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The Herald of Freedom; An Independent Weekly Newspaper, Devoted to Freedom and the Interests of Kansas Territory.

The Herald of Freedom.

G. W. BROWN & Co.

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☞ H. A. BILLINGS Esq., is our authorized *General Agent* for the *Herald of Freedom*, and all his contracts pertaining to the paper will be binding on the firm. Letters addressed to us at Buffalo, N. Y., will be promptly attended to by him. It will afford him pleasure at any time to give any information in his power relating to Kansas. Emigrating parties passing through Buffalo are requested to give him a call at his office No. —— Main street.

To the Reader.

As early as the middle of March last we signified our intention, through the columns of the *Conneautville Weekly Courier*—a paper we then published in Pennsylvania—to locate in Kansas, on certain conditions, which are shadowed forth in the following extract which we copy from that journal:

"If we can dispose of our property here, so as not to suffer too great a sacrifice, or hazard the existence of the *Courier*—can obtain one hundred families to emigrate to the same locality, at the same time—*and the Nebraska-Kansas bill shall become a law, by which slavery shall be permitted to enter that fertile region*—then we will start with our 'household gods', for some locality on the eastern borders of Kansas Territory, and contribute our humble influence in beating back the advancing hordes of southern chivalry and their 'human chattels;' and with the aid of the Press will invite the free sons of the North to contribute their share in building up an empire there which shall be sacred to Freedom.—*Slavery shall never be permitted* to extend its blighting influence over the western valley of the Missouri and its tributaries."

All the conditions included in the foregoing paragraph have been literally fulfilled, and in accordance with that resolve the *Herald of Freedom* is now established in this territory.

We have no promises to make, nor no lengthy programme to give the public, other than the fact that we have published an *independent* paper for the last seven years, and in undertaking the entire supervision of the *Herald of Freedom*, with such assistance as the circumstances may demand, we expect to remain untrammeled. In favor of the greatest amount of human freedom, and opposed to wrong in all its forms, it is expected that our views will occasionally conflict with those who differ from us. In all our differences, however, we will labor to avoid unpleasantness, or anything which partakes of a malevolent spirit.

Our great object is to make Kansas a free State; and to that end we shall labor by encouraging emigration. It is *not* our purpose to engage in a crusade against our southern brethren, nor upon *their* institutions, so long as confined within their legitimate sphere. Our field is KANSAS, and *here* we shall labor, and *here* shall erect anew the altar of LIBERTY.—With the Declaration of American Independence in one hand and the Constitution of the Republic in the other we engage in a *defensive* warfare for the Right. We firmly believe that victory will crown the efforts of the Sons of Freedom; but the struggle will be long and arduous. We may be stricken down at first but not defeated.

With this simple declaration we launch our humble barque on the wide sea of public opinion, and trust that propitious winds and favorable currents may glide us swiftly to our destined port.

Read and Ponder.

It is said there is a company established at Antwerp, for the purpose of forwarding convicts to this country, and that the authorities pay a premium on each one sent over by the company. Arrests have lately been made, but nothing definite could be proven, and so the newly arrived malefactors are let loose upon us. These are a sample of the "settlers" to be forwarded to our new States and Territories by the newly invented "Western Emigrating Associations."

We clip the above from a New York paper, with the view of showing our readers the character of the arguments which a hireling press are disposed to use against the Pioneers for Freedom in Kansas.—Could the author of that vile slander have seen the "samples" of "settlers" which have already, and are hourly pouring into this Territory, through the influence of the newly invented Emigrant Aid Associations, he would hang his head with shame, and retire into some obscure garret in his native city to reflect upon his own insignificance compared with the high intellectual and moral endowments, and real personal worth of those he classes with the convicts of Antwerp.

We assert, and that fearless of contradiction from any one who has personal knowledge upon the subject, that there never was a more intelligent, industrious and worthy population who emigrated to a new country, than are those who have, or are about locating in Kansas. In every laudable enterprise, before leaving their eastern homes, they were foremost; and in locating here they have the good of humanity at heart. They come to erect anew the fireside circle, and worship at the altar of Freedom. The Bible is in one hand, and the school book in the other. Schools, Colleges and Churches are not the offshoot of "Antwerp convicts;" and yet, wherever the eastern "settler" makes a location these will follow as a matter of course. The Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company have already instructed their agents to commence immediately the erection of school houses at their expense, and to give every encouragement in their power to the building of churches.

The Next Number.

We shall not issue number two of the HERALD OF FREEDOM until the last week in October, so as to give us time to get our arrangements fully completed for the winter. We wish in the mean time to increase our list, and trust every friend of the enterprise will be active, and get as many subscribers as possible and forward them immediately to our address at Buffalo, N. Y., where we have opened an office permanently to receive subscriptions. Our agent there will forward daily lists to us, so that no delay will be occasioned to subscribers.

