

# Herald of



# freedom.

BY G. W. BROWN & CO.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1856.

NUMBER 11—VOLUME 11.

## Original Poetry.

For the Herald of Freedom.  
Kansas to the North.

Noble North, you have arisen,  
Awakened from your lethargy,  
And from your great heart arise  
The glorious watchword—Liberty.  
Freedom sighted while you were dormant,  
But now she smiles, and you've awoke;  
Slavery laughed at your inaction,  
But now she shrieks, since you have spoken.

You have heard how I have suffered;  
How my sons have been oppressed;  
How my rights have been down-trodden,  
And now you'll aid to have me blessed—  
Blessed with your own free institutions,  
Blessed with your wealth and energy,  
Blessed with your virtues and your wisdom,  
And with the thought that I am free.

Yes, you have spoken, the South has heard you;  
And now she stands back tremblingly,  
Knowing that she has no ally here,  
Can never have a home with me.  
Well she knows that her great cancer  
Must rot away where now it lays;  
And when the putrid sore is healed,  
She may then look for better days.

BOYER.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Ap. 14, '56.

## Hedge Fences.

Hedging—Osage Orange.

In England the training and care of the hedge constitutes an independent part of the farm operations, and on many estates the hedger has grown up with the hedge—with this particular branch in charge, and no part of the labor necessary for the permanence and beauty of the hedge is for a day neglected; and hence, in no part of the world are more perfect specimens of the hedge to be seen than in England. But the hedge plants which thrive so well in the moist, cool climate of England, prove, after a few years, total failures under the dry, hot sun of America.

The Osage Orange appears, by nature, to meet exactly the requirements of our climate as a hedge plant. Its long, lateral roots extend beyond the overhanging branches of the hedge, and seem to resist the most intense heat of the dry summers. But after all the trials with this plant for hedging, except where it has been employed by experienced and practical men, upon an extended scale, on the western prairies, we venture to assert that fifty hedges have been planted, which have proved complete failures, where one has been trained to perfection.

The Osage Orange is naturally a tree which grows to the height of thirty or forty feet, but which, under proper treatment, bears restraint in a hedge admirably, and unless cut back unsparingly, and at the proper times, checking its upward tendency, throwing the circulation into the lowest lateral branches, so as to produce a strong, dense base, it runs at random, forming no protection against the smaller animals, and proves a failure, with the loss of all the labor bestowed.

In the first place it is folly to attempt to cultivate a hedge without a full knowledge of what is necessary to complete success in planting and its subsequent treatment; and it is still greater folly to incur the expense of growing the plants and setting the hedge without bestowing upon it the subsequent labor necessary for the perfection of the work. For if the necessary cuttings are omitted at the proper time, there is no remedy but to cut back to the ground, and start anew, and if this is neglected until the plants acquire too great size, the attempted hedge becomes a nuisance, and results not only in a loss of all the cost and labor bestowed, but requires no small amount of labor to remove it. This is the experience of thousands, and yet with proper care there is no plant that will produce a more permanent and beautiful hedge than the Osage Orange.

Although the Osage Orange is a native of a southern climate, on dry land it is found to withstand the severest winters in latitudes as high as the 42d and 43d degrees.

### PREPARING AND PLANTING THE SEED.

Seed of the previous season's growth should always be procured, if possible, but those a year older, if they have been properly handled, will generally vegetate. Where the planting is to be done on a large scale, it is the practice of some to soak the seed for a day or two, and then mix them with twice their bulk of sand and expose them in shallow boxes about mid-winter to the frosts; but about as safe a plan as any is to defer the soaking until about two weeks before they are to be planted. The seed are very slow to vegetate, and require a higher temperature than almost any other kind. They should always be slightly sprouted before they are planted, otherwise the weeds get the start of the young plants, requiring no small amount of labor to clean them out.

In latitude about 28°, from the 20th to the 25th of April, is the proper time to put the seed to soak. Warm water should be applied, and the vessels containing them should be set in a warm place and remain there three or four days, changing the water every day; drain the water off, and mix two parts sand to one of seed; put them into boxes five or six inches deep; cover the top with a cloth, and put them in a warm place and keep them moist. Holes should be bored in the bottom of the boxes to afford drainage in case there should be an excess of water. If the ground is wet, and the weather warm

and favorable for planting, the sprouting of the seed is hastened by placing the boxes under glass in a hot bed, and stirring the seed occasionally. As soon as the germs begin to appear, they should be planted.

The ground for the seedlings should be rich, and should be put in the best possible order by deep plowing, rolling and harrowing. Stretch a line and open the drills with a pointed stick, an inch deep, or a marker may readily be made to open three or four drills at a time. Fifteen or eighteen inches apart affords sufficient room for the drills, but in order to save labor in hoeing, we prefer to put them thirty inches apart, so as to admit the passage of the cultivator. Those who plant them on a very extensive scale, use the ordinary wheat drill, removing every alternate tooth. Sift the sand from the seed, and drop them so as to average half an inch apart. A great amount of labor may be saved in the work of weeding and hoeing the young plants, if care is taken in covering the seed, to raise a sharp ridge one inch high immediately over them. In planting on a small scale, this may be done with the hands, but where more extensive planting is required, a wooden or a steel scraper may be made in the form of a hoe, leaving a notch in the form required for the ridge, bending the sides in an angular direction, so that in drawing or pushing it over the rows the seed may be covered, forming the ridge as required.

If the weather is favorable, in eight or ten days the young plants will be started to near the level of the ground; then with a fine rake remove the ridge, and with it thousands of weeds will be destroyed, which, if suffered to remain until the plants are large enough to be hoed, will require much labor in weeding. This raking not only kills all the weeds along the rows, but breaks the crust and leaves the surface in the best possible condition to promote the growth of the young plants. With this dressing in advance, nearly one-third of the amount of the labor of cultivating is saved. The ground should now be kept clean and mellow, and this may chiefly be done with the cultivator. If the season is favorable, and the work of cultivation well done, the plants will be of suitable size to set in the hedge row the following spring.

The plants may be taken up in the fall, or they may remain in the nursery until spring. It is well to dispose of the work in the fall. The plants may be kept in a dry cellar, slightly filled in and covered with earth; or they may be buried in the field, in alternate layers of plants and earth; a dry situation should be chosen.

Before the plants are taken up, it is best to cut off the tops to within six inches of the ground; this is done most expeditiously with a scythe or sharp briar hook. The plants may be turned out with a common two horse plow; but where large crops are grown, a subsoil plow, with a sharp steel share, and the wing or moldboard removed, is run under the rows, and cuts off the tap roots, and loosens the plants, so that they may be gathered up with care, and counted and packed as the work progresses.

### PREPARING THE GROUND AND SETTING THE PLANTS.

The ground for the hedge-row should be broken up ten or fifteen inches deep, and ten or twelve inches wide, with the common plow and subsoil plow. If the land is in grass or otherwise foul, the plowing should be done in the fall, repeated in the spring, and rolled and harrowed fine, leaving the surface slightly rounding on the line of the plants. April is the most suitable season for setting the hedge.

The plants should be shortened both top and bottom to about nine inches in length, leaving but one inch of the top; they should then be assorted, and those of uniform size and vigor set together; the largest should be set on the poorest ground. Stake off the ground, and draw a line where the row is to be set. An iron pointed dibble is a good implement to open the holes with. This may be made an inch or more in diameter, and pointed; it should have a cross-piece for a handle at the top, and a projecting arm twelve inches from the bottom, to aid in inserting it with the foot.

It was formerly recommended to set the plants ten or twelve inches apart in the row, but from later experience, six or eight inches is found wide enough. Some hedgers advise setting the plants as close as four or six inches. The stronger the land, the nearer the plants should be set. Open the hole perpendicularly, and insert the plant half an inch deeper than it stood in the nursery, leaving half an inch of the top above the ground. Care should be taken to fill the hole, bringing the earth in close contact with the whole length of the root, from the bottom upwards; this is best done by entering the dibble the length of the plant a short distance from it, crowding the earth towards the root, and with the foot press the surface around the plant. The planting may also be done with the spade, making an opening for the roots and closing it in the same way as with the dibble.

The row should be kept clean of weeds, and the ground well and thoroughly cultivated with the plow and cultivator, throughout the season; and before winter sets in, it would be well to turn a shallow furrow from each side towards

the plants to turn the water from the row.

If any of the plants make a strong, upright growth in advance of the others, they should be shortened during the summer with a corn-knife or hook-hemp; this should also be done during the subsequent growth of the hedge, whenever these strong, upright shoots appear.

### SECOND YEAR.

The following spring after the plants are set, the furrow should be levelled off and the plants cut down to within one inch of where they were first cut. This is done with a strong scythe. If any of the plants have failed to grow, the vacancies should be carefully filled with strong plants from the nursery, held in reserve for the purpose. The row must again be well cultivated as in the preceding year. About the last of June, the tops must again be cut off to within three inches of the last cutting.

### THIRD YEAR.

Before the sap rises, the tops should again be cut to within three or four inches of the preceding cutting, and again repeated in June, leaving four or five inches of the last year's growth. The cultivation should be continued through this season, which will be all that will be required; the lower branches having extended so as to keep down the weeds.

### FOURTH YEAR.

The first cutting for this year should be within six inches of the last, and the lower lateral branches should now be cut for the first time, to within eighteen inches of the main stem, on each side, leaving the hedge three feet wide at the bottom, and tapering upwards, so that when finished it will present a handsome, oval, roof-like form. After this, the semi-annual trimmings must be continued, leaving but a short growth each time, so that the hedge shall not exceed, at the end of six or eight years, five feet wide at the ground, and not over five and a-half feet high.

