

Herald of Freedom.

BY G. W. BROWN & CO.

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Choice Poetry.

From the National Era. The Burial of Barber.

Bear him, comrades to his grave;
Never over one more brave
Shall the prairie grasses weep,
In the agonies of death,
When the millions in our room,
What we now in tears, shall reap.

Bear him up the icy hill,
With the Kansas frozen still,
As his noble heart, below,
And the land he came to till
With a freeman's tears and will,
And his poor lot roofed with snow!

One more look of that dead face,
Of his martyr's ghastly trace!
One more kiss, oh wretched one!
Lay your left hands on his brow,
Lift your right hands to his head,
That his work shall yet be done!

Patience, friends! The eye of God
Every path by Murder trod;
Watches, lidless, day and night;
And the dead man in his shroud,
And his widow weeping loud,
And our hearts, are in his sight.

Every deadly throat that swells
With the roar of gambling bells,
Every brutal jest and jeer,
Every wicked thought and plan
Of the cruel heart of man,
The 'tho' but whisp'ers, he can hear.

You in suffering, they in crime,
Wait the just award of time,
Wait the vengeance that is due;
Not in vain a heart shall break,
Not a tear for Freedom's sake
Fall unheeded: God is true.

While the flag with stars and stripes
Threatens where it should protect,
And the law shades hands with crime,
What is left you but to wait,
Match your patience to your fate,
And abide the better time?

Patience, friends! The human heart
Everywhere shall take your part,
Everywhere for you shall pray,
On your side are Nature's laws,
And God's life is in the cause,
That you suffer for to-day.

Well to suffer is divine;
Pass the watchword down the line,
Pass the countersign: "Keweenaw."
Not to him who rushes darts,
But to him who nobly dares,
Is the victor's garland worn.

Frozen earth to frozen breast,
Lay our slain one down to rest;
Lay him down in hope and faith,
And above the broken sod,
Once again, to Freedom's God,
Pledge yourselves for life or death—

That the State whose walls you lay,
In your blood and tears, to-day,
Shall be free from bonds of shame,
And your goodly land untrod
By the feet of slavery's slave,
With cursing as with flame!

Plant the Buckeye on his grave,
For the hunter of the slave;
In its shadow cannot rest
And the martyr's mouth is true
As your pledge and guarantee
Of the freedom of the West!

J. G. W.

Speeches on Kansas.

Speech of Hon. I. Washburn, of Maine,
Delivered in the House of Representatives
contested election case. We have room for
only a few extracts:

"And, sir, who is Governor Reeder, by whom the people of Kansas have thus spoken? A distinguished citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, known and honored of her people, by whom he was warmly recommended as eminently worthy of the confidence of the President, he was by him appointed to the discharge of the arduous, delicate, and most responsible duties of Governor of the Territory of Kansas—a post that which none in the gift of the Administration, under the peculiar circumstances of the organization of that Territory, required higher intellectual and moral qualities in the occupant. He was a Democrat, a friend of the Administration, and a believer—and here I think he was greatly in error—in the principles asserted by the President and his northern friends to be contained in the Kansas-Nebraska bill; and, sir, he was something more, and he has given the highest possible evidence of the fact, an honest man. As such he went to Kansas, with a sincere purpose that, so far as it depended upon him, the principles of 'popular sovereignty,' as he understood them, and as they had been interpreted by the President and the Democratic party North, should be maintained. Faithful to his convictions, and relying upon the good faith and support of the Administration, he entered upon the discharge of his high functions, determined that the people of Kansas should rule Kansas; and for that purpose, executed where occasion required, he was, by the same Administration from which he received his commission, condemned and removed from office. The Administration struck, but would not hear him, was the delegate of the slave power—the organ of a section—bound to its uses and beliefs. That power had compelled the President to deny that the principles of popular sovereignty were in the Kansas and Nebraska bills, and to assert that, under the Constitution, no Territory had, or could have, the power to exclude slavery. Governor Reeder could be removed, but he could not be false to his convictions; the President might strike him down, but the power to extinguish his manhood had not been delegated by the South. If the Governor of Kansas could have consented to become the instrument of the President in his design to enslave that Territory, for the proposition of the South, who doubts that he could have held office to this day? And the fact that he could not, and preferred to encounter the frowns of the Executive and the annoyances of his

minions in Kansas, and their ceaseless slanders everywhere, rather than submit to dishonor, and felt that he must hold office, if at all, unbribed, unbought—no man's tool and no man's slave—is the best evidence of his integrity and probity that could have possibly been furnished.

The gentleman from Georgia—Mr. Stephens, has denounced Governor Reeder with great vehemence, and declared that, if what he—Governor Reeder—now alleges, be true, he has acted most inconsistently and dishonorably, and fallen to the lowest depths of 'infamy and degradation;' as if, when called upon to act upon such records and facts as were legally before him, and when he was bound officially to decide upon the question as then presented, he might not honestly do what, at a later time, and upon further proofs, should appear to have been erroneous. Would any gentleman like to be judged by the rule which is here invoked for the condemnation of Governor Reeder? Sir, I differ from the gentleman in my deductions from what he avers was the conduct of Governor Reeder. If what he says be true, and the Governor, upon full knowledge, and such as he could act upon, was brave and strong enough to do what then appeared right, even though at the expense of impeaching the correctness of his previous action, I say all honor to him. And, sir, if what I see in the newspapers be true, this was the view which was taken of Governor Reeder and of his official course, down to the latest moment, by the President and his official advisers. I do not know how it is, and I will not say that the report which I am about to allude to is correct. I have had no communication with Governor Reeder, or information from him or any of his friends upon the subject; but I will say that I have seen it stated in the newspapers that, after all these things charged against him had transpired, and were well known at Washington; after he had reached, as the gentleman from Georgia says, the lowest depths of infamy and degradation, the President did that which implied the most unlimited confidence in, and the highest respect for, him. I have seen it stated that the President, at the time when he must have been in the possession of all the facts upon which he defends the removal of Governor Reeder, in order to induce him to resign, did offer him, directly or indirectly, in some such way, I presume, as President are said to have, for doing these things, a foreign appointment of the highest grade, and importing, as I have said, unabated confidence in his character, a mission to China, I believe it was said, in the first place; and that not proving a sufficient inducement, the appointment of a Minister to the Court of St. James. I repeat, I do not know how this thing is, but I have seen the statement which I have made, or one substantially like it, in the public journals, and have never seen a contradiction, although the 'Union' has been challenged to contradict it. If true, Gov. Reeder has been indorsed by the President to the fullest extent, because it is not to be supposed that he would think for a moment of sending abroad to fill one of the highest places in the gift of the Executive, an unworthy or dishonest man. But if he tendered such an appointment to a man known by him to be a scoundrel, then, I submit, he has himself fathomed the depths of degradation and infamy, not only such as the late Governor of Kansas never explored, but lower than plummet ever sounded. Gentlemen may take either horn of the dilemma.