Settle in Kansas.

Five hundred thousand settlers can be accommodated with the best lands in the world by locating immediately in this Territory. The soil is of the richest character, varying from eighteen inches to five feet in depth; the climate is salubrious, the thermometer rarely or never rising above 105 degrees in the shade. In Pennsylvania, where we resided during the last summer, it stood for days in succession at 106 deg. from ten o'clock in the forenoon to three in the afternoon. The winters are comparatively mild with us, though subject to frequent changes, on account of the high altitude of the country. The productions of Missouri, Kentucky and Ohio grow here in great abundance. Apples, peaches and pears seem well adapted to the soil. Mr. WALKER, the intelligent provisional Governor of the Wyandot Indians, and formerly from northern Ohio, says he raises annually the most luscious peaches he ever saw. Melons grow of mammoth proportions.

The agriculturist who seeks a new home in the West should not stop to make a location until he has visited this Territory. The *organized* emigration of the world is now turned towards it, and it possesses advantages on this account which are not offered by any western State.

In December last, the Superintendant of Indian affairs for the Indian territory, in his annual report, said, in substance, "Aside from the government agents, troops and missionaries, there are not at this time, three *white* inhabitants in all that region lying west of the Missouri, and embraced in the limits of Kansas and Nebraska."—But ten months have passed since then, and now, instead of a population enumerated by a monosyllable, there are many thousands settled all over the country, and hundreds are pouring in daily, selecting and staking out farms, on which they purpose locating with their families.

We confidently predict that in less than a year from this time, we shall number fully one hundred thousand souls.—The times indicate it. In all the northern States; indeed, in nearly every county, there are movements Kansas-ward, and frequently the numbers are so great as to deteriorate the value of property, particularly real estate. And why not? Lands in many parts of the north, not favorably located for a market, or peculiarly productive, command from thirty to fifty and seventy-five dollars per acre.

Here the government price is but one dollar and twenty-five cents, and the title deeds are from the government, hence no question as to their validity.

The cost of turning over the prairies ranges from two to three dollars an acre. The first crop—usually of corn—will pay the expenses of culture; then the farmer with his hundred acres of the richest land in the world, perfectly subdued, and capable of raising any species of vegetation, finds it costing him but from three hundred and seventy-five to four hundred dollars. It is in a condition which twenty years of hard labor in a timbered country cannot make it; and he finds himself enabled to produce a luxuriant crop of vegetation with nearly one-third the labor required on the "*hardpan*" soil of most of the northern and middle States.

It is true many of the conveniences of a timbered country are wanting here; but these can all be supplied by the hand of labor. "But," says the inquirer, "what will be done for fences? You have no timber, or not sufficient, to be used for fencing purposes, and it appears to me impossible to get along in such a country." In some of the western prairie States they *have* got along very well without timber, and here, in Kansas, we expect to get along still better. The Osage Orange, which is used for hedges, grows in three years, and produces a natural fence capable of turning aside the largest animals. The severity of the winter in more northern latitudes makes this useless to the prairie farmers of Iowa and Wisconsin; but here it will increase in value from year to year, and is worth more than a dozen rail fences, which cost such an immense amount of labor to erect.

It is objected that our market is too far removed. To those who are not at all acquainted with our position in the Republic, the objection is insuperable; but to those who have observed that we have an excellent water communication with all parts of the world; and that in two years, at the furthest, we shall be banded with iron, and a railroad connecting us with Boston and New York, along which the steam horse will be propelled at the rate of from thirty to forty miles an hour, the objection is worthless. The whole valley of the Mississippi will furnish us a market, as will the government trains which cross the plains to New Mexico and the Rocky mountains to Utah, California, Oregon and Washington Territory. Besides this, we expect a large *home* market; for mechanics have already commenced, pouring in by thousands, and the numerous articles which are imported into other western States will be manufactured among us. Agricultural implements of every species, which are usually made in the eastern States, will be constructed in the Kansas Valley. We are already talking of our commercial city, which we claim is to rival the growth of *any* western town. Chicago, with its population of 70,000 in twenty-two years, will find her growth less rapid than the great City of the Plains, which is to be the half-way house between the Atlantic and Pacific, and the commercial emporium of North America.

The Pacific Railway will be completed during the next ten years. It must necessarily pass along the southern bank of the Kansas and up one of its principal tributaries to the south pass in the Rocky mountains. While this road is being constructed the surplus products of the rich farms which fancy sees already, covered with "bending grain and golden-rinded fruit," will be needed to supply the wants of its laborers, and the money will be required in return to meet the incidental wants of the Kansas farmer.