The natural tendency of the Osage Orange is to send up strong, upright branches, which diverts the circulation and checks the growth of the lower branches. In order to prevent this, and add strength, vigor and compactness to the base of the hedge, these upward branches must always be checked as soon as they appear, and there must be no omission or delay in the regular trimming. It is from this neglect that so many failures to make a hedge of this plant, have arisen. It must be a settled determination of every one who plants a hedge that the work shall be well and faithfully done, and that the necessary shortening-in of the branches shall never be delayed beyond the proper period; or the attempt will prove a failure, and the labor and expense will be in vain.—*Valley Farmer.*

### The Real Know Nothings.

Horace Greeley writes to the Tribune, from Washington—

"I have been hearing the Kansas question discussed in the House, mainly, for some weeks past, and there it has been the cue of the Border Ruffians and their champions to 'deny every thing and insist upon proof.' Even Maj. Oliver, the representative of Platte county, declared that he did not know that a single Missourian had voted in Kansas, though he admitted that some of them went over to guard the polls against Yankee Abolition violence and fraud! Mr. Phelps, also of Western Missouri, did not happen to know of any foul voting in Kansas, except by the deck-hand of an Ohio steamer, who all voted the Abolition ticket! And no longer ago than yesterday, when Mr. Hickman was arguing that the Border Ruffian election frauds in Kansas were virtually confessed, Smith of Virginia interrupted him to deny it, solemnly averring that, so far as he knew no such frauds were ever committed.

We are happy to state to these gentlemen that there is a prospect of light ahead.

The Buffalo "Democracy," in a strong Prohibitory Liquor Law article says:

All over this land are men of education and of genius, drunk daily, nightly—able, valuable men, stumbling with drunkenness into gutters—that get pitiable and disgusting, with all their intellects, down in noisome holes, fit places only for natural blackguards and ruffians—carried off to their homes in delirium tremens—valuable and admirable men, loved of wives and little children, and mourned over by gray-haired mothers, dying, inch by inch, an imbruting and horrid death, who CAN'T resist the temptation to drink, presented to them at every furlong of their way. Every town in New York has its living and its dead instances of this kind. Nearly every family in the State has its painful memories of an erring and lost relative, who could not be saved. Now, nothing short of the total removal of the means of drunkenness, entirely out of sight and out of reach, will save these men. They talk of voluntary abstinence. They inevitably will ruin and die, by thousands, unless the publicly exposed and easily attained means of their self-destruction, are swept out of the State.

What kind of tables are those having no legs, but which most of us like to sit down to? *Vegetables.*

## Selected Poetry.

Write Often.

[Cut out the following and place it in the next letter you write to your dear friend. A more appropriate poem for such service was never written.]

Write to me very often.  
Write to me very soon—  
Letters to me are dearer  
Than levelled flowers in June;  
They are affection's touches  
Lighting of friendship's lamp,  
Flitting around the heart strings,  
Like fire-flies in the damp.

Write to me very often.  
Write in the joyous morn,  
Or at the close of evening,  
When all the day is gone;  
Then while the stars are beaming  
Bright on the azure sky,  
When through the fading forest  
Cold the wild winds sigh,  
Draw up that little table  
Close to the fire, and write.  
Write to me soon in the morning,  
Or write to me late at night.

Write to me very often:  
Letters are links that bind  
True hearts to each other,  
Fettering mind to mind,  
Giving to kindly spirits  
Lasting and true delight:  
If you would strengthen friendship  
Never forget to write.

## Miscellaneous.

### Outrage in Kansas City.

It seems that the unrivalled prosperity of Kansas City, and the rapid accumulation of trade at this port, is no longer to excite the malice and vituperation of her enemies, alone by lying circulars, and paid runners, to besiege emigrants by their brazen importunities, from the moment they land on the wharf at St. Louis, until they arrive at their destination; but an organized system of outrage is to be set on foot to pillage her merchandise and destroy the property consigned to her commission merchants, by breaking open packages entrusted to their care, and then, by using telegraphs and runners to all parts of the country, decry the character of the city and its citizens.

The first of these outrages was committed on Saturday last. A party of seven men, bearing a letter of introduction to one of our business houses, signed by W. H. Russell, of the firm of Majors & Russell, of Leavenworth, came up on the Genoa, from Lexington—having been joined by a party from Independence—and while one of the party was in the warehouse of one of our shippers, introducing himself, the remainder broke open a piano box before any of our citizens could be notified of their purpose. They immediately left, and in ten minutes from the landing of the boat, not one of them could be found. Now we give full notice to all parties, no matter from where they may come, that when they undertake such another expedition, they should be careful to bring their coffins with them, as there are a hundred men ready, at a moment's call, to attend to all such parties in the future. If the people of Lexington or Independence have any desire to examine freight on board Missouri river boats, they can do so at their own landings; but if they expect to visit Kansas on any such expedition in the future, they will most assuredly meet their just deserts. Kansas City knows her own business, and can attend to it without any outside interference. Least of all, will she allow rival towns to make her own wharves the theater of operations against her. And we say to the citizens of Independence, that they owe it to our citizens to disavow the act which, without such disavowal, must rest where it now is. What says the Dispatch and Messenger?

Who is W. H. Russell? Every business man in the West knows him to be largely interested in Leavenworth city—his whole fortune, which is ample, is involved there, and if the speculation fails, he fails; and their circular, which we noticed last week, directed solely against this city, shows that they consider our loss their gain.

Why, if they deemed a simple piano box "suspicious-looking," did they not open it at Lexington, as they did the Sharp's rifles a few weeks since. But this was not the game. It was necessary for Leavenworth that it should be done in Kansas City, and a company of men were sent up on the boat to do it as soon as landed, and then decamp as they afterwards did. The facility with which the news was conveyed from Leavenworth throughout the Territory, shows it to have been pre-concerted. Another fact, which the gentleman on the boat informs us, was that there was an opening in the box, through which the piano could be seen, that it was shown to the party on board, and that they declared they "didn't care a damn about that," their business was to open it at Kansas City, and by G—d they would do it.

Such are the facts in the case, and we leave them with the public, with a renewal of the declaration that Kansas is forewarned and forearmed, and will attend to all such cases in future as they deserve. We deeply regret the necessity thus to speak of citizens of our own State; but the community or press who will silently submit to such outrages, deserve no respect from honorable men. Kansas City will stand as the equal of her sisters, or she will not stand at all. She is ready to protect her own honor and interests, as she has ever shown herself ready to protect those of Missouri and the South.—*Kansas City Democrat.*

### Kansas Meeting in Adamsville, Pa.

According to previous appointments, the citizens of Adamsville assembled in the Baptist Church in that village, on the 17th inst., for the purpose of giving expression to their sentiments on the all-absorbing Kansas question, and extending their sympathy to the oppressed Free State inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas.

The meeting was organized by appointing Loring Mayo Chairman, and Thomas Donaghy, Secretary. A prayer was delivered by Rev. Bruce, after which a committee consisting of Andrew Harshaw, John Nelson, Andrew McKee, and Rev. Mr. Mervin, was selected to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. The committee made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We look upon slavery as concentrated despotism, systematic aggression on human rights, a gross violation of the moral law, an outrage upon Christian principles, a curse to the nation, a provocation of Divine judgment, a libel on republicanism, an invasion of the Constitution, a disgrace to America, the antagonist of State sovereignty, and a foe to universal liberty; therefore,

Resolved, That we protest against the interpretation of the Constitution, inadvertently admitted by some friends of liberty, which makes it a pro-Slavery document, containing compromises and providing guarantees in behalf of Slavery—an interpretation which is not only opposed to its spirit and genius, but encourages that policy of extending Slavery, the action of the Federal Government, the legitimate consequences of which have been the Mexican War, the Fugitive Slave Law and compromise measures of 1850, the Kansas Nebraska bill of 1854, and the efforts to fix Slavery in the Free States as well as Free Territory.

Resolved, That we honor those men in Congress who have used their influence against this pro-Slavery policy, whilst we hold in sovereign contempt those Senators and Representatives who have lent in their aid.

Resolved, That we regard the present Administration as guilty of an unutterable wrong in supporting the Missouri Banditti, who have invaded Kansas by violence and bloodshed, have not respected the rights of the settlers, formed a mock Legislature, made laws against freedom, like the laws of Draco, which were written in blood.

Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with the Free State men of Kansas, and especially with the public journalists and advocates of liberty in the Territory, who are nobly struggling, at the risk of their lives, to avert the curse of slavery threatened to be inflicted upon them by the Federal Government, and the minions of its power, and express our willingness to aid them in whatever way we can.

Resolved, Having confidence in the power of a Free Press to discourage wrong and promote right, we feel ourselves called upon to express our approbation of the independent and fearless spirit displayed by G. W. Brown, formerly an advocate of liberty in our own country, and now the Editor of the Kansas Herald of Freedom, who, amidst dangers and by great sacrifices, has done much for the cause of liberty, and deserves the support of his friends.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Conneautville Courier, and that all papers friendly to the cause be requested to copy.

LORING MAYO, Pres't.

THOMAS DONAGHY, Sec'y.

### Southern Sharp-Shooters.

Twelve young men, emigrants to Kansas, from South Carolina, arrived at St. Louis on Friday. They were armed with rifles, and determined to extend the "area of slavery." The Democrat gives an amusing account of their attempt to shoot a deer, which was discovered swimming in the Mississippi, near the Big Eddy. The captain stopped the boat, and gave them a chance to show their skill, but though they fired at least fifty times, the deer did not receive a single wound. It was finally secured by some of the boat hands, one of whom knocked it in the head.

A large body of Tennesseans, are said to have arrived at St. Louis, on Saturday, on their way to Kansas. About fifty of the party carried rifles, and were amply supplied with "munitions of war." They were taking twenty or twenty-five slaves with them.

### Common-Place Women.

Heaven knows how many simple letters from simple-minded women, have been kissed, cherished, and wept over by men of lofty intellect. So it will always be to the end of time. It is a lesson worth learning, by those young creatures who seek to allure by their accomplishments, or dazzle by their genius, that though they may admire, no man ever loves a woman for these things. He loves her for what is essentially distinct from, though not incompatible with them—her woman's nature and her woman's heart. This is why we so often see men of high genius or intellectual power, pass by the De Stieles and Corbines, to take into his bosom some wayside flower who has nothing on earth to make her worthy of him, except that she is what a few of you "female celebrities" are—a true woman.