"The next question, Mr. Speaker, which I will consider is this: Granting the truth of the charges and allegations in the memorial of Governor Reeder, has the House authority to inquire into the fact whether there was or was not a Legislature in Kansas, by which laws were or could be enacted in reference to elections in that Territory, binding upon the people and upon this House? That has been made the great question in this debate. The minority of the committee deny that the House possesses this power. They deny it in the report, as well as in the paper attached thereto submitted by General Whitfield, and which they have substantially adopted as a part of their report. The minority say, 'It will be a summing a jurisdiction which we do not believe properly belongs to us, and will be establishing, for the first time in our history, a principle and a precedent of most dangerous tendency;' but not half so dangerous, I would suggest, as would be established, if we, by refusing to assume jurisdiction, should decide that fraud and violence in elections where the rights of our members are concerned, no matter how gross nor how well vouched, are matters into which we have no power to inquire.

"Before entering upon the consideration of this question, there is a point made by the minority, to which I wish to say a few words. It is this: that there are no parties before the House on whose motion the inquiry proposed can be instituted. They assert that neither Governor Reeder nor the people of Kansas are properly here; and that the House, upon its own motion, can only inquire as to the 'qualifications' of members, and not to the elections and returns. To this I reply that, in the first place, Gov. Reeder, and through him the people of Kansas are properly before the House,

and may well raise objection to the claims of the sitting Delegate; and, secondly, that if it were otherwise, the House can, upon the motion of any member, make the investigation. The Constitution says, 'Each House shall be judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members;' and what it may do in one of the specifications, it may do in all. There is no restriction, and no reason for any. Mark how careful and precise, how full and comprehensive is the language! it seems to have been prepared to prevent all question and cavil. The House may judge of the qualifications; that is, as to the age, residence, and citizenship of the claimant. It may also judge of the returns—the certificates or other evidences which he produces; and it may go further and beyond the returns, although they appear to be in form and correct, and look into the election itself, and see if that was all right—if it was made at the proper time and places, and by the proper parties, and if not, may set it aside. It may look into every fact upon which the election depends—into the laws regulating the election; and, of course, may inquire whether there were any laws binding upon the House or upon the people whose rights are in controversy. Now, all this is so plain that argument cannot help it. The memorialist denies that there was a Legislature in Kansas. The minority insist that, whether this be true or not, the House cannot inquire. The question is one of fact merely, and like all questions of fact, must be settled by proof; and, from the nature of the case, the only evidence that can be had is that of witnesses to what has transpired. If the body of men who assumed to be the Legislature were not elected by the inhabitants of Kansas, but by the people of Missouri, who went into Kansas merely for the purpose of voting, and having voted, returned home, it cannot be contended that they were in the Legislature intended by the organic law of the Territory. This is a question of fact, and is susceptible of truth. Men who were upon the ground know whether the people of Kansas were driven from the polls or not, and whether the elections were managed and carried by non-residents. If here, they could inform the House of facts from which it would be able to decide whether the alleged Legislature was in truth what it claimed to be, or anything more than a convention, a caucus, or a mob. But, say the minority, we are not permitted to inquire into these things; we have the laws of the Legislature, their book of statutes, and their Journal; we cannot go behind them—they are conclusive. Every Legislature, they say, has the power to judge of the elections of its members, and by their decisions we are bound. This, to a certain extent, is true, but there must be a Legislature to judge; and when, as in this case, the fact that there was a Legislature is controverted and put in issue, the issue must be tried, and the assumptions and acts of such pretended Legislature can not be received as final and conclusive evidence of its legal existence. If there were in fact no Legislature in Kansas, it is not easy to perceive how the acts of a body of men assuming to be such can make it a Legislature—can validate and make legal what is in itself null and void. Certainly, it is a novel doctrine that a convention or promiscuous assembly can, *proprio vigore*, transform itself into a legal Legislature, and make its own records conclusive evidence of its rightful and proper creation and existence.

Highway Robbery.
The telegraph announces that a hundred rifles and two cannons were 'intercepted' at Lexington, Missouri, on their way to Kansas.

These arms were undoubtedly a part of those which have been forwarded from the various places in the West and in New England for the use of the settlers in Kansas.

It is whispered here, that if they were part of the New England contingent, they were pieces without locks—those necessary appendages to rifles, and to the modern light field pieces, having safely arrived in Lawrence before the more cumbersome barrels. They will be of little use, therefore, to those who 'intercepted' them.

But the business of 'intercepting' may prove the most unfortunate move which General Atchison and his friends have taken. Their operations in Kansas can be screened, more or less, under the obscurity of a newly settled Territory; and there they profess to be men who intend to settle; there, also, they must be tried by the courts they have packed under the laws they have made. But in Lexington, Mo., they have acted under the laws of a State which professes to be civilized, which has officers of justice—whom has legal proceedings.—They have 'intercepted' some travelers and taken from them their property.

Under the law of Missouri this is highway robbery. It is so under the law of every civilized nation. We cannot conceive of a position more unfortunate than that into which the frontiersmen have thus been entrapped.

It will be very interesting to see the Washington Union's justification of the act, and President Pierce's in his next Kansas message.—*Boston Messenger.*

Speech of Hon. W. S. Damrell, of Mass.
Below we give some extracts from this gentleman's speech, on the Kansas contested election case, delivered in the House of Representatives, March 18th:

Mr. SPEAKER: After this lengthy debate, it must be apparent to every member of the House that there has been fraud and foreign interference in the elections in the Territory of Kansas. We desire information on that subject. We want to know the facts in the case. We have a right to know them. Who are they that refuse us this privilege? The friends of the Administration. They are the ones who are shirking. They wish to cover up these frauds, and prevent the people of this nation from becoming acquainted with the facts in relation to these outrageous proceedings.—We have a right to this information, and we will have it. That is the reason why we are stoutly contending for the privilege of sending for persons and papers. I care not how we get at the information, so that we do get it in full. If there have been no outrages there, the friends of the Administration will not be injured; if there have been, the friends of freedom will be righted.

The gentleman who last spoke, [Mr. LARK] has taunted these emigrant settlers for their want of energy, as craven cowards, because they did not drive off the armed band that came to the polls, with banners waving and drums beating. What energy would he have them manifest, to merit his approbation as brave men? They were few in number and unarmed, for they did not go there to fight, but to plow, and sow, and reap, and build houses; in short, to make Kansas a pleasant dwelling place. And Sharpe's rifles were not heard of there until the Border Ruffians interfered with the elections and overpowered them with an armed force, who went over for the express purpose of carrying the election against them. We think they were wise men to wait for reinforcements, arms and ammunition.

Gentlemen ought not to express surprise that, under the circumstances, the settlers from New England were anxious to procure Sharpe's rifles, or their friends at home were prompt in furnishing them. It was suggested by a gentleman on the other side of the House, this afternoon, that before Massachusetts philanthropists pour out their treasures so freely to send men, arms, and ammunition to Kansas, they had better provide for their own starving population. I tell the gentleman that while Massachusetts supports a liberal portion of the paupers and criminals of Europe, she makes ample provision for her own unfortunate poor, and has some funds to contribute for the defense of the constitutional rights of her noble sons against the attacks of the border ruffians.