Again we say, send on the five hundred thousand farmers, mechanics and artisans, and we will pledge them the most beautiful farms and the richest country in all the bounties of nature which the sun of heaven ever shone upon.

The Aborigines.

The race of Indians must ever figure conspicuously upon the opening page of our territorial history. What to them are to be the resulting effects flowing from the organization and settlement of these territories? Their mode of life is an unarmed condition, without inherent vitality or power of resistance—while civilization is *aggressive*, as well as *progressive*; a positive state, attacking and overwhelming every lesser agency and obstacle, and filling up every avenue in the moral and physical world.

The red man is fixed to the soil by a fragile and precarious tenure, while the civilized man seizes it with a grasp that defies displacement.

What shall be their future destiny in this Republic is an important and interesting question, and ought to win the warmest sympathies of the philanthropist and the wisest and most beneficent action of the Federal Government. Are they to be *aliens* in the land of their nativity? Or are they to fade from our sight, as from the ear the echo of their footsteps in the primeval forests, once their own.—Without a written language—without a city—a government without a record—fleeting as the deer, or the wild-fowl, co-tenants of their hunting grounds; must the race, like their council fires, become extinct, leaving only the arrow-head, the rude pipe, and the ruder works of art, entombed beside their bones, at once the token of their superstitions and the proof of their existence? There is room for philanthropy, and cause for public and perpetual sympathy. This Republic is accountable to the civilized world for the disposal it makes of the Indians.

Is it enough that the system of supervision adopted by the National Government, finds its highest aim and *ultimatum* in the adjustment of their difficulties from day to day? Or, should it not look above and beyond these temporary considerations, to their final fitness for, elevation to, and enjoyment of, the rights and privileges of American citizenship?

All they can receive, *all we can give*, in exchange for their birthright, won by aggressive civilization, is protection and instruction. They have reached out their hands and laid hold of the implements of agriculture, and opened their minds to the light of knowledge. Shall they crave in vain?

When the "pale-faces" first came over the waters in their winged canoes, the red man was lord of the soil; he held an indefeasible title from the Great and Merciful Spirit; he roamed majestically, like a lion, over his own domain, without offense, and without fear; he took the feeble pale-faces to his lair, and gave them food, and warmth, and foothold. Now they are a mighty people, while the red man hasteth to his decline. Solitary, yet proud in his desolation, he stands like a sturdy oak in the midst of a prairie, with the winds of adversity shrieking through its branches and withering its verdure, with a fire kindled on its roots, and the worm in the trunk sapping from its heart, vitality.—Forced from the spot where the bones of his people rest, he sees floating past him toward the setting sun, the wreck of his wigwam, and hears, without the power of relief, the wail of his kindred; he seeks for his council-fire, but abides in darkness; he calls for his *home*, and echo mocks him; he asks for his kindred, and a spirit speaks from the cloud of adversity, to tell him they are not of earth.

It is not enough that we plead "manifest destiny," in relation to the decline of the red man. Let the national government, let philanthropists see to it, that no principle of justice is violated, no effort omitted, no means untried, to rescue them from their perilous condition; let all be done that right can accomplish, or wisdom suggest, and enough will still remain over which to lament in the unpropitious fate of the aborigines.

Shield them against future aggressions, mature and practically apply such a system of supervision and instruction as will ultimately raise them from the rudeness of Indian life, to the possession and enjoyment of the rights and privileges common to ourselves. "He that ruleth over men should be just."

But a few years are necessary to achieve these magnificent results in relation to the Indians of these territories, and place their "manifest destiny" on a basis at once grand and indestructible, and make them brothers by civil as well as by natural liguments. They are no more savages by nature than pale-faces—have as strong a natural tendency to what they regard as moral obligation—do not lack ability nor public spirit—and it is not believed to be an exuberant fancy which suggests that they are apt and teachable—that they are not destitute of those qualities of head or heart which constitute true manhood—that conspicuous talent, and the brightest genius may emanate from the Indian citizen, and hold a high position in the civil history of this great Republic. A prominent feature in the mind of Washington was the early attention—the deep solicitude with which he regarded the future welfare of the Indian race; it was also a favorite element in the policy of Jefferson's administration. Here, then, is an almost untried field wherein philanthropy may labor, and crown itself with imperishable glory—a field wild and destitute of laborers as the territory of the Kansas. Would to Heaven it could have exhibited hitherto the moral splendor it is so potent to sustain.

Bread Stuffs.