Read the article on hedging.

### Subduing the Free States.

The impertinent Mr. Douglas has made his first communication to the Senate on the subject of Kansas, since his return to that body after his indisposition, caught in the uncongenial atmosphere of his constituency. In delivering it, he headed this declaration, addressed to the Free States: "We intend to subdue you!" To this insulting menace, we have a response to make, which we are sure will be echoed by the indomitable masses of liberty-loving men in the North, now numbered by millions. We intend not to be subdued.

If Mr. Douglas shares in the opinion of the member of the Cabinet who does not hesitate to declare that this Government should be a limited monarchy—and if it is by force of arms that he proposes to execute the purposes of the Slave Power in bringing the people of the North under its degrading and insolent sway—let him say so in so many words. The threat plainly intimates that the people of the North are not yet subdued. They enjoy a liberty, they indulge in acts, not much longer to be permitted. Of course this is what he means, or he means nothing. We believe the people of the North should be prepared for the process. We know that a large body of them are. Let Mr. Douglas make ready this scheme, then, and begin to carry it out. Let the projected coup d'etat be attempted in what-soever form Mr. Douglas' masters in the South may prescribe. It is the first time in the Senate of the United States that force has been threatened against the sovereign people, and we will answer for it that an attempt to execute it will be made only once in the lifetime of Mr. Douglas, or any other conspirator against the public liberties. Whether the act is attempted by a revolutionary change, such as would be required to convert the Government into a limited monarchy, or under the form of existing institutions, will make no difference. The actors will be consumed like stubble in a furnace.

We can inform the men, in the Senate and in the Cabinet, who design to quell hostility to Slavery by whatever means may be necessary, whether by the halberd or by powder and ball, that it is wise to conceal their designs rather than to thrust them before the world, rousing a spirit of discord, of hate, and of defiance. When Mr. Douglas dares to brandish the sword of civil strife in his place in the Senate, and declare to a liberty-loving people that they "shall be subdued," he shows himself to be infatuated. Has he yet to learn that the people who back the mighty agitation against the extension and the aggression of Slavery are in earnest? If he can comprehend the living principle which animates and fires them, he must see that they will submit to no abridgment of their rights, and that they will indignantly spurn all attempts to subdue them.

Subdued, indeed! The power does not exist on the earth which can subdue the men of the Free States. They might be exterminated, but never subdued. Mr. Douglas may, by his position, do something towards bringing on an armed collision between Freedom and Slavery, and if he should succeed, of course we might expect that then, if ever, the attempt would be made to change the Government into the limited monarchy suggested by Gen. Pierce's Cabinet officer. It is the favorite design of the Slave power to use force in putting down opposition to Slavery, and we doubt not that the men who now have control of the Democratic organization are ready for any means, however violent and sanguinary, to effect this object. But we renewly assure the conspirators that they mistake the spirit of the people if they expect to succeed. The fury with which they are urging the triumph of the Slave power, at the cost of the peace and harmony of the country, and the imminent peril of civil strife, which they are lawlessly defying in their hatred of the doctrine of genuine democratic equality, is as ill-judged and will prove as fruitless as it is revolting.

Meantime, during the progress of this conspiracy against the liberties of the Free States, we invoke attention to these significant declarations of the leaders in the Democratic party. Their chief organ has announced that the same measures of reducing the people to subjection, must be adopted here as are used in monarchical countries. A member of the Cabinet has avowed that this should be a limited monarchy; and now the cat paw of the Slave Oligarchy comes boldly out and says, in his place in the Senate, that the friends of Freedom shall be subdued. These are not unmeaning assertions. Violence is intended. And there is reason to believe that the attempt to "crush out" the obnoxious heresy is to begin in Kansas. There are numerous indications that the leaders of the party of universal Slavery intend a butchery on the plains of that Territory. They seem to thirst for the blood of freemen. The first step has been successfully taken by Border Ruffian legislation. The foot of Slavery is on the neck of Freedom there, and although the oppressor is comparatively impotent for a fair contest, it is believed that the advantage taken can be held. This is what Douglas threatens. Freedom is down in Kansas, and he threatens it shall be kept down by force of arms. It is for the men of the Free States to lay the lesson to their hearts, and to resolve that, come what may, they will never consent to see the soil of Kansas reduced to bondage by the satellites and ruffians of the Slave Power. Let the people rise in their might and put an end to the infamous machinations and designs of these traitors to Liberty. Everywhere let the cry of the Slave Power through their Senatorial tool, that "Freedom shall be subdued," be met with the scorn it deserves. Let the whole North and West echo back the defiance, "Freedom shall never be subdued."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

### Virginia Breeding.

There are two kinds of breeding in the "Old Dominion"—one on which she particularly prides herself, known there, as elsewhere as good-breeding; and the other, on which she does not so much pride herself as merely live upon, is child-breeding for market. Of the former sort we have had lately two notable instances, the more striking that they inevitably remind us of the latter, which it is to be supposed, a Virginian gentleman would be glad to keep out of mind.

The London correspondent of the New York Herald, in a letter by the last steamer, tells the following story:

"A good joke of our Minister at Paris, Mr. Mason, has come over here. He was at a Court ball lately at the Tuilleries, and his eye happened to light on the Charge d'Affaires of Sologne in France, a fine looking black. Some one, observing his steady gaze, said—

"Well, Mr. Mason what do you think of yonder blackie in his embroidered coat?"

"Think," replied Mr. Mason, still regarding the negro with the eye of a connoisseur, "why, clothes and all, I think that fellow is worth a thousand dollars."

This is "Old Virginia" all over, and everybody is laughing at the bon mot.

Perhaps the story is true; and if it be, it only proves that a slaveholding Republic is, properly enough, represented at a foreign court by a brute and a blackguard.

Mr. Wise, the Governor of Va., has lately written a letter on some political question—no matter what—which appears in the same number of the Herald with the letter from which the above is quoted. To illustrate himself, he thus expresses himself:

"All nature abhors vacuums and mongrels; and so do conscientious, conservative and Constitution-loving Whigs of Virginia. They can put up better with pure Africans—wool, flat nose, odor, ebony skin and gizzard, foot and all—better than they can bear that cross of the Caucasian and cuffy which you call a mulatto!"

Considering who are the fathers of mulattoes, and considering the old prejudices which ask some show of dignity in Governors and Ambassadors, and the old rule of good-breeding, that a guest in insulting a fellow-guest, insults his host, these two specimens of Southern manners should make us proud of our dignities both at home and abroad.—*Anti-Slavery Standard.*

### Prof. Sillman on the Internal Heat of the Earth.

Prof. Sillman takes a decided position in favor of the theory that the center of the earth is a fused mass of mineral matter. His chief argument is the phenomenon of volcanoes which he calls the earth's chimneys and escape pipes. There are hundreds of them always in operation—hundreds are dormant; they are found all over the earth and sea's surface, and they come from the bowels of the earth. The fiery sea in the center of the earth, says the Professor, boils over the tops of its chimneys, and when these chimneys become choked, it forces new vents, breaking out even under the sea.

### A Candid Admission.

A Pro-Slavery Kansas Aid Society has been formed in Platte county, Mo.—At the meeting for that purpose Gen. B. M. Hughes made a speech, in which he said:

"He took the position that Free-soilers and Abolitionists had a legal right to vote in Kansas, and that the South must beat them at the polls, by numbers."

"The policy heretofore pursued, of going over to Kansas to vote, worked badly, and must be given up. He would never cross over to vote again."

Speeches are now daily made in Congress to deny what this man is frank enough to admit, and what, indeed, is as well proven as any fact of history.

### To Soften Hard Water.

Water is frequently hard from holding in solution a quantity of carbonate of lime. It may be rendered soft by the addition of a little quick lime. The rationale of the process is this: Carbonate of lime is insoluble in pure water, but soluble in water containing carbonic acid.—Any water, therefore, that contains carbonate of lime in solution, contains free carbonic acid. When quick lime is added, this free carbonic acid unites with it, forming the insoluble carbonate of lime; which, together with the carbonate of lime originally in the water falls to the bottom of the vessel, and the super-saturated water is soft.—*Western Agr.*

There is nothing so judged good for us, as God has given us the means by which we can best be enabled to accomplish our duty in the moral and in the moral world.



# The Herald of Freedom.

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

Lawrence, Saturday, April 19, 1856.

TERMS:  
\$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

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

Ed. Office: Correspondence.  
ALTON, Ill., April 10, 1856.

DEAR READER:—Yesterday afternoon an informal meeting of the "solid" business men of Alton was held, to consider the project of opening up a business relation between the new State of Kansas and the old State of Missouri.

The result of that meeting may be found in the following extract from the Alton Courier, of this morning:

"THE WORK INITIATED.—The Kansas committee, sent out by the business men of the Territory to take the initiative steps for establishing a line of steamers from this city to Kansas, were in town yesterday, and a large number of our citizens called upon them at the Alton House. The committee are intelligent, practical men, and are warmly interested in reference to the new enterprise. The number of visitors was so numerous that it was thought best to organize. A Chairman and Secretary were accordingly appointed, and the subject of the line of steamers was fully discussed. The plan was ably presented by Mr. G. W. BROWN, editor of the Herald of Freedom, the reasons for it were clearly set forth, and every man present conceded that they were sufficient. The feasibility of the plan was discussed by Messrs. Brown, Hutchinson and Blood, in behalf of the people of Kansas. Unqualified approbation and encouragement were manifested by the large number of our citizens present, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. J. Newman, W. T. Miller, L. S. Metcalf, P. B. Whipple, Chas. Dimmock and J. H. Murphy, to call a meeting of our citizens, and present the subject to their consideration. The call will appear to-morrow."

