

the Pro-Slavery party, we hope they will not complain if they, or their friends suffer at the hands of their enemies.

Every property-holder and actual resident of Kansas, let him belong to what party he will, desires peace, and he should labor to secure it. Both parties will be compelled to join hands, in ridding the country of the blacklegs, horse thieves and murderers with which Kansas is invested. If twenty or thirty of this class of persons on each side, were disposed of *à la* Vicksburg, we should have quiet again. A Vigilance Committee, made up of the members of both parties, is needed to bring to justice those who are laboring night and day, to bring about another collision between the conflicting political parties.

We are conscious that many professed Free-State men will censure us for asserting that members of our own party are concerned in these outrages, but we love justice and quiet to the country more than their good will. No wrong-doer, belong to what party he may, need expect to find an apologist for his wrongful acts in the *Herald of Freedom*. It was planted to subserve the cause of Truth, and it shall be faithful to its mission while it has an existence.

The Emigrant Aid Society of Massachusetts.

A Boston correspondent sends us in reply to some assertions in one of our City papers, concerning this Society, the following statement:

The Emigrant Aid Company was established, not ostensibly, but really, for "the purpose of assisting emigration"—

By gratuitously imparting information, and affording facilities to emigrants designing to settle in Kansas.

By protecting them from fraud, and procuring for them cheap fare and good accommodations on the route.

By advising them, on their arrival in the Territory, in regard to eligible sites for settlements.

By securing for their accommodation, by purchase or otherwise, advantageous locations for landing-places and for outfitting purposes.

By erecting hotels for the convenience of the settlers and travelers.

By erecting and aiding squatters to erect saw-mills, grist-mills and machine-shops.

And, finally, by inducing men of wealth, eminent in the East for their philanthropy and zeal for the interests of the Church, to enable the exiles in the Territories to enjoy the advantages of education and religion, by the speedy establishment of churches, schools and hospitals.

Had the Emigrant Aid Company no other object? I answer, candidly—It had. It is a Yankee institution. We mean to make money by it!

When we erect a hotel, a machine-shop, or a saw-mill, in any eligible town site, we receive from the proprietors a title of the lots, not in exchange for our mill or hotel, but merely for erecting it. As the town increases in population, not only does our mill or hotel increase in value, but our town lots also. Our prosperity, therefore, is in exact proportion to the prosperity of the town. The interests of the squatters and the Company are identical.

If the Free-State hotel at Lawrence had not been destroyed, or had anarchy been suppressed in the outset, our stock would have been worth, at the present time, at least two hundred per cent. advance. Yet, notwithstanding the edict of Lecompte, and the consequent destruction of the hotel "nuisance," our property in the Territory is worth more, at existing market prices, than our entire outlay since the organization of the Company.

It is not true that "armed men" have been "sent from the North by the Emigrant Aid Society." Not a dollar of its funds has been invested in sending men to Kansas, either armed or unarmed; not a shilling in the purchase of ammunition. All that we have done has been to purchase tickets, by wholesale, at a reduced price, and sell them to emigrants at cost, and to furnish them gratuitously with information. The *Herald* must have referred to the Missouri Aid Societies, which sent armed men and ammunition to Kansas, but neither settlers nor mills nor schools.

The truth, of which the Emigrant Aid Company is an embodiment, is exceedingly simple and self-evident. It is this: Capital should be the pioneer of Labor; Civilization should march breast to breast with Emigration. Hitherto, unfortunately for the interests of all classes, Labor has preceded Capital, Education, religious Institutions. We propose to reverse the process.

Letter from Senator Seward on the Kansas Appropriation of the Vermont Legislature.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 29th of November was received last evening. I honor, thank and reverence the State of Vermont for her late beneficent gift to the oppressed, exhausted and abused people of Kansas. It shows that the wrongs of the people have awakened the sympathies of the lovers of freedom in our country; and I doubt not that the blessed example will be followed by the other States whose institutions are founded on the rights of man. Slowly but steadily the systems of government founded on force wear away, and the newer and better one, based on the equal consent of the governed, is coming into their place. Let us be hopeful, patient and persevering.

I am, dear sir,

Very respectfully and truly

Your humble servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

M. F. CONWAY, Esq.

FROM KANSAS.

State of Affairs in Kansas—Gov. Geary—The Free State Men Hopeful—Unwelcome Facts—The Land Sales, &c.

We are in receipt of the *Lawrence Herald of Freedom* to Nov. 29. We find in it sundry items of considerable interest concerning affairs in the Territory.

We are glad to see that the result of the Presidential election does not seem to have greatly discouraged the Free State men. Commenting upon a remark by an Eastern paper that the election would decide "whether Freedom or Slavery should be the fate of Kansas," the *Herald of Freedom* says:

The election decided no such question. We deny the right of the people, either of the Northern or Southern States, to decide the character of our institutions. Missouri thought she had settled the question, but she never committed a greater blunder.

That Kansas was affected by the recent election in the States, may be true, but not true to the extent claimed. Five-sixths of our population are in favor of freedom. The voice of that large majority cannot be silenced. Were BUCHANAN to rule the country with the same iron rod used by PIERCE, he could not possibly make this a Slave State.