Our friends in the eastern States who contemplate emigrating west, will never find a more favorable time for doing so than during the present season. The protracted drouth throughout the entire eastern and middle States has cut off every species of vegetation, save wheat and the early spring crops; the result is, the cost of living there for the year to come, well be enormous.

In the States of Iowa, western Illinois and Wisconsin there is a bountiful yield of all kinds of grain, and with our direct water communication with those States it is but reasonable to suppose that we shall be enabled to buy our bread stuffs at reasonable prices, while in more distant parts of the country they will be exorbitant.—Let our friends in the east who are thinking of removing west consider this subject well, and decide whether it would not be easier to come where grain can be purchased in great abundance than to transport it so great a distance to them.

The Emigrant Aid Company promise to import provisions here in large quantities, and sell it at only remunerating prices, so that no person residing here need have apprehensions of a scarcity during the ensuing year. After this year it is presumed that sufficient provisions will be grown in the territory to satisfy the demand.

"The Promised Land"—Kansas.

How comes it that Kansas is the promised land! and to whom is the promise?

On the 13th day of July, 1787, the Congress of the United States passed "an ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio." This ordinance, after prescribing the government, proceeds—"and for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which forms the basis whereon these republics, their laws, and constitutions, are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions, and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said territory;"—and "it is hereby ordained and declared, by the authority aforesaid, that the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact, between the original States and the people and States in the said territory, and forever remain unalterable, *unless by common consent*."

Six articles then follow—all of which, with the Declaration of Independence, and the 8th section of the act admitting Missouri into the Union, ought to appear in every spelling book used in the schools of Kansas—the sixth in these words:—

"ART. 6. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: provided, always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid."

The 8th section of the act of 1820, admitting Missouri, is word for word with this 6th article of compact, and in its *promise*, comprehends Kansas and Nebraska—this promise being to non-slaveholders, and to all opposed to the principles of slavery, who have for thirty-four years been sojourning towards the land of promise; the law all the while being to them "by day a pillar of cloud to lead them on the way, and by night a pillar of fire to give them light," until, all of a sudden, as by some unseen hand, this light has been extinguished, leaving the children of promise in utter darkness. But hark! they hear a voice proceeding from *darkness;* it seems a stranger's, blandly saying, "It being the true intent and meaning of this act, not to legislate slavery into any territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." This forcibly calls to mind the Devil's advent into Paradise—"Ye shall not surely die, for God doth know, that in the day ye eat thereof, then your eyes shall be opened and ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil." It sounds, too, very like the voice that, for but *one vote*, offered all the kingdoms of the earth.

Slavery and freedom, "good and evil," are set before all who have sprinkled the door-posts, and with their loins girded, shoes on their feet, and staff in their hand, are, like the Israelites of old, in haste for Kansas; and upon their own right arms now depends the issue.

A Word to Emigrants.

With one of the most salubrious climates in the world, we think Kansas Territory offers inducements to the enterprising emigrant for settling in it superior to any other country; and yet we would impress upon them the advantage of locating in the fall, or early in the winter, in preference to the spring. With every country, though no more than a hundred miles distant from another, there is a change in climate, to which we must become acclimated if we would enjoy good health.—All experience has demonstrated that autumn and winter best prepares the human constitution for atmospheric changes. He who locates in a new country during these seasons is seldom affected by the diseases peculiar to the climate, whilst he who removes in the spring too often falls a prey to what appears to him an uncongenial temperature.

It is apprehended by some that there will be much suffering from those who locate among us this fall, from the want of the necessaries of life, and protection from the inclemency of the weather; but let all such remember that money, or that of which money is the representative—labor—will supply both of these wants here, and at a much lower rate than they can be supplied in the eastern cities. Those, however, who wish to enjoy the luxuries of life in abundance, and who are not willing to forego a little present ill for a future competence, have no business in the territory, and we advise them by all means to remain behind. Those of us who have located in Kansas have done so with the view of building up a great and powerful State. We make it our permanent homes, and design it as the abode of our children. Cities, prosperous villages and cultivated fields must soon take the place of decolation; and schools, academies, colleges and churches are destined, in a very few years, to decorate every hill side. Who is there whose brow indicates intelligence, and every action energy of purpose, who is not desirous of contributing his influence in moulding the destinies of the future commonwealth. Come on then *now*, this very season, and the thousands who are but a few months ahead of you will welcome you cordially to their homes, and extend to you every aid and protection in their power.

Editorial Department.

We regret that we are compelled to go to press with this number of our paper without the aid of *any* of our interesting corps of Assistants. They are all engaged, and will be at their respective posts before the next number is issued. We have a tourist engaged who promises to visit the different settlements and sections of the territory, and keep our readers fully advised of the their progress and prospects.—As soon as the territorial Legislature is organized we shall have a reporter in that body. No pains or expense will be spared to make the HERALD OF FREEDOM all its numerous friends desire.