It was demonstrated that a line of steamers from this city would be a great convenience to the emigrants seeking a home in the Western territories, contiguous to the Missouri river, and would be a great advantage to us in a business point of view. Not only so, but it was also shown that the emigrants were entitled to an unobstructed transit for themselves and their goods up the Missouri river, whether they were free settlers or pro-slavery men, and a disposition was unequivocally manifested by our citizens to give their influence to secure this right.

"Two members of this committee went up to Chicago last night. Mr. Brown, editor of the Herald of Freedom, will remain in the city for several days, and will be present at the proposed meeting."

A meeting is to be held to-morrow night, as will be seen by the above, to take public action in the premises. It will be a grand affair, as but one feeling characterizes the people on the subject.

Alton is a place of more commercial importance than has been supposed. It boasts of a population ranging between 12,000 and 15,000. A large majority are energetic New Englanders, and settlers from the Northern States, with a liberal sprinkling of the sons of the South, who have seen the depressing influences of Slavery, and have located there to escape its contamination. Alton of to-day, is not Alton of the past. Her citizens can cast their eyes across the Mississippi, and see at a glance the effects of Slavery; and a moment after look out upon the verdant fields and the great prosperity of a State populated and improved by Freemen. This contrast has taught her to watch with anxious eye the progress of our struggle for the right in Kansas. With the exception of a few blatant foreigners, who fled from oppression in the old world, to become oppressors in the new, there is no part of the population who are not in favor of making Kansas free. Their sympathies are all with us. Publicly and privately they express themselves freely on this subject.

Commerce and manufactures are growing up here at an unparalleled rate. The levee is as good as any on the Mississippi river, and here naturally centers the commerce of the Upper Mississippi, the almost boundless Missouri, as well as from the South, and the Ohio. I stated, in a leading editorial, a few weeks ago, that Alton was five miles from the mouth of the Missouri. My information was gathered from a "Guide to Travelers in the West." Heaven has been favoring nature since that "Guide" was published, in making Alton the commercial center of the Mississippi Valley, by cutting a new pathway for the Missouri to the Mississippi, making the actual distance at this time between the levee at Alton and the mouth of the Missouri river, as ascertained by engineers, only from two and a half to three miles apart, and correspondingly increasing the distance between the mouth of the Missouri and St. Louis. At this time, the steam passenger making his way to Kansas, who goes down the river to St. Louis, actually travels forty-four or fifty miles farther than it is necessary for his convenience, and all to pay tribute to a city, which, by her silence, has done as much to enslave the people of

Kansas, as has the arch-demagogue and heartless advocate of slavery, *Davy Atchison*, himself.

In company with the other members of the committee appointed by our people to visit Alton, Cincinnati, &c., to make arrangements for the transfer of our trade to some other point than St. Louis, I went through the city yesterday, and examined the capabilities of its merchants for supplying the demands of emigrants to our infant State with suitable outfits; and also for supplying our merchants with their demands at wholesale prices. We were all astonished to find the amount of business done here. To those who were unprepared for the sight, it was a matter of surprise to observe, at a point we had been looking upon and speaking of as "commercially unimportant," extensive and numerous warehouses, of four and five stories in height, filled from basement to attic with every demand of the market which St. Louis can supply. They pledge themselves to duplicate the most favorable bills from the St. Louis market, while it is evident, from a comparison of figures and data on the staple articles, they can do better by us than can be done there.

A line of steamers will commence operations at once between here and Kansas city, or Leavenworth. Our friends in those places should be active in presenting their claims, and in holding out inducements to stop at those points.

The committee are also making arrangements to send a steamer to run on the Kansas between Kansas City and Lawrence. F. A. HUNT, & Co., of St. Louis, have interested themselves in this enterprise, and will push the matter through with their characteristic energy. I shall remain here until Monday evening next, when I shall leave for a season to meet the balance of the committee in Chicago, to enlist the moneyed men of that city in the movement.

The enterprise is bound to succeed, and our merchants must make arrangements to examine goods in this city before making another bill in St. Louis. I shall send, in time for our next issue, a column of advertisements from this city, giving our people an opportunity of at once making the acquaintance of the leading business men here.

Very truly,  
G. W. BROWN.

A New and Reliable Map of Eastern Kansas, by E. B. WHITMAN & A. D. SEARL.

We have been permitted to examine this map in advance of its publication, and it gives us pleasure to call especial attention to it. Kansas maps we have had in abundance, but until now, there has been no map of Kansas. This map is just what has been so long needed. We have here the results of actual survey and exploration.

Messrs. Whitman & Searl have enjoyed every facility for their work. They are citizens of Kansas, and in its preparation, are acting under authority of the State Legislature.

Mr. Whitman has been engaged for a year in the collection of materials; he has travelled extensively in the Territory, and received much assistance from the most reliable men, residents in the different localities. Mr. Searl has been a citizen of Kansas from the start. He is one of our most competent surveyors, and in the pursuit of his profession, has accumulated much valuable information to be embodied in such a map.

We will not say it is superior to any other map, for we do not recognize the existence of any other; it stands by itself, the map, and just the map we needed. It does not, of course, profess to be without imperfections; but in the hands of its proprietors, it will be corrected and improved, from time to time, to keep pace with new discoveries, and complete surveys and explorations.

There will here be found, carefully indicated, all rivers and creeks, with their names, main-traveled roads to the various sections, post offices, towns, trading posts, forts, mission stations, Indian villages, government and Indian reserves, noted mounds, guide meridians, base and township lines. We notice, also, that they have honored Lawrence with the floating banner of our Union, which has waved over us since the war, and have also indicated the position of the beekeeping camps.

This map will possess great interest to the people of the States generally, enabling them to understand much that is found in the newspapers of the day, otherwise unintelligible.

At one time it was charged, by the government organs, that Gov. Reeder had removed the seat of government from Ft. Leavenworth to Pawnee, to enhance the value of his Kansas land speculation. A single glance at this map will show these lands to be about 70 miles from Pawnee, and but 40 from Leavenworth.

We learn, also, that it is to be embellished with a view of Lawrence, the Free State capital, designated to be known as the Eldridge House, Constitution Hall at Topeka, and an enlarged delineation of the region around Ft. Riley, the geographical center of the national possessions. Let all those in want of a map delay the purchase until this is published, which will be in the course of two or three weeks.

A Word to Emigrants.  
Particularly young men of moderate means, without families, who want a local habitation and a place for a future home.

New comers, on arriving at Lawrence, expect to find men who can give definite information of suitable places for settlement. But they are generally disappointed. We have no agent, as we ought to have, to locate settlers, and conduct them to the most favorable places. To supply this omission, we will do the next best thing; we will tell what we know, and we know, by experience, too. Rich people, with plenty of means, can go where they please, and make a splendid farm anywhere in the State of Kansas. The best openings now for timber claims are south and southwest. The land is richest there also, but more liable to fever and ague. On all the streams coming into the Kansas river, from the north or northwest, will be found timber claims. And generally, the farther you go up the streams, the more the timber spreads. A person may often be within half a mile of a hundred acres of good timber, and not see it; the timber being hidden by the bluffs. There is an abundance of timber on the Vermilion, Rock Creek, Big Blue, Republican, and many other small streams between them.

In the back numbers of the HERALD OF FREEDOM, will be found the particulars of many localities.

Starting from Lawrence, the question is, how are you to get to any desirable place that you know nothing about. In the first place, one or two, or more young men of moderate means should join and buy an ox team. Two yoke of large, good oxen, No. 1, will break prairie with a twelve inch plow. They will break about forty acres by the time it is too late to plant corn. You can plant till the 15th of June. A wagon with a good double cover, to sleep in, half provisions, &c., is necessary; provisions for four or six months; four bushels seed corn, and ten of potatoes; a blanket or two apiece, and some "and so-forths," and then start for a claim. The cost will be as follows:

Two yoke of best oxen,	\$236
Twelve inch prairie plow,	21
Second hand wagon, "good as new,"	75
Provisions,	50
Seeds—4 bushels of corn,	4
Ten bushels potatoes,	10
Blankets, axes, cross cut saws, &c.,	2
Total,	\$380

These things can be bought in Missouri, 50 miles back from the river, at 25 per cent. cheaper than at the river. Cattle can also be bought much cheaper. The first experiment which young men make at house-keeping, when living in a wagon, are generally very amusing. Kitchen, the side of a log, with a big fire. Dining room a little further back. Bed room in the wagon or under it. Cooking utensils, a bake oven, a frying pan, and a tea-kettle. Dining-room furniture, a tin plate, on your knees, a tin cup on the ground, a knife, with your ten digits, make up the eating apparatus. Hard work, a blanket, a wagon, and a tired man, make first-rate sleeping materials.

Now, you are perfectly independent, go where you please. The grass will keep your cattle till winter, and you will have nothing to do but find a place, plow, fence and build. If your oxen should not like a new country, and trouble you about running off nights, you can prevent them by yoking them head and points—i. e., take the near ox out and change him end for end—i. e., yoke them so that one ox will go one way, and the other, and so travel in a circle all night, and not get off of a half acre of ground. It is perfectly safe. We have tried it.

One more suggestion, and we have done.

Make good preparations for the night in the fall. Build a tight cabin, fix a good bed of poles and straw lay up off of the ground, and prepare for a good time generally. The probabilities are that you will have it; and if you do, do not work, nor attempt to work till you get well. If you heed this, it will save you months of discouragement and complaining. Don't go out in the dews mornings, and get wet on any consideration. Be a little more thoughtful about the causes of disease than common, and avoid them where you can. Remember, the old proverb, comes in here: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

If a young man is ambitious to hold a claim, and has no money, except what he has on his back, he can take an axe and go on to his land, cut up a shanty, or a cabin, and by changing work with his neighbors, can get a few poles broken and planed; and by working six or eight months, can support himself, and soon come into the possession of a good farm—i. e., if he has money to enter his claim when it comes into market.