It is enough for the men of Massachusetts to know that their fellow citizens, who have gone to that distant Territory with honorable purposes, have had their political rights invaded, their printing presses and types destroyed, and their lives taken in cold blood, to arouse them to meet promptly any demands made upon them by the survivors, even for arms and ammunition, if needed in so holy a cause as self-defense. And they would not stop to ask permission of this House, of Missouri, or of the country, to contribute to their necessities.

In answer to the speech of Mr. OLIVER, of Mo.:

"The people of Missouri were indignant at so gross an interference with the affairs of Kansas"—an interference prejudicial to the interests of Missouri.—*Who made Missouri the guardian of Kansas Territory?* I admit it was prejudicial to the peculiar institutions of Missouri, but not to her true interests, to settle Kansas with freemen. But where is the constitutional power to prevent it? Northern emigrants have never been sent to the Territory to interfere directly with slavery in Missouri, but to establish freedom in Kansas. Has not Massachusetts the same right to carry free institutions into free territory that Missouri has to establish in it her peculiar institutions? Must every foot of land that borders on slave territory be overshadowed by its deadly upas? No! in God's name, not if by any lawful means it can be avoided. 'The Missourians were determined they would not stand quietly by and behold this interference.' We would inform the gentleman, the House, and the country, that the North, too, is determined—determined to send into Kansas her best men, with strong arms and brave hearts, who will fearlessly rally round the standard of freedom and defend their legal and constitutional rights. I trust the gentleman, when next he addresses the House on this subject, will inform us what is to be done to prevent the emigration of men from the North to Kansas, even though they should continue to be guarded against swindling railroad agents, and assisted to the lowest rates, and have hotels and saw-mills built for their accommodation by the emigrant aid society? We do not ask of Missouri permission to enter this new Territory.

The gentleman says his people have been denounced as 'Border Ruffians,' and that, to determine the correctness of what is intended as an opprobrious epithet, you have to go through that part of the State to behold the widespread fields, churches of every denomination, numerous school houses, the high

state of civilization and refinement, and then talk about the people of Missouri being 'Border Ruffians.' I think, from the specimen sent into Kansas to secure the purity of the ballot box, Missouri was unfortunate in her selections as to Christianity and refinement.

The people of Missouri, he says, have been arraigned before this House and the country as having gone into the Territory uncalled for. He admits they did go there to help the Governor maintain order. If they went to help the Governor maintain order, why did Governor Shannon send them home and place himself under the protection of the 'revolutionary party' of Lawrence, as he calls them? It is alleged that aggressions have been made upon the citizens of Kansas, by armed men, hired ruffians from the poor-houses and prisons of the North.

Who have been murdered in cold blood in Kansas? Free Soil men! Whose printing presses have been broken up? Whose types destroyed? The types and presses of Free State men.

But, Mr. Speaker, Massachusetts has been arraigned before this House and the country as setting at defiance the laws of the General Government, and the gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. BENNETT], the other day, paid particular attention to her short-comings in duty to the Union. Let me inform that gentleman, that the State he represents will not be permitted to 'cast the first stone,' without being reminded that Massachusetts has never repudiated her honest debts.

The gentleman from Alabama, [Mr. SPOFFORD], has made an attempt, according to previous promise, to introduce resolutions to expel the Massachusetts delegation from the floor of this House, because in her sovereignty, she passes the personal liberty bill for the protection of her citizens against the operations of the odious fugitive slave law. I would suggest to the honorable gentleman, first to offer a resolution to expunge the record of Massachusetts from the history of the country, and another to slide Bunker Hill and Lexington into the Atlantic.—After passing these, and any other resolution he may wish to introduce to the consideration of this House, I am inclined to the opinion that Massachusetts would 'still live!'

But, Mr. Speaker, a more serious matter claims the attention. We have heard from the other end of the Capitol that the lovers of freedom are to be 'subdued.' Yes, the fiat has gone forth: 'You shall be subdued.' Perhaps a few preliminary efforts, by way of testing the honorable gentleman's ability might not come amiss. Can he subdue an eruption of Vesuvius by capping it with cotton? Can he bridge the Atlantic with grains of rice? Can he sweat the Dead Sea with sugar? Or stop the current of Niagara with tobacco leaves? Then, I conjure him not to attempt to subdue the freedom of the North when in the pursuit of their lawful business under the Constitution. They will not disobey the laws. They are a law-abiding people. They have given evidence of it in the return of the fugitives, Sims and Burns, from Boston. They even submitted to martial law. But if you attempt to wrest from them their constitutional rights, you will not find them passive. If you send an armed force to subdue them by 'crushing out' their love of freedom and free institutions, you will arouse the sleeping lion. And I warn you now, when they stand before the Border Ruffians of Missouri, or any other force that attempts to enslave them, or contrary to established law, to wrest the government of that now free Territory from actual settlers to give it to the slave power—I say, when they are face to face with their oppressors, and look back upon their homes, their wives, and their little ones, you must be prepared to annihilate, for you cannot subdue them.

A letter from Indiana, dated March 24th, says:

"The women of Williamsport turned out lately en masse, and rolled all the liquor into the streets, and stove in the heads of barrels, broke demijohns, decanters, kegs and everything that contained the 'critter' that they could find in town—in drug stores and in cellars—and then resolved to 'tar and feather and ride on a rail' out of town any lawyer who should attempt to prosecute them, or defend the 'rummies.'"

The Minnesota Legislature are taking the preliminary steps to emerge from a Territory to a State. Minnesota has now 67,000 inhabitants, and, in the ordinary course of events will have the requisite number for admission as a State of the Union by the time the formula preliminary are completed.

A bill has been introduced into the Louisiana Legislature which provides that all slaves hereafter manumitted in that State shall be transported beyond the limits of the United States.

A gentleman from New York city, being called upon for a contribution to the Kansas relief fund, having no money in hand, sold his splendid diamond pin for \$500, and gave the entire proceeds for the defense of freedom.

A party of nineteen emigrants for Kansas left Charleston, S. C., on the 6th inst., and the News of that city earnestly appeals to the citizens to aid by liberal contributions, bona fide emigration to that Territory.

Selected Poetry.

The Down-Trodden.

BY HENRY WOOD.

In the crowded highways
Of the teeming town,
In the lanes and by-ways,
Men are sinking down,
Overburdened heart and brain,
By a lingering torture slain.

Vainly have they striven
For the tollers' bread;
But, alas! I were driven
To and fro unaid,
Till they perished in the wars,
Dropped into a nameless grave.

In misfortune's trammel,
They have ground in vain;
Like the burdened camel
On the desert plain,
Sunk beneath their crushing weight,
Weary and disconsolate.

Not a voice of pity,
Not a helping hand;
Oh! the crowded city
Might be desert sand,
Where the only brotherhood
Is the virtue, mad for blood.

Oh, we want more feeling
For our fellow man;
Are we daily hearing
All the woes we can?
Or by fierce, unchristian strife,
Darkening and embittering life?

O, my friend, delay not
At thy brother's need!
I say impulses stay not
With the kindly deed:
Give thy hand, and he will rise
Strengthened by thy sympathies.