Our Assistants.

We regret the necessity of saying to our readers that we go to press with this, our first number of the *Herald of Freedom*, without the aid of any of the able corps of assistants which we have engaged on its columns, and who will be with us in future, and contribute largely towards making the paper all its most devoted friends desire it shall be. We feel that our arrangements are perfected, and all that human sagacity can do towards making preparations in advance for the publication of a paper has been done.

A gentleman of Pennsylvania, and formerly editor and publisher of a very popular literary magazine, will take charge of the literary department. Besides this we have in our employ a graduate of Berlin University, who is familiar with the classics and several modern European languages and their respective literatures, who will devote his whole time to enriching our columns with his productions.—Another gentleman of much experience, and an excellent poet by the way, will officiate as tourist, make thorough observations in every part of the Territory, and report upon the character of the soil, and the progress of the settlements. His letters describing life on the frontier, will be invaluable, and will be perused with deep interest in every circle. We shall give the columns of the *Herald* our personal supervision, and contribute such articles on the various topics of the day as our judgment shall dictate.

Besides this we have the promise of communications from some of the ablest writers and statesmen in the Eastern States. It is our determination to publish an *original* paper, devoted to the interests of Kansas, and we feel confident that with our whole array of talent united upon it, we shall succeed in getting up a sheet which will be worthy a place at every fire-side.

It may not be improper to say in this connection, that D. C. BARRETT, Esq. late proof reader of the Washington *Daily Globe*, and formerly foreman on one of the Philadelphia papers, will take charge of our mechanical department.—He is represented as a gentleman of very superior qualifications, and his arrival in time for our next issue is confidently expected. Our workmen are all persons of experience, and some of them have formerly been publishers in the Eastern cities.

As we said when we commenced this article, *all* the assistance enumerated above has been denied us in the issue of this number; and we have been compelled to fill every place unaided, in the editorial and mechanical departments, and write most of our editorials after the severe physical exertion of feeding a power press to work off the whole outside edition of over twenty thousand copies, without any person to exchange places with us during the whole operation.

Western Emigrating Associations.

We are not exactly *advocates* of slavery, but would prefer it by far to a community composed of a people such as will soon occupy these new territories, if they are to be populated by "*Western Emigration Associations.*"—*Extract from a New York Ex.*

Yes, sir, and you are fit to be a slave yourself. It would be a worse than purgatorial condition for you to live in the society of such men as are to "occupy these new territories." You *could* not live among them and entertain the selfish views you now do. Your own moral and intellectual debasement would contrast so forciably with the "community" you speak of, it would induce you to retire at once into a more congenial social atmosphere. The vices of the cities, or the degrading employment of a Legree would better become you than mingling with the free-born, liberty-loving, God-worshiping "people" who who have settled the broad prairies of Kansas as their future dwelling places.

You "are not *exactly* the *advocate* of slavery, but you would *prefer* it," no doubt, to a residence among us, on the same principle that it is said the apostate fiend of darkness shrinks away from the region of celestial purity, to escape the eternal consciousness of his own degradation.—We hope that all who are so lost to shame will *prefer* the same condition, and keep out of this community.

Steamer on the Kansas.

It is desirable that a steamer of light draft be put in operation as soon as possible, on the Kansas river. A small steam wheel boat, drawing not more than eighteen inches of water, could ply on the river the most of the year, and be of immense value to the new colony, besides paying great profits to the owner. If some other plan is not resorted to soon, we propose a joint stock company be formed, and means sufficient raised from this source.

A communication from J. E. GOULD, Esq., of Armstrong county, Pa., stated that a vessel of the kind described could be purchased, ready for service, for from $7,000 to $8,000. The Emigrant Aid Company will give such an enterprise all the encouragement in their power, and if necessary to its success, if undertaken by energetic persons, will probably favor them with a liberal loan.

It may be proper to state in this connection, that the steamer *Excel*, mentioned by Mr. PARK in his trip up the Kansas, has been withdrawn from the river, leaving us at this time with no mode of travel inland, after leaving the Missouri at Kansas city, than private land conveyance, a very expensive and inconvenient mode of visiting the interior.

The Second Kansas Party.

The second company of pioneers from the east to this Territory, numbering between one and two hundred persons, had a noble reception in Albany. Speeches were interchanged until a very late hour between the members of the Company, and the citizens, who had turned out by thousands to see the Kansas party.