The Temperance meeting will be held on next Tuesday evening, at the hall over the tin shop. Speakers from abroad will address the meeting.

Our Subscribers.  
Our receipt, for some time past, have ranged from nearly fifty to one hundred dollars per week. We are gratified at this public approbation of the HERALD OF FREEDOM.

Can not our subscribers in Kansas send us additional names? We wish to reach every family in the State. We have something of interest for every one; something good to tell, every week. In times of peace, we shall pay attention to the agricultural interest. As nearly all Kansas will eventually be fenced by hedges, we intend to give, from time to time, all the principal information we can collect on that subject. Farmers are requested to send us facts, and their own experience in the various departments of agriculture. To commerce we shall give a helping hand wherever we can. To horticulture and gardening the same.

We should be glad if some experienced orchardist would give us short, readable articles on horticulture. This must be pre-eminently a country of fruits. The information we shall give on this subject, by advertisements and otherwise, will be valuable to all. We intend to publish descriptions of scenery, in various localities, also, of towns and settlements, with their advantages of agriculture and mineral resources, and other privileges.

We do not see how any intelligent man can do without the paper, in these stirring times. Every friend of freedom here, is a hero, and may be a martyr; and whether he stand or fall, his name should be on the records, that we may wreath it with laurels and hand it down to posterity, that it may be honored wherever the songs of liberty are sung, or freedom has a heart to throb. The days of chivalry are revived, and men of noble deed and noble daring are again in the field. We are keeping a record; and we intend to note them in the "Annals of Kansas," to be handed down to posterity.

Settlers, who wish to find information about the lands, cannot do better than to send the Herald of Freedom. We intend to watch for the interests of our fellow citizens in every department. When, like our noble revolutionary fathers, you are called to the battle field, we are with you there. When you return again to the plow, we are with you there. If called again to fill the useful and honorable station of Senator or Representative, again do your position and labors enlist our co-operation and sympathy.

We have never dabbled much in politics. The filthy business has not been to our taste. The blackguardism, the slandering—the scandal—the falsehood—the profanity—the whisky, drunkenness and fighting, which have been found necessary to carry large parties, and hold them together long enough for an election, have disgusted us, in common with multitudes of others. Few politicians are aware of the number of votes they lose by reporting to these base practices; much less do parties know their loss by putting forward base men for leaders.

How can profane men, gamblers and drunkards expect to draw out the moral voters of a community? Is it not common for parties to select their leaders, but the leaders select the parties, and generally select that which can be easiest led? Intelligent men seeing the use they are to be put to, refuse to work in the harness, and so leave the parties with disgust. The number of these men may be judged of by the following statistics, taken from the compendium of the U. S. Census, page 60. Take the year 1852:

Connecticut, polled 67,768 votes; number of white males in the State, 21 years old and over, 102,936. Massachusetts polled 132,936; white males, &c., 233,230. New York, total votes, 522,294; white males, 21 and over, 839,398. Pennsylvania, total votes 356,214; white males, 21 and over, 571,778. Ohio, total votes 553,423; white males, 21 and over, 641,842. Indiana, total votes 183,136; white males, 21 and over, 225,256.

And so on through all the States, ranging in about the same proportion. In order to draw out this large number of latent voters, it is necessary to select a man for a Presidential candidate, who is not a politician by trade—whose talents are sufficient for the position—whose morals are unexceptionable—whose integrity no one can doubt—whose sympathies are with the improvements of the age, and will be found in the lead of all great and good national enterprises. We think we have hit upon the man for the Nation, in the person of JOHN C. FREMONT.

We would respectfully suggest to our subscribers, in the name of the "Herald of Freedom," to drop all other engagements, take up good business men, temperance men, truthful men; honest men, moral men, moral men; men who stand the present, as well as the future, and who do not judge of the wants of our citizens by what they read in the "South" or by what has been granted to the subjects of kings, in ages that are past. We want live men who can sympathize with the people, and can appreciate the fact that we live in stirring times. Protect virtue, and shrink not wherever law can do it, and then leave men in the pursuit of happiness.

The Homestead.  
We hope our legislature will pass a homestead exemption law. This law, with a stringent liquor law, will forever prevent pauperism in this State. One of the heaviest taxes in the Eastern States, and in England, is for the support of paupers. Now, we have the opportunity to protect ourselves from this curse. Let us try and do it; efficiently, too. For, commercially, it is simply the question, how low down shall we thrust a man before we give him a foot-hold to stand upon; so that he may rise again.

The laws, heretofore, have mostly been made to protect property, at the expense of humanity. Property can turn a man into the streets for not paying rent; then put him in jail, or into the work-house, for being in the streets. We hope now to see the laws made equal. Give at least the same prominence to the protection of human rights, human happiness, and human well being, that we do to other things.

The pioneers to Kansas deserve well. They have suffered more, dared more and endured more than any other people; and every one of them for themselves and their families, ought to be secured in a homestead. For, who amongst us, has not been in "wearisome journeys," in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by our own countrymen, in perils by the heathen, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the rivers; in weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, and in cold and nakedness." Besides these things, the cares of the State come upon us, and the burthen of individual families, food and clothing, care and shelter, nursing and watching, in health and in sickness, to weary the body and exhaust the mind. We appeal to you, gentlemen, whom we have selected to make our laws, to examine this homestead feature. Our wives may at any moment become widows, and our children orphans, and may by misfortune be also penniless. How sad a condition will that be—in a new country, many hundreds of miles from home, kindred and friends, to be left homeless, helpless and penniless, to endure what none can imagine, and but few can survive.

We would respectfully suggest the following to nerve the arm and cheer the heart of our brave pioneers:

1. Be it enacted, &c., that it shall be lawful for every man being the head of a family, or every woman being the head of a family, or every family of orphan children, living together as a family, and being citizens of Kansas, to hold exempt from legal attachment, for debts of any and every kind, a dwelling house, (including the lot,) in which said family may reside, with all the books, furniture, clothing, and other articles used by said family in their said dwelling house.
2. It shall be further lawful for the persons above described, following the occupation of farming, to hold exempt from attachment for debt, in addition to the dwelling, a farm of 160 acres of land, with one pair of horses, one yoke of oxen, five cows and calves, five hogs, twenty sheep, and all tools and implements used on a farm for the purpose of agriculture.
3. It shall be lawful for any person or persons described in section 1st, and following some mechanical pursuit, to hold, in addition to the dwelling, &c., as provided in section 1st, the shop with all the tools used in the trade which he or they may follow for a livelihood, with a stock of \$1,000.
4. It shall be lawful for every person or persons as described in section 1st, and following the business of merchandizing, to hold, in addition to his dwelling, the storehouse and lot wherein he carries on his business, and goods to the amount of \$1,000.

A law of this kind will make Kansas one of the most populous, most wealthy, most refined, most moral, and best educated, and best cultivated States in the Union. The country is adapted to a higher state of civilization and refinement than is common; and the people who are here, and those who are coming, know how to appreciate the beauties and blessings which are everywhere scattered in the greatest profusion. It will give permanence to our inhabitants. Honest men, and laborers—the bone and sinew of the land, will hail it as a rainbow of promise, and a harbinger of better days. Speculators may oppose it—but the poor, and the needy, the toil-worn man, the professional man, and the student will rise up and call it blessed. Sharpers will gnash their teeth with rage, but it will be the viper biting the file. The race will die out directly, if they see people out of their reach who are prosperous and happy, beyond their ability to ruin them.

Letter from the Editor.  
The reader will not fail to peruse the letter in to-day's paper, from Mr. BAIRD. Hereafter, we hope his communications will reach us regularly. Last evening, after we had gone to press, we received several letters from him, which it is impossible to insert in this issue.

Several important communications have been crowded out this week.

The Committee of Investigation.  
Appointed by Congress to investigate the Kansas difficulties, have arrived. They reached Lawrence yesterday (Friday) morning. The Committee is composed of the following members and attaches:

COMMITTEE—Wm. A. HOWARD, Detroit, Mich., chairman; JOHN SHERMAN, Mansfield, Ohio; MORDECAI OLIVER, Richmond, Mo.

The following are the persons attached to the Committee in the capacities of Clerks, Reporters, Sergeant-at-Arms, &c.: Mr. Fogg, of Concord, N. H.; Mr. Lord, of Baltimore; Mr. Hanscomb, Mr. Bowen, of Pa.; Mr. Upton, of N. J.; Mr. Townsend, of Ohio.

They remained in the city a short time, and then proceeded to Leocompton. Their first duty is to examine the official records. After which, they will organize, and select a place to hold their session. We believe it is generally understood that Lawrence will be their headquarters, although the committee have not definitely decided upon any particular point.

Glorious Young Ohio!

The first party of emigrants, numbering ninety odd, of the season, from the Buckeye State, arrived at Lawrence yesterday late in the afternoon. Besides these there were thirty Rhode Islanders, headed by Col. Perry. A public meeting was held in the evening at the Free State Hotel, at which speeches were made by Senator Reeder, Gov. Robinson, Col. Perry, S. N. Wood, Esq., Chas. B. Lines, Esq., and others.

The meeting adjourned by the Ohioans giving three hearty cheers for Gov. Robinson, and the citizens of Lawrence returning the compliment by cheering Gov. Chase, of Ohio, as the first Governor who came to our rescue during the "time that tried men's souls."

Hogs vs. the People.

In nearly all prairie countries, laws are provided to prevent hogs from running at large. The difference in the expense between fencing against cattle only, or against cattle and hogs is about one half. A temporary fence to turn cattle, will cost from 10 to 15 cents per rod. The cost of a good fence sufficient to turn hogs, will cost from 40 to 60 cents per rod; making a difference in fencing a quarter section of land, of \$192. There are 144 quarter sections in a township, consequently, the additional cost to a township of fencing against hogs, would be \$27,648. This will be a heavy tax on the farmers, and, in fact, keeps many a poor man from owning land, and many parts of the country from settling. We hope our legislature will wisely decide which they consider the best settlers, hogs or people.