Our hope is in a heavy Free State emigration. This was felt to be the case by the true friends of freedom, as soon as the Congressional restriction against Slavery was broken down. They commenced acting upon this hypothesis, and must continue to act until the end. With Congressional and Presidential influence against us, we must exert ourselves the more thoroughly, and this we shall do, and we shall triumph!

In another article the same paper says:

There has been a heavy stampede of Pro-Slavery men from the Territory, and hundreds of others are preparing to follow. It is our firm conviction that the knowing ones have determined on abandoning the Territory, though they will keep up the bluster, and try and frighten Free-State settlers back.

We ask the Free-State Party to remain firm.

We have taken pains to inquire of residents from all parts of the Territory, and we cannot find a single locality where the Free-State Party are not increasing upon their opponents. In the last *Squatter Sovereign*, we observe an appeal from the residents of Atchison, in which it is claimed that all is quiet there, and, stranger still, "that it always has been. All shades of opinion is to be protected to the fullest extent." Why this appeal? Why these statements? Is it not because the Pro-Slavery Party see their own weakness, and as their power is departing, they wish to put themselves in a favorable position on the record: Let them do so, and let no Free-State man interpose obstacles.

The political horizon of Kansas was never brighter than now. Courage, friends, and all is well.

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN GOV. GEARY AND JUDGE LECOMPTE.

From the *Herald of Freedom*.

There has been a rumor in town for several days, representing that Gov. GEARY had been arrested by Judge LECOMPTE, for his interference in causing the re-arrest of HAYS, after being liberated on bail by Judge LECOMPTE. We have taken pains to ascertain the facts in the premises, and can state authoritatively that there is no truth whatever in the rumor: on the contrary, no writ of any description has been served on the Governor.

The story probably grew out of a *habeas corpus* having been served on Col. TITUS, from LECOMPTE, to bring up the body of HAYS. The facts are given officially in the following letter from Col. TITUS to Gov. GEARY, which we are permitted to copy:

LECOMPTON, K. T., Friday, Nov. 21, 1856.

His Excellency, John W. Geary, Governor of Kansas—

SIR: I have the honor to state, that during your recent absence from this place; a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by Chief Justice LECOMPTE, was served upon me, by which I was commanded to produce the body of CHARLES HAYS before him, with the cause of his detainer.

That in obedience to the writ, I caused the body of HAYS to be produced before Judge LECOMPTE, and returned as the cause of his detention, the finding by the Grand Jury of a true bill of indictment against him, for murder in the first degree, committed upon the person of one DAVID C. BURFUM, together with your warrant commanding the arrest of said HAYS, and his detention until discharged by a Jury of his country, according to law.

I have further to state that Judge LECOMPTE discharged said HAYS from my custody, notwithstanding my return, and that he is now at large.

I have the honor to remain,

Your most obedient servant,

H. T. TITUS.

Gov. GEARY must have felt that there was force in the repeated charges made against his Administration, when Pro-Slavery murderers were allowed to run at large, and nearly every Free-State man in the Territory was arrested by the judiciary for the most trifling offences. He was determined that such assertions should not be sustained by facts. Though not his province to become a common informer, yet the unprovoked murder of Mr. BURFUM came to his knowledge in such a way that it would have been criminal in him to have passed it by unnoticed. He offered a large reward, and finally caused the real murderer to be arrested. The evidence was direct, and even conclusive before a Pro-Slavery Grand Jury. HAYS was indicted for murder in the first degree, and is now at large; while, until within a few days, nearly a hundred Free-State men were detained on a charge, and refused bail, insignificant in its character with the offence of HAYS. The latter was given his freedom.

A collision between the two branches of the Territorial Government is thus brought about, and an appeal will be taken to the President. If the latter sustains Lecompte, then Gov. Geary cannot do else, if he suspects his manhood, than resign. If he resigns, the country is again plunged in anarchy, and the whole Union will feel the recoil. With partisan feeling at its present height, it is painful to contemplate the possibility of another contest between the conflicting parties in Kansas. The wretchedness and misery now experienced by thousands, in consequence of past difficulties, is a warning to all to be careful how they bring about another war, and array neighbor against neighbor.

President PIERCE has the destiny of Kansas, if not of the nation, in his hands. If he shall listen to the counsels of ATCHISON and SPRINGFELLOW and LECOMPTE, then the "reign of terror" will commence again; then will commence the flight of families, though it be mid-Winter, from the Territory, and then will be seen the marshaling of "Woodson's army" again from Missouri, the expulsion of every Free-State settler from the Territory, as was commenced last September at Leavenworth, and the country will be wrapped in blood.

As poor an opinion as we have of FRANK PIERCE, we cannot believe that he has so little respect for his own fame as to crown the last days of his Administration with so fatal an act as would be the removal of JOHN W. GEARY from the Executive Department of Kansas Territory in a crisis like this.

VIOLENCE ON BOTH SIDES.

From the *Herald of Freedom*.

Disguise the fact as much as we will, there is a class of irresponsible persons, calling themselves Free-State men, who are engaged in horse stealing, and other crimes against the Pro-Slavery settlers, and excusing themselves under the plea that they have sustained injuries at the hands of the party on which they commit their depredations. Whether they have sustained injuries or not they are not justifiable in committing outrage upon the person or property of others, and if continued should be punished for it. While Free-State men sanction these outrages upon