Speech of John A. Bingham, Of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, on Kansas matters. We make the following eloquent extract:

"We have seen that this act of the Territory of Kansas makes it a felony for a free citizen of the United States to maintain that persons have not a right to hold slaves in that Territory. I deny, sir, that the Territory has the power conferred upon it by its organic law to make such an enactment. I insist upon it that it is restrained by the very words of the statute from doing it; and that any territorial enactment which makes it a felony for a citizen of the United States to know, to argue, and to utter freely, according to conscience, is constitutionally void, because it is not consistent with that provision of the Constitution which declares that the Congress of the United States shall not pass any law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press.—It has conferred the power of legislation on that Territory; but as, at the same time of conferring that power, it, in terms plain and clear to the comprehension of any man, that such legislation should only extend to such rightful subjects of legislation as were consistent with the Constitution, Congress has the power to restrain and prevent any such legislation. By permitting it to stand, Congress approves it and, in fact, enacts it. What Congress does by another, it does itself in effect.

"Ay, sir, Congress is to abide by this statute, which makes it felony for a citizen to utter or publish in that Territory 'any sentiment calculated to induce slaves to escape from the service of their masters.' Hence it would be felony there to utter the strong words of Algeron Sidney, 'Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God;' a felony to say with Jefferson, 'I have sworn upon the altar of my God, eternal hostility to tyranny in every form over the mind and body of man;' a felony to utter there, in the hearing of a slave, upon American soil, beneath the American flag, the words of flame which shook the stony soul of Henry, 'Give me liberty, or give me death;' a felony to read in the hearing of one of those fettered bondmen the words of the Declaration, 'All men are born free and equal, and endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights of life and liberty;' a felony to utter there those other words, blazing in letters of living light on the great written charter of our National Government. 'We the people of the United States, in order to establish justice,' the attribute of God, and 'to secure liberty,' the imperishable right of man, do 'ordain the Constitution;' a felony to harbor or aid a slave escaping from his thralldom; a felony to aid freedom in its flight; a felony to shelter the houseless, to clothe the naked, to feed the hungry, and give to the famishing a cup of water in the name of our Master. Oh, sir, before you hold this enactment binding upon an American Congress, tear down that banner of freedom which floats above us, for stirring reminiscences linger in its folds, and the stars upon its field of azure have gleamed upon the field of 'poised battle,' where the earthquake and the fire led the charge, and where American virtue and American valor maintained the unequal conflict against the mighty power of British tyranny and oppression. Before you hold this enactment to be law, burn our immortal Declaration of our free-written Constitution, fetter our free press, and finally penetrate the human soul and put out the light of that understanding which the breath of the Almighty hath kindled."

A very little children were telling their father what they got at school. The eldest got grammar, geography, arithmetic, etc. The next got reading, spelling and definitions. "And what do you get, my little soldier?" said the father to a rosy-cheeked little fellow who was at that moment slyly driving a tawny nail into a door panel. "Ma? oh, I gets readin', spellin', and spakin'."

Kansas Meeting.

There was a meeting of the friends of the Free State movement in Kansas, at Faneuil Hall, Thursday evening. The attendance though not sufficient to completely fill the hall, was quite respectable, and the applause which greeted the speeches was frequent and earnest.

The meeting was called to order by J. M. S. Williams, Esq., of Cambridge, who, after a few remarks, introduced to the audience General Pomeroy, of Kansas, who in a brief speech related the difficulties which the settlers of Kansas have met, in endeavoring to keep from its soil the blight of slavery. The emigrants there are all of one mind in wishing for freedom in the State, and they will stand by the principles which they have introduced, till they reach perfection, or are trampled under foot by the aggressions of the Missourians.

Mr. Conway, of Baltimore was the next speaker. He was sorry to see men for political purposes charging the Free State settlers with sectional purposes.—He considered that the question whether slavery shall or shall not be allowed to remain in Kansas, concerns the whole of the Union as much as it does one State. He gave a short history of the inroads of the Missourians into Kansas in March and April last, when the ballot boxes were broken open and other outrages committed, which are already familiar to all interested in Kansas matters. He said the action of the Topeka Convention was sustained by the people of the Territory. It is true there was a difference of opinion there, as in all other places on political matters, but the opinion of the many overcame that of the few, and nearly all are now ready to sustain the doings of that convention. He concluded by invoking the sympathy of all true men to assist the Free State men in their trials and persecutions.

Rev. Mr. Walcott, of Providence, followed. He was of opinion that slavery would never become a permanent institution of Kansas. He counseled a union of all the opponents of the slave power to take measures to repel its aggressions.

Judge Smith, of Kansas, and late of Pennsylvania, said that he had just come from the field of war in New Hampshire where he has spoken at twenty-two meetings. He reviewed the obnoxious acts of the first legislature in Kansas, and said that the people there have no respect for them and will not obey them.

Col. Emery, of Maine, was next introduced. He denied the charge which had been made against the Free State men, that they were putting themselves in a position that would conflict with the United States laws. If to repel the inroads of the ruffians from Missouri was treason, then said he "let us have more of it." He hoped his hearers would not be drawn away from the importance of making Kansas a Free State, by side issues, as the opposition to the administration in New Hampshire had been, almost to their ruin.

Judge Schuyler, of Kansas, late of New York, was the last speaker. He eulogized the country of Kansas as a most pleasant and fertile one, and advised men in search of a good home, to emigrate there.

The meeting closed shortly after 10 o'clock.—*Doston Messenger, March 19.*

Address on Kansas.

A large and respectable audience assembled at Central Hall on Tuesday evening, to listen to an address from Gen. Pomeroy, on Kansas and its affairs. He was introduced to the audience by Hon. Samuel L. Crocker, who presided on the occasion. Gen. P. is a native of this State, and represented Northampton in the Legislature a few years since. He is the first emigrant to that Territory, of which he has become a resident and an enthusiastic advocate. He gave an entertaining sketch of the general appearance of the country, its fertility and prospective importance as a thoroughfare to the Pacific; its recent settlement and the character of the settlers; the invasions of the Missourians to elect a Delegate to Congress and a Territorial Legislature; the remarkable proceedings of that Legislature, and its efforts to legalize slavery in Kansas in opposition to the wishes of three fourths of the inhabitants; the convention of the Free State settlers and their call for a convention to frame a State Constitution; the meeting of that convention and the result of its deliberations; the so-called "Law and Order" convention; composed mostly of Missourians; and the recent secession of the city of Lawrence by the "Border Ruffians" of Missouri, led on by Atchison, Stringfellow and their associates. The General gave a hopeful account of the progress of the Free State settlements, and the ultimate success of free institutions, but to insure that result, they needed the sympathies and co-operation of the friends of freedom in the States. The address was listened to with deep interest and general satisfaction for nearly two hours, and at the close a liberal contribution was made by the audience to aid the cause. General Pomeroy spoke in Faneuil Hall this evening, and in a few days will be on his way back to Kansas, bearing with him not only the aid but the warmest sympathy of his New England friends, with whom he has left a good and lasting impression of the justice of his mission and the cause he defends. Kansas will be free!—*American Whig, Taunton, Mass., Mar. 13, 1856.*

The Herald of Freedom.

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

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TERMS:
\$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. FREMONT,
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Wanted.
At this office, immediately, a boy 17 or 18 years old, of steady habits, and industrious, to work in and about the office. Good wages and constant employment will be given.