At Rochester the company were presented with a beautifully bound Bible, the side of which was inscribed in gold, "TO ESTABLISH CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN KANSAS." An appropriate address was delivered on the occasion by Hon. Wm. C. Bloss, and replied to by Chas. H. Branscombe, Esq., who accompanied the pioneers from Massachusetts. The occasion was an interesting one, and will be long remembered.

Sustain the Press.

A writer in the *National Era*, as early as July last, addressed an appeal to freemen, and begged them to aid in getting a press into Kansas Territory which should advocate the right. At the time the appeal was published, we were making efforts to forward our press, and had actually issued the prospectus, nearly a month prior to that period, for the publication of the *Herald of Freedom*. The writer alluded to goes on to say:

"What we need at this time is aid; we need a good press, and a candid and discriminating mind to unmask Slavery and reveal the real character of the giant wrong. We want you, my friends, if you have not already done it, to devise some plan to send us a press, and a man who will stand like a sea-girt rock, to his post, till the great Kansas mass will feel that the people who wipe out the God-ordained relation which man sustains to his brother man, are out on a boundless sea, whose dark waters will, applied, continue to dash till all political, moral, and social good are engulphed in one common grave.

"Am I asking for too much when I desire you to send us a press, a suitable man to conduct it, and for a short time, assist us with means? Where can we make so profitable an investment, as we can to keep the cries and groans of Slavery from this land? A little from each one will do the work, and will be better than a large sum from a few. Will you not aid us, and do it soon? Let us plant a moral cannon on the hill of Fort Leavenworth, and then keep it supplied with moral, social, and political facts, till logically, we have spiked the enemy's last gun. Shall it be done?

"I want every true friend of the slave have a share in the happy reflection, that when the hills of Kansas were being shrouded with slavish, perpetual night, and her valleys were beginning to clank with the poor man's chain, then it was that they had a share in the great moral conflict which gave freedom for the tears and groans which would have went up from this slave-cursed land. For this reason I, as an individual, wish it to be the struggle of the friends of Freedom throughout this Nation. Let each man share a little. Let it be a national victory—a triumph of right over wrong."

Whether we can meet the wants of the friends of freedom is the question to be tested, and it must be settled by those who have the pecuniary ability to sustain an enterprise of this character. What we want is a large list of cash paying patrons, and that immediately. To publish a paper of the size of the *Herald of Freedom* weekly, and fill it almost exclusively with original matter—which we expect to do as soon as we get fully established—will cost a very large sum. Our bill of paper for this issue alone, at the paper mills, cost us one hundred and eighty-nine dollars. Then there is a large amount to be paid for labor and incidentals which have to be met weekly. The cost of our establishment will fall but a trifle short of ten thousand dollars. Will not the friends of Kansas bear these facts in mind, and work with zeal to place the enterprise in the front ground, so that the shafts of opposition will fall harmless around it.

We *must* have *twenty thousand subscribers*, and if each person into whose hands this copy of our paper falls, will do his duty they can be raised in one month. Shall we have them? Upon you, reader, devolves the solution, to some extent, of this problem. Subscribe yourself, and get your neighbor to do so, and ask him to interest himself in favor of the measure, and so extend your influence like the widening circles occasioned by the falling pebble in the still waters.

Our Motto.

As long ago as April last we wrote WM. WALKER, Esq., the intelligent provisional Governor of the Wyandot Indians, who are located on the north side of the Kansas river, where it connects with the Missouri, inquiring whether he would favor the project of our settlement in the Territory with a view of publishing a weekly journal. In his reply, among other things he says:

"If your object in locating in the West is such as other emigrants have in view—that of bettering their own condition in life, and becoming useful members of society in the Territory or State of their adoption:—in short, if your aim be to 'BE JUST; LET ALL THE ENDS THOU AIMEST AT, BE THY COUNTRY'S; GOD'S AND TRUTH'S,' I would say, come and welcome. Bring your Press with you, devote it to the discussion of questions in political economy, to the cause of education, the dissemination of useful knowledge, &c."

We have reflected much upon that letter and finally have adopted the motto thus presented as beautifully appropriate to our paper. We locate in this garden of the world with the view of developing its resources, and carrying out to the letter the programme thus kindly presented.—We will ever labor to preserve our COUNTRY from dishonor, as we will to secure the adoration of the SUPREME BEING, and will use every effort in our power to preserve from injury the vestibule which leads to the temple of TRUTH.

Be Vigilant.

The friends of Kansas in the east, and particularly in New England, must be active in their movement to forward pioneers, if they expect to secure this territory to freedom. Missourians are doing their utmost to secure the preponderance of slavery sentiments, and are locating by hundreds around Fort Leavenworth, in view of the proximity of that place to the capital.

