with the natural advantages with which this fair land has been favored by the hand of a bounteous Providence. We, therefore, unite in a society under the following

CONSTITUTION.

ART. 1. This society shall be called "THE KANSAS MINISTERIAL ALLIANCE."

ART. 2. Ministers of the Gospel in good standing in any of the Christian denominations in the Territory shall be eligible to membership by signing the constitution.

ART. 3. The object of this alliance shall be to promote the circulation of the Scriptures, the observance of the Sabbath, the causes of Freedom, Temperance and other moral reforms.

ART. 4. The officers of this society shall be a President, a Secretary, and a Committee of three, whose business shall be to make all arrangements for meetings, select subjects and the persons to write and preach thereon, to be chosen annually.

ART. 5. The meetings shall be semi-annually, on the third Wednesday of August, and third Wednesday of February; the first to be the annual meeting at such place as the society may, from time to time, designate. At the annual meetings a sermon shall be delivered publicly on one of the subjects embraced in the object of this Alliance. At the other meeting, a written essay or essays, shall be presented on one of these subjects, by some member or members designated at a previous meeting.

Special meetings may be called at any time by the committee, at the request of three members.

ART. 6. This constitution may be altered or amended at any meeting by the vote of two thirds of the members present, provided, notice of the same has been given at a previous meeting.

The constitution was unanimously adopted, and received the following signatures: S. S. Snyder, Ephraim Nute, Jr., Richard Knight, Charles H. Lovejoy, S. Y. Lum, Francis Barker, L. B. Dennis, G. W. Hutchinson, Geo. Lewis, B. C. Dennis.

Officers of the Alliance were then chosen as follows: President, L. B. Dennis; Secretary, Ephraim Nute, Jr.; Committee of Arrangements, S. Y. Lum, Francis Barker, S. S. Snyder.

On motion of L. B. Dennis, it was unanimously

Resolved, That in view of the evils and immoralities that exist in community, we recommend a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, and that Friday, the 21st of March, be so observed, and that wherever it is practicable the different denominations unite on that day in one meeting.

Voted, that the meeting in Lawrence on that day, be held in Union Hall, at 11 o'clock, a. m., and that Ephraim Nute, Jr., be appointed preacher. Adjourned sine die.

S. S. SNYDER, Ch'n.

E. NUTE, Sec'y.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Letter from Vermont.

RANDOLPH, Vt., Feb. 10.

MR. EDITOR:—Last evening John Hutchinson, Esq., of Lawrence, K. T., a native of this town, addressed our citizens upon the condition of Kansas; and I consider it but justice to himself, and the noble cause he advocates, to report to you the success he met with, and the cordiality with which he was received. A large, attentive and sympathizing audience listened with deep interest to his earnest and soul-stirring appeal. They were all the more interested, having known the speaker from childhood, and in the confidence that they could rely implicitly upon his statements.

Mr. Hutchinson has become an efficient and truly eloquent speaker. He dwelt with just indignation, not unmingled with contempt, upon the "message extra" of the President, and called upon us of the North to lend a helping hand to the people of Kansas, in maintaining the right already guaranteed to them; but which the present rulers seem determined to evade or take from them entirely.

He paid the brave and worthy inhabitants of Kansas a fitting tribute, by recounting their self-sacrificing deeds.—Indeed all seemed to feel that they had merited a better fate than they seem likely to meet if the President succeeds in carrying out his designs.

Kansas.

Ex-Governor Reeder delivered a lecture at Trenton, N. J., on Thursday last week, in the course of which he made the following statement:

"He proceeded to state that after his appointment as Governor, and previous to his leaving home, he received numerous intimations that a plot was concerted to overwhelm the ballot-box by Missouri votes, and to prevent the people of Kansas from governing themselves. He thought it most judicious to preserve silence concerning this matter, and he communicated it only to him to whom it was his duty to commit it, (meaning the National Executive.) In St. Louis he was approached and the plot was avowed, and he was asked if he would sanction the proceeding. He treated the matter as gaily and courteously as possible, determined to avoid exciting, if he could, any disorder, and hoping the plot would not be put into execution. But he soon found that it was no chimerical. A secret society had been organized in Missouri, for sending voters into Kansas. Esteeming the ballot-box as a guardian of freedom, he determined to guard it as sacredly as possible. He had no alternative but to neglect his duty, forfeit his responsibility, lose his self-respect, and damn himself to everlasting obloquy, or to perform his duty in a storm of proscription, intolerance, and menace, such as he had not expected. There was but one course for an honest man—to protect the ballot-box, to prescribe careful forms of election, and stringent oaths. This he did, and from that time to this the storm has not ceased. Before the March election, 1855, he was again approached and promised forgiveness and many other things, if he would throw off responsibility upon the judges of election, and accept their returns as valid, without examining or deciding upon them. He again refused, but courteously, although irrevocably. He had previously announced to his southern colleagues his intended course of action, and he defied them to assert that it was not correct.—In November, 1854, Whitfield was undoubtedly elected Congressional delegate, even after deducting illegal votes, the Free State party being then in the minority, and their strength being divided. The census was taken in the winter, and the election for members of the Legislature ordered for March. The Missourians and pro-slavery men then determined to make their grand struggle.—Several weeks previous to the election, companies of armed men numbering from 50 to 100 each, all having weapons, and in one couple of field pieces, began marching into the Territory, boasting they would carry every election district. They camped around the polls on the night previous to the election; in the morning they took possession of the polls in some instances, in others they intimidated the judges, in others drove them away, and in some cases used violence. When they presented themselves to vote, the judges declared they must take the prescribed oath—they swore they would have no oaths, and in one place a man drew his knife, and threatened to kill the first man that took an oath; in another a Free State voter who went up to take oath was thrown from the window.

The President's Proclamation. Whereas, indications exist that public tranquility and supremacy of law in the Territory of Kansas are endangered by the reprehensible acts or purposes of persons, both within and without the same, who propose to direct and control its political organization by force: It appearing that combinations have been formed therein to resist the execution of the territorial laws, and thus, in effect, subvert by violence all present constitutional and legal authority: It also appearing that persons residing without the Territory, but near its borders, contemplate armed intervention in the affairs thereof: It also appearing that other persons, inhabitants of remote States, are collecting money, engaging men, and providing arms for the same purpose: And it further appearing that combinations within the Territory are endeavoring, by the agency of emissaries and otherwise, to induce individual States of the Union to intervene in the affairs thereof, in violation to the Constitution of the United States:

And whereas all such plans for the determination of the future institutions of the Territory, if carried into action from within the same, will constitute the fact of insurrection, and, if from without, that of invasive aggression, and will, in either case, justify and require the forcible interposition of the whole power of the General Government, as well to maintain the laws of the Territory as those of the Union:

Now, therefore, I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, do issue this, my proclamation, to command all persons engaged in unlawful combinations against the constituted authority of the Territory of Kansas, or of the United States, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, and to warn all such persons that any attempted insurrection in said Territory or aggressive intrusion into the same will be resisted not only by the employment of the local militia, but also by that of any available forces of the United States; to the end of assuring immunity from violence and full protection to the persons, property, and civil rights of all peaceful and law abiding inhabitants of the Territory.

If, in any part of the Union, the fury of faction or fanaticism, inflamed by disregard of the great principles of popular sovereignty which, under the constitution, are fundamental in the whole structure of our institutions, is to bring on the country the dire calamity of arbitrament of arms in that Territory, it shall be between lawless violence on the one side and conservative force on the other, wielded by legal authority of the general government.

I call on the citizens, of adjoining and of distant States, to abstain from unauthorized intermeddling in the local concerns of the Territory, admonishing them that its organic law is to be executed with impartial justice; that all individual acts of illegal interference will incur condign punishment; and that any endeavor to intervene by organized force will be firmly withstood.

I invoke all good citizens to promote order by rendering obedience to the law; to seek remedy for temporary evils by peaceful means; to discountenance and repulse the counsels and instigations of agitators and of disorganizers; and to testify their attachment to their country, their pride in its greatness, their appreciation of the blessings they enjoy, and their determination that republican institutions shall not fail in their hands, by co-operating to uphold the majesty of the laws and to vindicate the sanctity of the constitution.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the city of Washington, the eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the independence of the United States the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President: W. L. Marcy, Sec. of State.

Admission of Reeder.