Our Candidate.
For Presidents, of late, we have had Politicians, and Warriors, and Nobodies; let us try the experiment of electing a MAN.

JOHN C. FREMONT is Honest, Manly and Fit—we have an unwavering confidence in his integrity and ability—we believe he is not only the most available, but as good a candidate for the office of Chief Magistrate as any in the country—in favor of the Pacific Railroad—in favor of Kansas coming into the Union as a Free State—is a man of large experience in Governmental affairs—will carry the Free States unanimously, and some of the Slave States—Missouri with the rest—and will make a first-rate President. We inscribe his name on our flag, and nail it to the editorial mast-head.

Our Population.
It is a matter of congratulation that Kansas is filling up with a high order of inhabitants. We know of no State where the pure Anglo-Saxon Native American so thoroughly occupies the ground, as in this. So far as settlements are made, they are purely American. A few of the better class of foreigners are scattered here and there; but not enough to be objectionable. If the country continues to fill up as it has done, and almost every quarter section occupied by a family, we do not see how slaves are to be employed, even if this be made a Slave State, which of course it never will be. But the beauty of it is, our emigrants are from every State in the Union. Some come here with strong prejudice against all Free State men, and think they are fit only to be killed. Some come from Free States, and think those from Slave States are half robber and half ruffian, against whom you are to bar your doors and arm your bows. A slight acquaintance discloses the fact that we are all Americans, with common sympathies, common aims, and common hopes. We all alike seek peace, prosperity and happiness. We have amongst our most enterprising citizens, men from nearly every State. We have personal friends, not a few, from Missouri, Virginia, Kentucky, and other Slave States, as true to freedom and honor as any in the world. From such a population, we look with hope for the development of a high order of society. Every part of the country being represented, we shall be able to embody a large and extensive experience, and select the best laws from every State. At present, we have no dead weight of a drunken and ignorant foreign population; and it is evident we shall not have, till we are organized and our laws and institutions formed and put into operation by Americans. We are glad to hear of emigrants coming in from Georgia and Alabama, as well as from Wisconsin and Maine. This meeting of extremes wears off prejudice, enlarges the mind, and blends our country into one.

Temperance.
Will our legislature give us a temperance law? How much easier and better it is to keep out an evil than to exterminate it after it has taken root and grown amongst us, and become strong. Let men once invest their money in distilleries, and for their connections with business houses, drinking saloons, groceries and doggeries, it will be almost an impossibility to destroy them. Look at the struggle which has been going on in the old States for the last quarter of a century. Every body, there, is convinced of the evil of drinking spirits, yet it seems an impossibility to stop its manufacture, importation and sale. Give us a stringent liquor law. The people expect it.

Freedom or Slavery in Kansas.
We have received an excellent pamphlet on the expediency of introducing Slavery into Kansas. It is written by Daniel R. Goodloe, of North Carolina. As the writer has experience on the subject, and is a Southerner, we hope Southern men will not fail to read it. We have several copies for gratuitous distribution, and invite those who are interested in the subject to call and get them.

Although the people of the State have decided against it, we still think it best to look at it in every shade which experience and reason can suggest.

The "Free State Hotel" Finished.
In April, 1855, the New England Emigrant Aid Company, through their agents, commenced excavating the foundation of a first class Hotel in Lawrence. The cellar was dug, the walls completed, the studding for inside partitions put up, and the roof put on during the summer and fall. About the last of November, the war difficulties commencing, further work on the building was suspended, it being used for the accommodation of the officers and soldiers of the Free State volunteer army. The benefit it rendered our cause, even in its unfinished condition, at a time when the city was surrounded, and the lives of its inhabitants threatened by the Border Ruffian Mob, cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. It was into this structure the people intended to retreat, if driven from every other position, gather around them their household treasures, and make a last desperate effort in the defence of their lives and liberties. But fate ordered otherwise.

Immediately upon the opening of the present Spring, additions were made to the force of laborers, and the work resumed with increased vigor; and on this, the Twelfth of April, one year from the day the first spadeful of dirt was thrown up, the FREE STATE HOTEL is finished.

The dimensions and particular description of the structure, are as follows:—The building is on the corner of Massachusetts and Winthrop streets, fronting on Massachusetts street; 50 feet front, 70 feet back; three stories above the basement; contains 50 separate apartments, besides a hall in each story. The basement is divided into three rooms, each 18 feet square—two to be used as pastry and meat kitchens, the other as store-house or cellar. The first story is 11 feet from floor to ceiling, is divided into 9 rooms; the dining hall 18 feet wide and 47 feet long; hall 9½ feet wide, entire length of building; Gentlemen's parlor, 18 feet square; Ladies' parlor, 18x20; Reading Room, 18 feet square; Sitting room, 16x18; two bed-rooms, 9 feet square; office, 6x14; side hall from office, with entrance on Winthrop street; main entrance on Massachusetts street; two flights of stairs to second story.—Second story 10 feet from floor to ceiling; 18 rooms—six of them 11x18, balance 10 feet square; hall entire length of building. Third story 9 feet from floor to ceiling; same number of rooms, same dimensions as the second story; stairs leading to roof, which is flat, and affords a fine promenade and a splendid view of the surrounding scenery. There are thirty or forty port-holes in the walls, which rise above the roof, plugged up now with stones, which can be knocked out with a blow of the butt of a Sharp's rifle. The apartments are papered and well ventilated.

The entire cost of the Hotel probably exceeds \$20,000. The out-houses are of the neatest kind. The stable, in the rear, is not yet finished, tho' the walls are up. It is calculated to accommodate fifty horses, and give shelter to vehicles. Mr. Geo. W. Huxr, formerly of Fitchburg, Mass., had the contract of the Wood-work, and Mr. BENJ. JOHNSON, formerly of North East, Erie county, Pa., of the Stone and Masonry work. These gentlemen have filled their contracts in the most satisfactory and praiseworthy manner. Both of them are superior practical mechanics, and their job in Kansas will be the best recommendation they can possibly give. The Hotel and grounds occupy four lots—50x125 feet each—two on Massachusetts and two on Vermont streets. One of them, (on the south of the Hotel,) is to be devoted entirely to shrubbery. A neat fence will enclose the whole.

The furniture for the Hotel was shipped on the steamboat *Lizzie*; but as she cannot navigate the Kansas river, teams have been despatched after the goods, and they will be brought here over-land from Kansas City. The cost of furnishing the Hotel will be something over \$5,000. G. WILLIAMS, Esq., of the firm of Gliddon & Williams, Shippers, Boston, Mass., has written to Lawrence to ascertain the dimensions of the Ladies' parlor, signifying his intention to furnish that apartment in a superb style gratis.

The building is now complete—is the handsomest and handiest House west of St. Louis—and with Col. SHARLER ELDRIDGE, formerly of East Hampton, Mass., as Landlord, will throw open its doors for the reception of guests on or before the first of May next. Col. Eldridge is an old landlord—is now one of the proprietors of the American Hotel at Kansas City—and understands precisely what the traveling public want.