The election will take place soon, and it is all important for the triumph of freedom that active measures be employed to hurry up emigration. The Emigrant Aid Company is watched with deep interest, and the south conceive it to be their principal antagonist, hence labor for its destruction. Let the friends of that Company be equally efficient in giving it "material aid," and the last hope of the slave power will expire, and every part of Kansas will be secured beyond the reach of the despoiler. We trust it will not be our fortune to record a pro-slavery triumph as a result of the first election through the supineness of northern freemen.

☞ MASON & SINCLAIR, our successors in the publication of the Conneautville *Courier*, are authorized to receive subscriptions to the *Herald of Freedom*. Address them at Conneautville, Crawford Co., Pa. Letters addressed to us, to their care, will be promptly attended to.

Friendly Greetings.

The following is but a specimen of hundreds of letters which we have received from the patrons of the Conneautville, Penn., *Courier*, and others, since issuing the prospectus of the Herald of Freedom. Their authors will accept our thanks, and we will labor in the mean time to make good their most ardent wishes in our behalf.

PARIS, O., SEPT. 20, 1854.

FRIEND BROWN:—I rejoice to learn that your Kansas enterprise is so full of hope and promise. I never for one moment entertained the idea that it could fail, sustained as I knew it was to be, by your talent and indomitable energy; and I now congratulate you upon a more than full fruition of your hopes. I have no doubt that you will make an impression upon the moral element of that new Territory, which will be permanently fruitful of the best results to humanity. "God speed you." It is a day and an hour when God and human nature demand the noblest efforts. Every man who has one generous sentiment, or one sympathetic emotion, prays for your success. I would like to have you send me to this place two or three No's of your HERALD OF FREEDOM in addition to our subscription.

Should your actual observation and experience prove all that has been said of the advantages of Kansas, I may be induced to follow you to that land of promise. Very Truly, Your Friend,

S. D. DAY.

Our Head.

The engraving, forming part of the head of the HERALD OF FREEDOM, was designed with the purpose of illustrating the commercial city which will soon make its appearance in the Kansas Valley. It represents a sunset view on the prairies, with the meandering of the Kansas, and also an indistinct view of the mouth of the Wakarusa; while above, on the southern bank of the Kansas, is seen the beautiful city, which will soon have an existence other than in name. The steamboat is rapidly making its way up the river, heavily laden with human freight, while on the left may be seen a locomotive and train of passenger cars, probably the first trip over the Pacific Railway. In front a train of emigrant wagons are observed, while near them on the left is a small party, perhaps of our southern brethren, who look rather disheartened in view of the immense tide of free laborers who are hourly making their way to the interior portions of the territory. The design is a happy one, and the artist has our thanks for the fidelity of its execution.

Destiny of Kansas.

To show the sentiment on the slavery question prevailing about Fort Leavenworth we quote the following resolution, adopted at a meeting held near that place about the 1st of Sept., with but four dissenting votes. We have no doubt it represents the views of the people in that vicinity, as they are principally from western Missouri. A similar resolution would not receive four affirmative votes in the valley of the Kansas river, as the people here are principally from the northern and eastern States, and, as far as our information extends, are unanimously opposed to slavery:

"*Resolved*, That Kansas Territory—and as a consequence, the State of Kansas—*of right should be* and therefore SHALL BE slave territory."

News Agents.

Copies of the HERALD OF FREEDOM can be procured at the news Depot of GEO. CLARE, Schenectady, N. Y.; also D. M. DEWEY, Rochester, N. Y.; MCGOWEN & KEWIN, opposite Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.; HENRY C. WRIGHT, Dunkirk; ANDREW BURKE, Buffalo; G. B. GRAHAM, Rome, N. Y.; W. B. ZIEBER, Third st., Philadelphia; Mr. REDDING, State st., Boston, Mass.; and of news dealers generally, for five cents a copy.—Either of the above named gentlemen is authorized to receive subscriptions at $2 a year.

Persons wishing to supply themselves with the *Herald of Freedom* for the city trade, will address us at the office of our General Agent in Buffalo, N. Y.

Fruit Trees.

We hope our friends from the eastern States, who settle in Kansas this year, will bring with them a stock of choice fruit trees. The soil and climate is well adapted to fruit growing, and those who engage in the business at once will realize a fortune from the business; indeed we are acquainted with no enterprise that promises a greater reward to the adventurous than this, or none which requires a less amount of cash to insure success.—Our Pennsylvania friends have no doubt called, or written to O. T. HOBBS, Esq., of Randolph, Crawford Co., ere this, and engaged a good supply from his extensive nursery.

1,000 Agents.