The first step only in a permanent Anti-Slavery triumph, has been taken. Banks have been elected after a struggle of unprecedented length and bitterness, and over a combination of Pro-Slavery Democrats, and more ultra Pro-Slavery Know Nothings. This step paves the way for another—the admission of Gov. Reeder, as the Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Kansas. The country should demand this. It does demand it, and will be content with nothing else. The people of Kansas—the settlers who have gone there in good faith—who are laying the foundation of a State, deep and strong, upon the fundamental principles that the Fathers advocated, demand it. More than all, it is due to the sentiment of Freedom and Justice, upon which these principles themselves rest, that this thing should be done. Gov. Reeder is the People's Delegate; he was elected openly and fairly, and by a majority that his enemies do not question. He has the sanction of popular sovereignty, exercised in the broadest and truest sense. His opponent is the creature born of fraud and violence. His credentials are the credentials given him by a Missouri mob. The votes that were cast for him, were the votes of a mob. The men whom he will essay to represent, do not live in Kansas—have never seen Kansas, except as ruffian invaders of its soil. They have no interest there that any robber has not in a house that he has pillaged. They crossed the line on the day of his election, camped at the polls, and, at the point of the knife, seized upon the ballot box, and elected whom they pleased. They triumphed by physical force, by a brutality and ruffianism that must now be met and rebuked!

While counselling our friends in the House to moderation in the exercise of the power that they have wrested from the enemy, we cannot see how in this matter, they can fall short of the mark to which their duty points, and that good policy indicates. In no other way can they deal such stunning blow to that aggressive Slave Oligarchy, as by relentlessly and vigorously undoing the work that it has accomplished in the Territory that it has invaded, but fortunately not subdued. In no other way can this Congress so effectually shame that Executive who has grossly and falsely assailed him, as by admitting to his place the representative whom the PEOPLE of Kansas have chosen. In no other way can they rebuke and bring to a dead halt the Slave Power; in no other way can that tell it, in a manner that will be heard and cannot be misunderstood, that there are certain things which, even Slavery, defiant, haughty and powerful as it has been, cannot do. We want to see that whole Kansas Iniquity blown up, and its abettors treated like the traitors that they are. There is not so good a commencement as the admission of Reeder.—Chicago Tribune.

Acknowledgment

Of Receipts for HERALD OF FREEDOM for Week ending Mar. 7 '56.

John H. Wilder, Lawrence	\$3.00
Ed. E. Gary, Alton, Ill.	2.00
Silas M. Grinnell, Farmers' Grove, Wis.	1.00
W. J. Bassett, Morris, Ill.	1.00
John S. Coulter, Surry, Me.	2.00
J. G. Davis, Glasgow, Ky.	1.00
S. J. Pratt, Lawrence, Kansas	1.00
Rev. B. Hovey, Cambridgeport, Mass.	1.00
Wm. H. Brown, Bluefield, Ill.	.50
Galen Carpenter, Worcester, Mass.	2.00
Sumner Pratt, do do	2.00
J. H. Knight, do do	2.00
Joseph Mason, do do	2.00
Stephen Salisbury, do do	2.00
Rev. J. G. Adams, do do	2.00
S. A. Knapp, do do	2.00
Samuel Flagg, do do	2.00
William Dickinson, do do	2.00
Samuel Porter, do do	2.00
Dr. J. Sargent, do do	2.00
C. G. Proutie, do do	2.00
Alvin Wait, do do	1.00
Geo. Hobbs, do do	2.00
S. P. Miller, do do	2.00
Rev. H. J. James, do do	2.00
G. F. Howe, do do	2.00
W. D. Fanna & son, do do	1.00
A. F. Ware, do do	1.00
Joseph Sawyer, Berlin, Mass.	2.00
C. A. Stevens, Ware, do	2.00
M. Basington, Brookfield, Mass.	2.00
Sparks & Fullam, North Brookfield, Mass.	2.00
W. F. Harvey, Lawrence, Kansas	2.00
Rev. J. E. Stewart, do do	1.00
A. C. Harrington, do do	1.00
Erben Randall, do do	1.00
Wm. A. Hood, Worcester, Mass.	2.00
Fountain City Herald, Fond du Lac, Wis.	1.00
C. C. Seefeldt, Bloomington, Kansas	2.00
Wm. Jones, Bloomington, do	1.00

New Advertisements.

Found. A SMALL sum of money, near the grocery at Stanton's bridge, which the owner can recover by applying at this office, proving property and paying for this advertisement. March 5th, 1856.

Skins.

100 COON SKINS, wanted by the subscriber. Also, other furs bought by him for a few weeks only. C. STEARNS, 18, Main st.

Garden Seeds.