A box containing fifty dollars worth of garden seeds has been presented to Gov. ROBINSON, by Messrs. BLOOM & ABRAHAM, Rochester, N. Y. Accompanying the box, was the following: "Donated to the man who dared take the oath of office of Governor, though he should be hung the next day for treason!" The seeds will be distributed among those who dare to maintain and defend the Governor in the discharge of his duties.

Kansas Notables.
The World always has a curiosity to know all there is to be known about men of note. It is a laudable desire; and so far as we are able we are disposed to gratify it. Kansas has more Great Men, perhaps, than any other country of its size and age on the globe. If any one doubts this, we need only refer to our Aitchisons and Stringfellowes, our Smiths and Lanes, our Pomeroyes and Robinsons, to vindicate triumphantly our position. Deferring until a future occasion particular mention of all others, we proceed to speak of two—Gov. ROBINSON and Gen. LANE—whose names have been associated more intimately, perhaps, with our political affairs, than any others. We shall

Speak of them as they are—Nothing extenuate or set down ought in malice. Robinson is cool-headed, cautious and calculating; just the man to plan and direct. Lane is hot-headed, rash, regardless of consequences, but not wanting in bravery; just the man to carry out the plans and directions. Robinson looks ahead, counts the cost of everything, weighs every consideration, no matter how trifling, and comes to an unchangeable conclusion. Lane looks only to the Present, acts only for to-day, never gives a thought about how his acts will appear in history, and considers a "bird in the hand worth two in the bush." While Robinson thinks communities, like children, must have time to grow and mature, Lane would move further West in search of a faster people, if Kansas didn't get to be a well-formed, full-grown State at a jump. Robinson is an Eastern man—Lane is a cross between a Western mountaineer and a Broadway dandy. One never was known as a Politician—The other, until lately, was never known as anything else. Neither are finished speakers. Robinson is a great Thinker, and we should judge, writes better than he speaks. Lane can't sit still long enough to write anything; if he can write at all. He has always been used to mounting a stump, whenever an Idea struck him as worthy of notice, and "letting off" extemporaneously. He is a capital stump orator; his style is not Ciceroian, nor Websterian; it is copied from no classic master; it is peculiarly Laneish. Here's a portraiture—drawn from life: Time and place, night and a crowded meeting; a tall, wiry, Hoosierish-looking fellow mounts the stand; both hands in his breeches pockets; both eyes shut; mouth full of tobacco. "Somebody in a remote corner of the Hall commences stamping—others take it up and the applause becomes general. Quiet restored, the fellow on the stand straightens his face and legs, and commences: "The American flag still waves—STILL WAVES! Beneath its stars and stripes, we will oppose any and all attempts, come from whatever source, to trample upon our rights as American citizens—AS AMERICAN CITIZENS!" &c. As he warms up with his subject, he makes fewer repetitions and more gestures, letting fall unique sayings and good hits in chunks. If a ludicrous idea strikes him while soaring aloft spread-eagle fashion, he sputters it out, even if it spoils what he has just said. "It's worth as much to hear Col. Lane speak, when he lets himself loose, as it is to go to the Theater," is a common remark with Young America. In short, as Micawber would observe, Lane is great on "turning up"—is here, there and everywhere at the same time—to-day at the bottom, to-morrow at the top of the heap; always on the strongest side; a great lover of excitement, and will have it; a great lover of office, and will have it; will always be a favorite with the People, and will be true to them—so long as they are true to him.

It is remarkably strange that two men with such opposite characters, tastes, habits, pursuits and capacities, should be so closely connected in such important affairs, and be so generally successful. But we leave others to pursue the reflections which are crowding upon us.

A Significant Fact.
A pro-slavery correspondent, writing to the Westport, Mo., Border Times, from Franklin, Kansas, makes the following candid admission:

"In this neighborhood the anti and pro-slavery parties are nearly equal as to numbers, yet some forty free soil newspapers are taken out of this post-office, while only three pro-slavery papers come to it."

This is significant. People who read a great deal, take newspapers, magazines, books, &c., are opposed to slavery. The influence of free institutions begets intelligence and virtue, as naturally as the influence of slavery engenders ignorance and depravity. Slavery, in the United States, is a greater curse to the master than it is to the slave.

New Mail Route.
A regular weekly mail commenced running this week between Leavenworth City and Osawatimie, passing through Lawrence. We have now, what has long been wanted, a direct mail communication with Leavenworth and the southern part of Kansas.

The "Kansas" breezes are now in their glory.

From Col. Fremont.
Below will be found a letter from Col. JOHN C. FREMONT to Gov. ROBINSON.—It was not intended for publication by its author, judging from the contents; but having obtained permission to give it publicity, we lay it before our readers with the greatest pleasure:

NEW YORK, Mar. 17, '56.
MY DEAR SIR:—Your letter of February reached me in Washington some time since. I read it with much satisfaction. It was a great pleasure to me to find that you retained so lively a recollection of our intercourse in California. But my own experience is that permanent and valuable friendships are most often formed in contests and struggles. If a man has good points then they become salient, and we know each other suddenly.

I had both been thinking and speaking of you lately. The Bank's balloting in the House, and your movements in Kansas, had naturally carried my mind back to our hundred and forty odd ballots in California; and your letter came seasonably and fitly to complete the connection. We were defeated then; but that contest was only an incident in a great struggle, and the victory was deferred, not lost. You have carried to another field the same principle, with courage and ability to maintain it, and I make you very sincere congratulations on your success—incomplete so far, but destined in the end to triumph absolutely.

I have been waiting to see what shape the Kansas question would take in Congress, that I might be able to give you some views in relation to the probable result. Nothing yet has been accomplished, but I am satisfied that in the end Congress will take efficient measures to lay before the American people the exact truth concerning your affairs.—Neither you nor I can have any doubt what verdict the people will pronounce upon a truthful exposition. It is to be feared from the Proclamation of the President that he intends to recognize the usurpations in Kansas as the legitimate government, and that its sedition law, the test oath and the means to be taken to expel its people as aliens, will all, directly or indirectly be supported by the army of the United States. Your position will undoubtedly be difficult, but you know I have great confidence in your firmness and prudence. When the critical hour arrives you must act for yourself—no man can give you counsel. A true man will always find his best counsel in that inspiration which a good cause never fails to give him at the instant of trial. All history teaches us that good results are ruled by a wise Providence, and we are but units in the great plan. Your action will be determined by events as they present themselves; and at this distance I can only say that I sympathize cordially with you, and that as you stood by me firmly and generously when we were defeated by the nullifiers in California, I have every disposition to stand by you in the same way in your battle with them in Kansas.

You see that what I have been saying is more a reply to the suggestions which your condition makes to me, than any answer to your letter, which more particularly regards myself. The notices which you had seen of me in connection with the Presidency, came from the partial disposition of friends, who think of me more flatteringly than I do of myself, and do so, therefore, call for any action from me.

Repeating that I am really and sincerely gratified in the renewal of our old friendship, or rather in the expression of it, which I hope will not hereafter have so long an interval, I am, yours, very truly
J. C. FREMONT.