The Weather.

Bright, beautiful Spring is upon us. The weather is truly delightful. The rigor of the wintry blast, and the fitful chill which marks the approach of Spring, have left the atmosphere, and are superseded by a desirable and comfortable degree of warmth—the sky is bright and glowing, and the air pure, invigorating, healthful.

Sudden changes of temperature we may and do have here—what country has not? But it is assumed that no other country in or near this latitude, exceeds this in the number of its beautifully clear and comfortable days. And then the magnificence of each sunrise is unrivalled, and is only counterbalanced by the most golden and gorgeous twilight that ever threw its lingering and loving glow over a mortal landscape. Verily, old Night must be an aerial voluptuary, to wrap himself in drapery of such surpassing richness, and curtain his couch with such brilliancy and magnificence, as he lies down to his quiet slumber.

S. N. Wood.

After an absence of four months in the North, has returned to his home in Kansas. About one hundred Ohioans came with him, mostly from the Western Reserve counties, in the northern part of the State. They come to stay.

Col. J. A. PEARL, with thirty people from Rhode Island, came upon the same boat. They report heavy emigration from the North, but scarcely any from the South.

Emigrants Arrived.

The New Haven, Ct., company, for which Henry Ward Beecher raised Sharp's rifles, arrived in this State Tuesday of the present week. They are a hearty, resolute, freedom-loving looking set of fellows, and we wish their fond anticipations of life in the West may be fully realized. See proceedings of a meeting in another column, which was called for the purpose of extending a welcome to them.

Senator Reeder and Gov. Robinson.

These two gentlemen have returned from Washington. They were greeted with an enthusiastic public reception by the citizens of Lawrence, yesterday evening. We regret that space and time will not permit us to make a report of the proceedings of the meeting, as they were extremely interesting.

See our new Advertisements.

The Kansas Commission.  
The following account of the gentlemen composing the Kansas Commission, which we clip from the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune, will be found interesting:

Wm. Howard, of Michigan, who henceforth stands at the head of the Kansas Committee, is new to Congress and to public life, but has won a high reputation as a lawyer and a man. He is a native of Vermont, graduated at Middlebury College, migrated to Michigan and became professor of Mathematics in her University, which post he filled with distinction until he resigned to engage in the profession of law, which he has since pursued at Detroit with signal success. Associated with Gov. Seward in the defence of the citizens of Jackson county, on a charge of malicious injury to the Central Railroad, he exhibited, in that memorable three months trial, the very highest qualities of an examiner of witnesses and an analyzer of testimony—qualities which were never more important than in the investigation over which he is now to preside. Coming freshly into Congress last December, with very few acquaintances—for he had hitherto shunned public life and has now no political taste nor aspirations—he steadily won upon the members of the House, and his selection as second on the Committee on Ways and Means was but a fair recognition of his standing with the Republicans of the House. Mr. Howard is something less than fifty years of age, tall and slender in person, with a Yankee inflection in his voice which can hardly be acceptable to the fastidious taste linguistic of the Border Ruffians.

John Sherman, the other Republican member of the committee, is probably the youngest Representative from the Ohio State, tall and comely in person, reported a descendant of the Roger Sherman of Revolutionary fame, who signed the Declaration of Independence. If comparison were not odious, I should pronounce him the best looking Member of the House. He was an earnest Whig in politics, and opposed to all Slavery agitation until the passage of the Nebraska bill, whereof, in so far as it appropriated the Missouri Restriction, was a determined antagonist. Living in Highland, the strongest Democratic County in the State, he had no chance for political preferment, had he aspired to it, until the whirlwind that swept over Ohio in consequence of the passage of Douglas' bill. Mr. Sherman is frank, intelligent, and chivalrous, the soul of honor, and pronounced a good lawyer by his colleagues. He will go to Kansas resolved to do justice to all parties and to report to Congress the naked truth and nothing else.

Mordecai Oliver, the third member of the Committee, was formerly called a Whig, and was elected to Congress as such, by reason of the great Benton and Anti Benton feud and division, and now votes and acts thoroughly with the Nebraska Democracy. He is a strongly built, well formed man, rather above the medium height, of ruddy complexion and imposing address. I think Major O. should not have desired to be placed on this Committee, since it is the conduct of large numbers of his own constituents who are charged with a most flagrant conspiracy against and subversion of the rights of the people of Kansas, which is impeached by the protest of Gov. Reeder, and which this Committee is mainly sent out to investigate. But Maj. Oliver did desire this position, and was seconded in his aspirations by the great body of the Democrats in the House. The Speaker has decided that, since the Pro-Slavery party were to have but a minority of the Committee, they had a right to the man of their choice, and has made the appointment accordingly. I think I should have done otherwise, yet I am not sure that I am right.

Another Invasion: The very recent.

We stop the press to announce that there is another invasion contemplated by the Missourians. "Sheriff" Jones has been attempting to make arrests of some Free State men in Lawrence, but failing to succeed, has sent to Missouri for a posse. Gov. Shannon gave orders to have the pro-slavery people gather in to the assistance of Jones. In Westport, the military companies were drilling the same day Jones attempted to make arrests in Lawrence, which shows the whole affair to have been pre-concerted. It is our opinion, that they wish to forestall the action of the Investigating Committee, by endeavoring to make it appear that we are not a law-abiding people.

The writs which Jones served, were issued under authority of the bogus officials. We have no room for comments.

The Season.

Our farmers have been engaged for the last two or three weeks in sowing, spring wheat and oats. We see them now, plowing their old ground for corn. Cattle are out grazing, and from the greenness of the prairies, we judge they are making a very good living. Our forests, too, are leafing out, and every thing indicates an early and pleasant spring.

Gen. Lane at Harrisburg.

Gen. LANE, delivered a lecture on Kansas, on the 5th inst., in Legation Hall, at Harrisburg, Pa., to an immense audience. The N. Y. Tribune's correspondent gives an extended notice of it.

Mr. J. G. Saxpe has removed his

saddlery and harness shop from his old place of business into the upstairs room of one of our new stone buildings, on Massachusetts street. He has quite an assortment of saddles, bridles, harness, spurs, &c., &c. Mr. Saxpe is a young man deserving of the support of the public.







# The Herald of Freedom.

Lawrence, Saturday, April 19, 1856.

## The Times.

The conservative character of legislation is proverbial. Old Hunkerdom sleeps no more soundly anywhere than in legislative halls. Aristocracy and money rule England, and have ruled her for centuries past. English law and precedents rule America, in all our higher courts. Where there is any deviation from this course, it is for the worse, not for the better. It is like Judge Kane or Judge Leconte following in the path of the notorious Jeffries. Imprisoning innocent citizens—illegally packing juries, putting under bonds without sufficient cause, peaceable and industrious men.

The truth of it is, men are naturally fearful of change, and would rather endure those ills we have than fly to others we know not of. In Kansas everything is changed; or, at least, is practiced to our injury. Laws are thrust upon us against our will. Rulers, worse than the laws, are appointed over us. All the machinery of law and government is put in motion to grind us into submission. We have suffered, submitted and waited so long without redress that our veneration for old fogym, and conservatism, embodied in old forms and usages, is entirely swept away.

While the memory of our wrongs is fresh, and the full conviction is fastened upon us, that old things can no longer protect, let us fearlessly leave them behind, and press forward to that which is before. Let us make laws adapted to a new country, new exigencies, and a new class of inhabitants. The progressive democracy cannot always travel in the same half bushel. We need laws to protect men, women and children. We need restraining laws to protect ourselves from the influences of fallen nature. We need a prohibitory liquor law, made before the courts are made, so as to adapt the courts to the laws, and not the laws to the courts. We need a home-stead exemption law, to save our women and children from sufferings worse than death when they become widows and orphans. We need a law to protect women and children in their rights of property and person. We need a law to educate our children, and furnish them cheap and easy intellectual, moral and social improvement. We need a law to protect the school lands from the hands of sharpers, so that we may not be cheated out of them, as they have been in many other States.

In fact, we want to exalt humanity at the expense of property. We want to astonish old fogym, and when she sees our beautiful State organization harmoniously at work, protecting all and encouraging all, make her exclaim, "Old things are passed away; behold! all things are become new."

Let us learn from the errors of the past, and avoid those evils under which older communities are groaning. The following item, from the London Times, contains a valuable hint. We hope our Legislators will heed it:

"There are many thousand citizens living within a mile of St. Paul's, and a good distance from anything to call a garden or a green field. Of these, at least nineteen out of twenty go to no place of worship on Sunday, don't emerge from their dusty dens till the middle of the day, pay an occasional visit to the gin-shop, and not, silk, or saunter about during the rest of the day. For our part, we have frequently urged on the Legislature the duty of providing places of innocent recreation for these people; parks, walks and pleasure grounds; but that is just what the Parliament will not do. It will do no good, because doing good is a difficult, anxious, responsible affair, attended with cost, and followed by occasional failures. It will only forbid what it conceives to be harm, for that is easy and cheap. It acts like the parent who never gave five minutes serious thought as to what to do with his child, who never had a word to say to it of an improving tendency, and very seldom of a cheering one, and who confines the exercise of his paternal dominion to scolding, beating, snubbing, thwarting, silencing, and all the other forms of interdiction."

The times are ominous of change.

## A Free Press in Kentucky.

The Newport Daily News, speaking of the brutal assault of Mr. Babb, says: "We know the workings of the peculiar institution like a book, and know the slave power has no hope for the perpetuity of slavery beyond mob law and brute force. Reason and justice is no argument with them, but 'tar and feathers,' by a crowd of bullies against one man, is a chivalrous victory for the Kentucky pro-slavery press to boast of. We are ashamed of the cowardly brutality of Kentucky gentlemen, elected to office by a crushed and illiterate people, who have not spirit enough to leave the State, or manhood sufficient to resist a tyrant. All this dare to speak above their breath in Kentucky must heartily damn the institution of slavery."