JUST RECEIVED, a supply of the above article. C. STEARNS, 18, Main st.

Shingles.

CONSTANTLY on hand, good oak shingles. C. STEARNS, 18, Main st.

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE & CUTLERY

GUNS, RIFLES, &c.

No. 147 Main Street, Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,

SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Jan. 12-56

Books, Stationery and Periodicals.

O. WILMARTH, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Lawrence and Kansas Territory, that he has commenced the BOOK, STATIONERY AND PERIODICAL business, intending to keep on hand a general assortment of goods in the above line. Embroidered Booklets, Juvenile Miscellanea, Books, Blank Books, Letter, Note and Card paper, Pens, Inks, Pencils, &c. Also, all the popular Monthly Magazines, and all the popular Weekly papers. O. W. has also established a

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

in which will be found many interesting and valuable works, embracing subjects of History, Biography, Essays, and Fiction. Also all the new popular works as issued.

TERMS.—\$1.00 for three months, \$1.75 for six months, \$3.00 for one year, payable in advance. Subscribers are entitled to one work at a time, and the privilege to change as often as they choose. Non-subscribers 10 cents per week, each volume.

MAGAZINES.

Such as God's Lady's Book, Patterson's Ladies' National Magazine, Graham's Gentleman's Magazine, Monthly, Harper's Story Book, Putnam's Magazine, &c.

WEEKLY PAPERS.

Boston.—Journal, Traveler, Ballou's Pictorial, do, Flag, Uncle Sam's, &c. New York.—Tribune, Herald, Independent, Picayune, Home Journal, Times, &c. Philadelphia.—Post Courier, Dollar News, &c. Cincinnati and St. Louis papers and other publications supplied to order. No. 40, Mass. Street.

Lawrence, K. T., March 8th, 1856.

N. B. Also, on hand a small assortment of hats, caps, and shoes, which I am selling low to close out the stock. Call and see.

C. D. KELLY. J. S. CAVERNER. JAM. SMITH, JR.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ELLIS, CAVERNER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS,

NO. 48 MAIN STREET, corner of Pine street.

St. Louis, Mo., are now receiving their spring stock which is of superior quality and style, and manufactured especially to 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 eastern prices. An examination of our Stock is solicited.—

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that S. N. Wood, of Lawrence, is duly authorized by the heirs of C. W. Dow, deceased, to settle all matters pertaining to the estate of the said Dow. Those having claims against him, or knowing themselves indebted to him, will please call and settle the same.

LADD DOW, DANIEL DOW.

Greenwich, Huron Co., O., Feb. 16, 1856.—St.

Claim Notice.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given that the heirs of C. W. Dow, deceased, intend, through an Administrator duly appointed, to pre-empt the claim recently occupied by the said Dow, at Hickory Point, Kansas Territory, when the same shall be open for pre-emption.

SALLY DOW, DANIEL DOW.

Greenwich, Huron Co., O., Feb. 16, 1856.—St.

Hay.

PERSONS in want of the above article can tell where to get it by calling on me.

C. STEARNS, 18, Main st.

Hay for Sale.

20 TONS of first rate Hay, in stack, for sale by the subscriber, two and a half miles west of Lawrence. March 5th, 1856.—St. JOHN CLEARY.

The New Market and Provision Store.

MARSHALL STREET, SOUTH OF THE STORE OF ROBBINS & TAYLOR, LAWRENCE.

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

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

Council House, Council City, Mo., &c.

BY WM. LOBE, FORMERLY OF CONN.

THIS HOUSE has been recently fitted up under the supervision of the Trustees of Council City, for the accommodation of Emigrants and Travelers, where they will find good accommodations at moderate prices.

Mr. Lobe, the keeper, is agent for the sale of City Lots. He is also employed to render gratuitously all useful assistance to emigrants in the selection of "Claims," and to give any other information that may be desired about the country.

Done by order of the Trustees, March 1, '56.—St. MARCUS H. ROSE, Sec.

To Capitalists.

A GOOD STEAM SAW MILL, at Council City, Kansas T., would make a rapid fortune for its owner. Timber is abundant, but the mill which is here is incompetent to make boards. A GOOD MILL is greatly needed, and would have plenty of employment. For further information, address the Cor. Sec. of Trustees of Council City.

Done by order of the Board of Trustees, March 1, '56.—St. MARCUS H. ROSE, Sec.