Gov. CHAS. ROBINSON.
Supposed Murder.
Last December, when a portion of the Border Ruffian army were encamped on the Wakarusa, near Morehead's, they were drunken, quarrelsome and riotous; and doubtless, in some of their nocturnal revellings, fell to killing one another. On Sunday last, the bones of a man were found in the woods on the claim of Mr. John Morehead, which had evidently been fleshless but a short time—two or three months. Near by was found a belt and the sheath of a knife, and a week or so previous, a large bowie-knife was picked up in the neighborhood, perfectly bright on one side, but rusted somewhat on the other, which fits the sheath. As there is no Free State man missing, there can be no doubt the murdered man was a Border Ruffian—murdered by his own fellows, and by them thrown in the bushes for the wolves and vultures to devour. The scene of this occurrence is four miles south of Lawrence.

Correction.
In an article last week on the Future of Kansas, the seventh paragraph reads as follows: "The mind, the matter and the lightning are chained to the cars of Liberty," &c.

It should read, the winds, the waters and the lightning are already chained to the cars of utility and perform a useful labor; and nature stands waiting to give other gifts to man, seeking only to find a genius adapted to the necessity, or worthy to become her messenger.

Can a Minor hold a Claim?
The "Instructions" from the General Land Office to the Register of Land Offices in Slave States, are, to allow minors who own or hire slaves, to pre-empt land. We think the "Instructions" would apply to young men under twenty-one, who are acting for themselves and employing hired men, or otherwise appear to be the head of a family.

"A Daniel Come to Judgment."
Some folks have rather queer ways of doing things. The bogus Legislature, among the other officials it created, appointed probate Judges to serve for four years. In one of the upper "counties"—we shan't call names—the Probate Judge, finding the office a decided bore, packed up his duds and sloped to Missouri. Shortly after, Court time coming on, the "county commissioners" laid their heads together, and "reckoned" old man so-and-so would make a good Judge, and appointed him to fill the office. The old fellow knows more about points of horse-flesh than he does about points of law; but qualification is not expected in Western Judges. Court was held, and numerous cases were disposed of. In the trial of one case, the attorney for the plaintiff, having said all he could for his client, launched forth into the field of politics, and edified the jury with a capital stump oration. The opposing counsel suggested to the Court that as the gentleman was not speaking to the point, he should be called to order. "Let him go on," said the Judge, who had both ears and mouth open in order to lose nothing of the speech; "let him go on; it's a cussed sight more interesting than your law speeches." Whether the gentleman "went on," or "here broke off," deponent saith not. The Judge, however, still holds his office.

Another Secret Order.
Our cotemporary at Leavenworth city, the Herald, has been thrown into agonies again by discovering the existence of another secret oath-bound abolition order. He says the head-quarters of this organization is Lawrence; that the sign by which members recognize each other is made "by placing the thumb of the right hand under the chin, and with the fore-finger of the right hand making three marks gently on the nose." We suggest to the Herald that he lies—under a mistake, in his description of the signs.

We take great pleasure in correcting him, and will, at the same time, give him some valuable information. Should you ever come to Lawrence on business connected with this order, you will be very apt to meet a brother immediately. You must say, "Ugh! ugh!" If he is a member, he will respond, "Ugh! ugh! bigmuckwholeheap! ugh!" At the same time, he will place the thumb of his right hand on the tip of his nose, and the thumb of his left hand to the end of the little finger of his right hand—shut one eye partly, cock his head sideways, and perform an extravagance in the air with his fingers. You will be by this time convinced that he is not "selling" you, and can proceed to the performance of your mission. These are the only signs of recognition, we assure you.

Bad Roads.
We should like to know who has charge of the public roads leading into the city. If anybody, they have been woefully derelict in the discharge of the duty of keeping them in good order. The road leading up the river, winding round the base of the bluffs, just in the edge of town, is in a miserable condition. Two or three of the small ravines are nearly non-crossable. The mud is hub deep in them. Half a dozen laborers in one day's time could make them in good order by digging down the banks and hauling gravel or stone, or what would be better still, bridging them. It is to the credit and advantage of the city to keep their thoroughfares in a travelable condition. We ask again, who has charge of the public roads?

Pennsylvania and New York seem to be very uncomfortable neighbors. First, New York made a railroad through Erie, and disturbed the quiet of the village, and finally the whole State. Then again in laying her magnificent New York and Erie railroad, in order to avoid a spur of the mountain, she was obliged to deflect into a solitary nook of Pennsylvania. This jarred the whole State, and New York must pay for disturbing the slumbers of the stupid Dutchmen. Now she has committed a new outrage; she has stolen a river. The Chemung river, which rises in Pa., runs into N. Y., and then returns again to Pa., or would return if it could. But it seems the New Yorkers have stopped it to feed a canal with. The case has gone into law.

Clinch the Traitors.
We understand that the grand jurors of Doniphan and Atchison counties have found true bills of indictment against all the persons acting in the late disorganizing election in their respective counties.

We hope the other counties will follow suit and teach the abolition traitors that the laws are now in force, and that all attempts to ruin this country, will be strictly dealt with by law.—*Squatter Settlers.*
Wonder if the "abolition traitors" of "Douglas county" are to be indicted? Guess not. "Sheriff" Jones will hardly risk his reputation again as a "brave, fearless officer of the Law," by attempting to do anything with the "d-d Yankees of Lawrence."

Claim Difficulties.
A friend of ours some time since wrote a letter to a member of Congress concerning claim difficulties. We give below his answer, and a part of our friend's reply:

HOUSE OF REPS., Mar. 24, '56.
DEAR SIR:—Immediately on the receipt of yours in relation to pre-emption rights, I examined the statute, and brought the matter before the committee of public lands. I think, in relation to the principle thing complained of, no further legislation is necessary. Section 10, of the Act of 1841—5, Statutes at Large, 455—provides that pre-emptors "shall be authorized to enter with the Register of the land office, &c., by legal subdivisions, any number of acres not exceeding 160, or a quarter section of land, to include the residence of such claimant, &c."

Does not this provision obviate both of your difficulties? If the quarter section is over 160 acres, may not you enter it under this act? It seems to me you may. This act is expressly extended to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, other than Indian lands. The committee will probably so find.

We have just ordered—after a long struggle—a committee to proceed to Kansas and investigate her wrongs. I hope they will make thorough work. Do you know anything of that part of Kansas north of the Osage country, and lying on the Neosho and farther west on the Arkansas rivers? Is the soil good? and how are the winters, and what is the timber? I have a strong desire to be with you and participate in your struggle. I believe I could bring forward a company of good settlers, and if I could raise a mill, would start an opposition city. The redemption of Kansas will depend upon its settlers, and why should I remain behind? I almost envy the honor that posterity will heap upon your heads for your bravery in the struggle which I "feel in my bones" will be successful. Atchison, Pierce and the devil are leagued against you, but as God is stronger than all, his devoted followers can conquer all. I hope you will keep on record all the passing events. They will form a rich narrative for the journal of our children's children. Very truly,

REPLY.
DEAR SIR:—Yours of March 24th is received, for which I am much obliged. But in as few words as possible, I will state our difficulties here.

1st. We have several laws concerning pre-emptions, which, in some degree, harmonize as to their general principles. We have also "Instructions" from the General Land Office to the Registers of the several Land Offices, which modify the laws, and in some measure, change their application.