S. M. Booth, of the Wisconsin Free Democrat has received \$1,402 on account of the Milwaukee Rescue Fund. His expenses, so far, have been \$1,900—and there are judgements and costs against him to a further amount of \$1,245. The remainder (\$1,743) should be contributed by those who approved his conduct.

# Original Correspondence.

For the Herald of Freedom, Senator Douglas' Report.

The report of Senator Douglas, on Kansas affairs, evinces as much fairness and candor in its detail of the facts comprising the history of our troubles as could be reasonably expected, when it is considered that the Democratic nominee for President is not expected to carry those States which have produced the inordinate and "unnatural and forced" "emigration," so much complained of by him.

In short, the emigrating State of Massachusetts had no hope of—but Missouri may be calculated upon, if the Americans are properly attended to.—But to the report. I propose to convict the Senator of a total perversion of historical facts, and of the principles of his "Kansas and Nebraska organic act."

He begins by quoting the 10th amendment of the Constitution of the United States, as follows: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." He further tells us that the said organic act "was designed to conform to the spirit and letter of the Constitution," and "left the people free to form and regulate their domestic institutions and internal concerns in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.—But it will be seen, in the concluding part of the report, that the "people" must regulate their own internal affairs, subject to the enactments of a body of men not elected by themselves, and that the "regulation" is to be further "subject" to an act of Congress, to be hereafter passed, giving them permission to "regulate" their own internal affairs, and to reform abuses in the formation of a constitution.

He is equally oblivious after the following quotation from President Taylor, in the case of California: "My orders were that all the measures of domestic policy adopted by the people of California, must originate solely with themselves, without the interference of the Executive." Yet the Senator tells us that the "proposition of the people of California to hold a convention and organize a State Government originated with, and all the proceedings were had, in subordination to the authority and supremacy of the existing local government of the Territory, under the advice, and with the approval of the Executive government of the United States."

After this perversion of his own private principle, little surprise will be expected by a perverted statement of the facts in our sad history. I will, however, notice a few instances of the most glaring, and which the "actual settlers" here will be enabled to notice at first sight: "The natural consequence was, that immediate steps were taken by the people of the Western counties of Mo., to stimulate, organize and carry into effect a system of emigration similar to that of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company." Again: "Each family could send one of its members across the line to mark out his claim, erect a cabin, and put in a small crop, sufficient to give him as valid a right to be deemed an actual settler and qualified voter, as those who were being imported by the Emigrant Aid Societies."

Now every intelligent man, who was residing in this Territory at the time of our elections, knows that no "system of emigration was organized or carried into effect" by the people of Missouri; and that the elections were carried, not by the emigrants from Missouri, (for a majority of the real emigrants voted with the Free State men,) but men who did not pretend to reside in the Territory; but who came in and did our voting for us, and in most instances, returned to their own State the same day. It is not that class of Missouri emigrants that "built cabins and put in small crops," that the "actual settlers" object to assisting them in "regulating their own affairs, in their own way," but those gentlemen, who visited our Territory the first and only time when they voted at our elections; who paid their half dollar each for registration of a "claim," that they never saw or expected to see, and paid their dollar, each, for a tax receipt, where not furnished gratuitously; and under these pretences imposed their votes at the point of the bowie knife, against the offensive inhabitants of the Territory.—Whatever "popular sovereignty" may be in theory, such it was found in practice—and as such, finds an apostle in Senator Douglas. He, too, in the name of democracy, "bows down and worships the dark image of slavery!" In the name of democracy he insults and vilifies her children! An aspirant for a democratic nomination for the office of President of this Republic, he dares to characterize a portion of its citizens as "imported!" Is he indeed so extremely "southern" in his proclivities, that he regards the white emigration of the North as a commodity to which the epithet "imported" is to be applied? Who ever heard of citizens being imported? The term properly applies to any article of merchandise or commodity, the subject of commerce—but as employed by the Senator, could only have been intended as an insult to a portion of the citizens of the United States, possessing as high claims to respectable origin as does the Senator, albeit his foreign paternity. Again he says: "No sooner was the result of the election known, than the defeated party proclaimed, throughout the length and breadth of the Republic, that it had been produced by the invasion of the Territory by a Missouri mob, which had over-awed, and out numbered and out voted the bona fide settlers of the Territory." Well, admit that it was so "proclaimed," every one in the territory knows it to be a fact. But according to the Senator, "the truth is not to be told at all times."

He next attempts to gloss over the legislative acts of our masters disfranchising the voters of the Territory. He says: "There is no law requiring him to pay a dollar tax as a qualification to vote," yet in the same sentence he says—"The payment of any Territorial tax entitles

the person to vote, provided he has the other qualifications." Now I ask any sensible quatter if there is not a palpable contradiction—first a denial, and then an admission of an attempt by this local legislature, to prescribe a qualification to the voter, other than that required by the Constitution and organic acts? But the Senator says, "This is by no means an unusual requirement in the States."—In what State, I would enquire, is the priceless privilege of suffrage made dependent on the payment of a tax? It may be still retained as a relic of *bogus* democracy, in some of the Southern States, which the Senator seems most desirous to conciliate; but such an enormity is obsolete in the free North, where the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty" prevails in its unalloyed purity.

Again he says: "The law does not require the voter to swear to support the Fugitive Slave Law, unless he is challenged." Admit it. Is the burden any the less on that account, or the law any the less obnoxious? How easy is it to interpose the challenger. Again, in regard to the appointment by the Legislature of officers which the people, in the exercise of the rights of "popular sovereignty," should have been permitted to choose by election, he says: "The legislature could not have avoided making these temporary appointments. No election could have been held without them." "There were no judges, justices of the peace, or other officers to conduct an election of any kind, until the legislature." Now, is it true that the legislature were content merely to appoint such officers as were necessary to "conduct" the elections? Let us enumerate the officers appointed by this legislature of the "popular sovereignty" party and see how necessary they were to the "conducting" of elections. They are as follows, viz: Auditor, Treasurer, District Attorneys, who all hold their offices "for four years, not six;" the Senator exclaimingly exclaims. Like the thief, who, when accused of stealing six horses, says, it is a lie—I stole only four. These "Douglas democrats" only stole the offices from the people for the period of four years. But what had these officers to do with conducting the elections? Next on the list come Probate Judges and Sheriff. Is the conducting elections an exercise of Probate jurisdiction? And could not the elections have been conducted as well without the Sheriffs now, as formerly? Next come County Surveyors, Clerk, and Recorder. It would puzzle a "squatter" to understand what connection these offices have with elections. But last, though not least, comes the Coroner, not elected, as usual, by the dear people, but appointed by this "tribunal," composed of Probate Judge and County Commissioners, who hold their offices not for "six years"—no that's a lie—but for "four years." Now, according to Senator Douglas the elections could not be conducted without the presence of the Coroner; but what duties were assigned him at the elections, he fails to inform us. Probably to hold inquests over the prostrate bodies of defeated candidates, or, perchance the dead bodies of "Free State voters." Now these "tyrannical edicts" of that legislative body have met the general and unqualified condemnation of the most intelligent, reflecting, and conservative of the pro-slavery men, in the State of Missouri—in fact all, except a few "fire eaters;" and it was left to Senator Douglas, the especial champion of "popular rights," to attempt a defence and vindication of these enormities—act admitted, even on the frontier and among the "Border Ruffians" themselves, to be in violation of natural right, and as outrageous, unparalleled, and as admitting of no defence. But Stephen A. Douglas has sold himself. No slaveholder in Missouri has a more complete bill of sale, or a better title to one of his servants than has the South to the political inner man designated in the person of this Douglas-faced representative of a Free State.

I had forgotten, amongst the multitude of apologies for the "draconian code," that of the Senator respecting the abridgement of the "freedom of speech." He says it is true "the denial of the right to hold slaves in the Territory is made penal, but beyond this the act imposes no restriction, &c." It would indeed puzzle a republican to imagine an act of legislation tyrannical beyond, or exceeding in turpitude the one in question.—But the Senator may have acquired his system of democracy during his visit at home, where it is reported he enjoyed the distinguished felicity of "kissing the Pope's big toe;" and where the rights of free discussion—speaking and writing on all subjects political and religious—are not exercised nor appreciated to a greater extent than they appear to be by the Senator himself.

Hoping the Senator and Pope will have a nice time in getting at the head of this government, I remain yours, tel deth, SQUATTER.

## The Georgia Emigrants to Kansas.

The Savannah Republican intimates that several companies of emigrants from that State are about proceeding to Kansas, but says few, if any of them are slaveholders. And that no slaves accompany them. The Republican doubts if even the votes of these men can be safely relied on, and mentions the case of a party of nine who went last year from one of the upper counties of Georgia, eight of whom afterwards voted with the Free State men. The Republican has also expressed the decided opinion that Kansas will eventually come into the Union as a Free State.

## After the Governor.

Gov. Morehead, of Kentucky, has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Scott county, for allowing one of his negroes to hire his own time. The only difficulty in the matter is this; that after they fine the Governor, he will be able to remit the penalty.

## The celebrated Dr. Boaden was found dead in his bed.

A brother physician, on learning the event, remarked: "Death was so afraid of him that he was obliged to take him in his sleep."

# Slaveholders and Non-Slaveholders in the Slave States.

The following passage in the very able address of the late Republican convention, held in this City, to their fellow-citizens, has excited great surprise—and we have heard it denounced bitterly as a tissue of lies:

"There is not a State in the Union in which the slaveholders number one-tenth part of the free white population—nor in the aggregate do they number one-fiftieth part of the white population of the United States."

There seems to have been an impression among very many of our people that every second or third man in the slave States owned, at least, one "nigger."—Some few of our people were aware that there was in the South a class of white citizens, tolerated, to be sure, by the slaveocracy, as a kind of convenience, but treated with very little respect, and scorned by the slaves, who spoke of them as "poor white folks," but the notion that those down-trodden "white folks" were so numerous never entered the head of the larger portion of our people. We have thought, therefore, that some information on the subject might be useful, and the Compendium of the Census of 1850, arranged by Mr. De Bow, a Southern man, furnishes a full account of the whole matter.

We give below the statements of the number of slaveholders in six of the principal slave states, and of the non-slaveholders in the same, and also of the aggregate of each class in all the slave States.

States.	Slaveholders.	Total White.
Virginia.	55,063	894,800
North Carolina.	28,303	553,028
South Carolina.	25,596	274,563
Georgia.	38,456	521,872
Alabama.	29,295	426,514
Louisiana.	20,670	255,491

Here it appears that South Carolina has the largest proportion of slaveholders to total free white population, and yet it is less than one-tenth, and but little more than one-eleventh. In all the slave States the slaveholders are 347,625, and the total free white population in the same states is 6,222,418—so that the slaveholders are only a little more than an eighteenth of the total white population in the slave States.

In the whole Union there were, in '50, 19,553,068 white people—being considerably more than fifty whites to every slaveholder; and yet this handful of slaveholders have ruled the country for many years. They have had slaveholding Presidents for forty-eight years, against twenty years of the free States; they have had the chief justice for sixty years, and a large majority of the foreign ministers and of the members of the cabinet. While no man who dares to whisper against the perpetration of slavery can hope for any favor at the hands of the government—styled "National!" but which is in reality a mere instrument in the hands of those intolerant oligarchy.

How does it happen to wield such great power? Three circumstances contribute jointly to this result. The three hundred and odd thousand slaveholders are united as one man in whatever concerns "the peculiar institutions." The moment any movement takes place, which seems in the slightest degree to threaten that institution, all other questions are at once forgotten, and the slaveholders combine as if they were but one man, and but one mind. The other two circumstances which concur in giving aid to the influence of the slave power are: first—the ignorance and helplessness of the nearly six millions of non-slaveholders of the slave states; and second—the base servility of a large portion of the politicians of the free States.

As to the first, it is only necessary to say that in the four slave States, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Louisiana, with a population of 1,978,000 free white persons, there are 188,000 free whites over twenty-one years of age who can neither write nor read; while in Pennsylvania, the most benighted and servile of the free States, with a free white population of 1,955,000, there are but 67,000 over twenty-one years of age who can neither write nor read; and in the six New England States, with a free white population of 2,706,000, there are but 59,900 over twenty-one years of age who can neither write nor read.

Thus, in the slave States above named, rather more than one in every eleven can neither write nor read. In New England one in every fifty-three, and even in benighted Pennsylvania there is only one in every twenty-nine who cannot read or write. So that the slave State has nearly three times as much ignorance, and, if ignorance is bliss, five times as much bliss as benighted Pennsylvania; and more than five times as much as New England. So far as ignorance is a convenient tool in the hands of the slaveocracy, there is an abundance in the slave States.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

## Funny Views from the Old Country.

The state of parties in this country leads to rather funny conclusions across the water. The "Independence Belge," the official paper at Brussels, Belgium, published in the French language, and one of the leading papers in Europe, from which much information is derived, and which is quoted as reliable authority respecting the present state of affairs in Europe, recently stated that Senator Chase, elected Governor of Ohio a few months since, was a negro—Black Republican—and accordingly congratulated the friends of social equality upon their readers the information that Mr. Banks is also a "black republican." A literal translation is given by the Tribune, from the Independence Belge, as follows:

"The new Speaker of the House is a black of Massachusetts, who belongs, as his color sufficiently indicates, to the extreme party of Abolitionism. This, then, is a victory gained by the North over the South. Upon the whole, the journals declare themselves satisfied with the choice."

# Business Cards.

**Brooks & Babcock,**  
RECEIVING, FORWARDING and COMMISSION Merchants, No. 1 Levee, Lawrence, Kansas. REFERENCES:—Hornby & Ferrell, Lawrence, Mo.; J. R. Ballinger, N. O.; Kansas City, Mo.; Northrup & Clark, Kansas City, Mo.; F. A. Hunt & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; B. Slater, St. Louis, Mo.  
P. O. Packages intended for our care should be so marked. Mar. 15, '56-1y

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

**G. P. Lowrey,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and General Land Agent, Lawrence, K. T.  
REFERENCES:—Hon. Andrew H. Reeder, Gen. S. P. Henshaw, Lawrence, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Northrup & Clark, Kansas City, Mo.; F. A. Hunt & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; B. Slater, St. Louis, Mo.  
Lawrence, Oct. 17, '55-1y

**G. W. Brown,**  
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, and other Instruments of Writing under Seal, and Depositions for Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Vermont, Ohio, Illinois, Ohio, and New York, will attend to the duties of his office on application at the Herald of Freedom Office.  
Lawrence, May 12, 1855.-1y

**Dr. Jno. P. Wood,**  
FORWARDING and COMMISSION MERCHANT, Lawrence, Mo., has just received from the Levee, and is ready to receive the consignment of goods, either on commission or otherwise.  
Lawrence, June 2, 1855.-1y

**Edward Clark,**  
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, & COUNSELLOR, at General Land Agent, Office on Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas Territory.  
Lawrence, Feb. 14, '56

**G. W. Brown,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, may be found at the Herald of Freedom Office K. T. Jan. 4.

**John Hutchinson,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW and SOLICITOR IN CHARGE, 30 Main st., Lawrence, K. T.

**J. S. Emery,**  
LAW OFFICE 80 Mass. st., Lawrence, Jan. 6, '55.

**Dr. John Doy,**  
MAIN street, Lawrence, K. T. Jan. 20, '55.

**Dr. S. C. Harrington,**  
OFFICE No. 1 Twelfth street, Lawrence, Kansas Territory. Jan. 6, '56

**Dr. E. A. Barnes,**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Main street, Lawrence, K. T. June 23, '55-1y

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

**JAMES G. SANDS,**  
MANUFACTURER OF Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Bags, &c., LAWRENCE, KANSAS TER. CONSTANTLY on hand an assortment of everything in his line. A superior lot of buggy and stage collars, over-shoes, &c., &c. Feb. 14-1y

**The New Market and Provision Store,**  
OF HORSE & FEEDS, LAWRENCE, Mo. 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, '56-1y A. A. FAXON.

**Allen & Gordon,**  
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Groceries, Topeka, K. T. Call and examine. [June 16, 1855]-1y

**Baley, Anthony & Co.,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Jewelry, &c., corner of Delaware and Second streets, Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory. Mar. 15, '56-5m

**J. M. Reed & Co.,**  
RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory, Second and Cherokee streets. Mar. 15, '56-1y

**James W. Skinner,**  
RECEIVING, FORWARDING, STORAGE, RE-CESSION and LUMBER, Commerce, Water, Cherokee and Main streets, Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory. Mar. 15, '56-1y

**DAVIS & CURRIER,**  
FORWARDING and Commission Merchants, Leavenworth City, K. T. Feb. 14-1y

**N. McCracken,**  
WHOLESALE and retail Grocer, and Commission Merchant, On Water street, south of Cherokee, Leavenworth City, K. T. Feb. 14-1y

**S. Whitthorn,**  
PHYSICIAN, OSTEOPATHIC and CHIROPRACTOR. ALL calls attended to promptly. Surgical cases will receive special attention. Drugs and medicines for domestic use. Office, Main street, K. T. Dec. 23-1y

**C. D. Ellis, J. S. GAVENDER, JAS. SMITH, JR.,**  
BOOTS AND SHOES.  
ELLIS, GAVENDER & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS, NO. 43 MAIN STREET, corner of Pine street, St. Louis, Mo., are now receiving their spring stock which is of superior quality and style, being manufactured especially to our order. Comprising a choice assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's fine stock, also a large assortment of Gent's and Ladies' Philadelphia make. All of which they will sell at prompt money or for cash at a small advance over eastern prices. An examination of our Stock is solicited.-1y

**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 or Missouri, SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI.  
Jan. 12-3m

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

**WHOLESALE TRADE**  
with interior towns, and can warrant their goods at lower prices than can be found in any other part of the West. In every instance where they have filled orders for country trade they have been gratified to know that better satisfaction has been given than by going to the States to purchase. It is especially in the Dry Goods department that they promise great bargains, as they purchase at the East, and require but a moderate profit added to the original cost. Their neighbors who wish to save money and save their money, would do well to call and examine their piles of

**PRINTS, CLOTHS, DELAINES, &c.**  
G. W. & W. HUTCHINSON & CO. have just received from the Levee, and is ready to receive the consignment of goods, either on commission or otherwise.  
Lawrence, June 2, 1855.-1y

**EDWARD CLARK,**  
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, & COUNSELLOR, at General Land Agent, Office on Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas Territory.  
Lawrence, Feb. 14, '56

**G. W. BROWN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, may be found at the Herald of Freedom Office K. T. Jan. 4.

**John Hutchinson,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW and SOLICITOR IN CHARGE, 30 Main st., Lawrence, K. T.

**J. S. Emery,**  
LAW OFFICE 80 Mass. st., Lawrence, Jan. 6, '55.

**Dr. John Doy,**  
MAIN street, Lawrence, K. T. Jan. 20, '55.

**Dr. S. C. Harrington,**  
OFFICE No. 1 Twelfth street, Lawrence, Kansas Territory. Jan. 6, '56

**Dr. E. A. Barnes,**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Main street, Lawrence, K. T. June 23, '55-1y

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

**JAMES G. SANDS,**  
MANUFACTURER OF Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Bags, &c., LAWRENCE, KANSAS TER. CONSTANTLY on hand an assortment of everything in his line. A superior lot of buggy and stage collars, over-shoes, &c., &c. Feb. 14-1y

**The New Market and Provision Store,**  
OF HORSE & FEEDS, LAWRENCE, Mo. 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, '56-1y A. A. FAXON.

**ALONZO CHILD,**  
New York City.  
G. CHILD,  
R. O. PRATT,  
S. C. MANSIE.  
R. W. FOSTER