Our lawyers do not agree concerning the meaning of the laws. Neither do our public men. Neither do the people generally.

The consequence is, much confusion, contention, strife, house-burning and murder. I would respectfully suggest that all the present laws be repealed, and the whole be embodied in one code. Specify first: *Who may pre-empt land.* Second: *How may the right to pre-empt be acquired?* And third: *How are the boundaries of a claim, which is made before the survey, to be determined?*

If I state a few of our difficulties, you will see clearly the point to be met. 1st. *Who may pre-empt land?* By "Instructions" from the General Land Office to the Registers of Land Offices in the slave States, a minor who owned or hired a slave was allowed to pre-empt land. Going on these instructions, a young man, aged twenty years, living near me, took a claim, put on a house, broke and fenced land, and hired hands; and so far, was the head of a family, although unmarried. One day, in his absence, a man came by and took possession. The first plan was to mob him out. The second was to sue him at the law, which was done. The young man lost the case; the Court deciding that minors could not hold claims. The occupant of the house, in getting possession, broke a lock, and to avoid a suit for house-breaking, he left. Soon after, another man put a house up, on the same quarter, and is now living in it. Who will hold the claim?

A widow, living with her parents, put up a tent on a vacant quarter-section, to signify her intention to pre-empt it. The same day a man put up a tent for the same purpose. The man put up a cabin first, and slept in it a few nights. The widow has also put a cabin on it, and lived in it a day or two. Both are holding it for sale. The widow has sold her interest in forty acres for nearly \$200. The purchaser of this forty acres is the only one living on the claim. But in addition to these claimants, forty acres are fenced and broken by another claimant, who is out off from it by the recent survey line.

Another case: A gentleman from New York was here recently, and had with him a paper, signed by five lawyers in that city, giving it as their opinion that any unmarried woman over twenty years of age could lawfully pre-empt land. His company will probably try it. But no one here believes they can. Let the law specify who may pre-empt land, so plainly, that no "instructions" or guess work will be necessary. We have here, more difficulty on the second question than the first.

Many suppose by going on to a piece of land and putting up four logs for the foundation of a cabin, they secure a title to it, which will hold good against any other settler; and they are willing to fight for it, and do fight for it. Some go further, and finish a small shanty and plow a little, but not living on it at all. Others, again, hire a man to live on a claim and hold it for them, while they are in another State. One of our most noted men here, an officer of the bogus, has burned two cabins on a claim that he never lived on, and which the occupant paid \$500 for to a Missourian. The reason he gave was, the houses were nearer to him than he liked to have them.

Two young men, from Ind., put up a cabin on vacant quarter sections, last winter. They were immediately burned

down, it is supposed by another man, who had been guarding them for his friends, from another State, who were expected on in the spring.

On the third question, which you have answered so clearly, there are various opinions, and some laws, and some "instructions." In some cases a man is compelled to divide with his neighbor, and in some, where there is no other occupant or claimant, he is allowed to take his original claim. The "instructions" now are, I believe, not to allow a man to cross a section line, where another person occupies the adjoining quarter-section. The "instructions" govern in all cases.

There are many other difficulties besides these, some of which I will mention. In making the surveys, there is always a fraction in a township, and this is thrown into the last half-section on the west side. Sometimes this makes the quarter sections on the line more and sometimes less than 160 acres. If it amounts to more than 160 acres, the law concerning fractions comes in and does not allow the settler to pre-empt it, because 166 acres is a fraction greater than a quarter of a section. This, I am told, is "instructions" from the Surveyor General's office.

In the quotation which you make from the law, "the pre-emptor is authorized to enter with the Register of the Land Office," &c. We, here, are obliged to go to the Surveyor General and declare our intentions.

In some of the laws, pre-emptors were allowed a year or two to pay for their land after they had pre-empted it.

Here, we are told we must pay for it before it is offered for sale.

Some lawyers give one opinion, and some another; and the result of it, we are in much confusion. We look to Congress to help us out. Yours, W.

Fate of the Murderers of Lovejoy.

A correspondent of the Ravenswa Democrat, writing from Alton, Ill., says:

"An old and intelligent citizen, formerly of the East, who was present at the death of Lovejoy, stated to me that as he was acquainted with the two men who shot him, he resolved to mark their after history. The first, a Dr. Beall, went to Texas, was taken by the Indians, and chopped to pieces and divided among the tribes. The other man, by the name of Jennings, went to New Orleans, and in an affray in a gambling house, was cut to pieces with a bowie-knife. Thus perished the miserable murderers of Lovejoy."

"The fall of Lovejoy was the death blow to the growth and prosperity of Alton. Many business men became disgusted, and abandoned the place, and others who were seeking homes and business places in the West passed it. Thus for more than twelve years, Alton was a hiss and a by-word, and it is only very recently that it has exhibited signs of life and growth. It is a fixed fact in the minds of the people of Alton that no such occurrence would be permitted to transpire in their midst again."

Crimes are always punished sooner or later. The murderers of Dow, Barber and Brown will some day meet a fate commensurate with their guilt. Already do they look upon every stranger with suspicion. They go armed, surround themselves with friends, and sleep with fear and trembling. But if man never punishes them, God and nature will. No crime of any grade can be committed with impunity. Suffering follows guilt, as surely as shadow follows substance. It is a law ordained by God, and no man can escape it. Innocence alone is peace.

The Triumph Achieved.
WASHINGTON, Mar. 22, '56.

I cannot hope that the preliminary victory won for Free Kansas will be appreciated by our friends at a distance as it is here on the field of arduous and long doubtful conflict; yet I wish to call attention to a few significant facts, viz: It is a fact, that while the disciples of Douglas professed to not know that slavery domination had been imposed on Kansas Territory by fraud and violence, they acted and voted just as if they did know it.

It is a fact, that while the pro-slavery party has constantly and stoutly asserted that the wrong doing in Kansas began with and is fairly chargeable upon the free State party, they were most reluctant to have the whole business thoroughly investigated and the truth judicially demonstrated.

It is a fact, that the pro-slavery party rallied to a man behind the Territorial Legislature, which they say was a rightful and legal body, and which we say was forced on the Territory by fraud and violence, and insisted that the validity of its election should not be inquired into by the House.

It is a fact, that there was no member from a slave State who desired, or if he desired, dared to vote for either the committee's or Mr. Dunn's proposition.

It is a fact, that every Republican and Free State man was in favor of the fullest and most searching investigation, and preferred this mode or that, only as it seemed to him most likely to secure this end.

It is a fact, that the investigation was finally carried without a single vote from a slave State in the affirmative.

It is a fact, that every man in Washington, no matter whether for freedom or slavery, considers the chances of Kansas coming into the Union as a free State immeasurably increased by this investigation.

It is a fact, that the free State men of Kansas, now here, joyfully desire in this vote the promise of brighter and more peaceful days for their afflicted brethren at home.—H. G. N. Y. Tribune.

Gov. Reader.

By a private letter from Washington, of date March 21st, we learn that Gov. RANKIN had started for Kansas two or three days previous. He will be here, according to that, very soon. WHITFIELD is already at Westport.