One thousand men of good address and business habits are wanted immediately in every part of the country, to canvass for subscribers to the *Herald of Freedom*. Good wages and constant employment will be given those who engage in the work, and no capital required.—Bonds, with good security, will be expected of each person who engages in the work, for the payment of all funds which may come into their hands. Address G. W. BROWN & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., prepaid, and obtain from our General Agent a circular, with full information on the subject.

In Advance.

We issue the first number of our paper considerably in advance of its date, that the friends of the enterprise may see it, and be induced to subscribe immediately. We have worked off an edition of TWENTY THOUSAND COPIES, and already regret that it was not twice as large. We are thinking some of issuing a second edition, and shall do so if the sale is as great as the present demand indicates.—In every part of the country information is desired about this "garden of the world," and it shall be our pleasure to furnish it more fully than it can be got through any other source.

Mailed at St. Louis.

To save time, and avoid the danger of losing our paper while passing through the State of Missouri, we have determined to contract with a steamer to carry our mail matter direct to St. Louis to be forwarded from that point; hence we think there will be little apprehension of loss of papers on the route. Our friends will remember that the larger the packages the less danger there is of papers miscarrying.

Union Emigration Society.

An organization with the above name was formed in Washington, D. C., last spring, and Hon. J. Z. GOODRICH, of Mass., was elected President. We have not a copy of the Constitution of the parent society before us, but give below a copy of the auxiliary societies. We learn that the society has an office in Washington, and is laboring with commendable zeal to accomplish the object of its formation:

WHEREAS, By the repeal of the eighth section of the Act for the admission of Missouri into the Union, the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska have been opened to the introduction of slavery; and

WHEREAS, It is now apparent that an effort is to be made to propagate and extend that institution on this continent, to perpetuate the same, and to secure to its votaries the entire control of our government now and at all times; and

WHEREAS, Such an attempt is contrary to the spirit of our constitution, a reproach to our free institutions, and a dishonor to the age in which we live; in counteraction whereof, we, the undersigned, do associate ourselves together by the name and title of the AUXILIARY UNION EMIGRATION SOCIETY, to be located in ———.

ARTICLE I. This Society shall be auxiliary to the Union Emigration Society of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and shall be subject to the following rules and regulations:

ARTICLE II. Any person may become a member of this Society on subscribing to the constitution and contributing to its funds ———, and shall continue a member so long as he shall continue to make such contribution annually.

ARTICLE III. The officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice President, ——— Directors, Treasurer, Recording and Corresponding Secretary, to be elected in the first instance immediately, and thereafter on the first Monday of ——— annually.

ARTICLE IV. The officers shall perform such duties as appertain to their respective stations, and such also as shall be devolved on them by the by-laws of the Society.

ARTICLE V. Any person paying the sum of one hundred dollars shall be an honorary President of the Society for life; by paying the sum of fifty dollars, he shall be an honorary Vice President for life; by paying the sum of twenty-five dollars, he shall be an honorary Director for life; and by paying the sum of fifteen dollars, he shall be a Member for life.

ARTICLE VI. The moneys of the Society, except so much as may be necessary to defray its current and contingent expenses, shall be paid over to the parent society, to be appropriated in the manner provided in the fifth article of the constitution of that society, which is in the following words, viz:

The moneys of the society shall be appropriated to encourage such emigration into the Territories as shall be opposed to the introduction of slavery into the same, or, if slavery shall be introduced, as shall be in favor of repealing all laws tolerating the same, and also for the promotion of all objects which, in the judgment of the Directors, are best adapted to prevent the extension of slavery into any part of this continent now free; *Provided, always*, That nothing shall be done by virtue hereof in contravention of the Constitution of the United States, nor in conflict with the existing laws of the land.

ARTICLE VII. Suitable by-laws shall be adopted at the first meeting of the Society, and the same may be altered or amended at any annual meeting.

The seventh article of the constitution of the parent society is as follows:

Societies auxiliary to this society may be formed in the different States, counties, cities, and villages, of the Union; and in such case the officers of such auxiliary societies as shall be *ex officio* members of this society.

A Valuable Letter.

WORCESTER SEPT. 22, 1854.

G. W. BROWN, ESQ.—DEAR SIR:—As our Company have selected you as a suitable person to conduct a paper in Kansas Territory which shall represent our interests there I take the liberty of making to you a few suggestions in regard to the great work upon which you now enter.

Your paper will not only be the "Herald of Freedom" but the herald of news from Kansas to its numerous readers. We shall look to it for tidings from our pioneers in the Territory individually and collectively. We expect it to be the chronicle of important incidents, whether personal or public, of truthful and reliable information in regard to the resources of the Territory, and the moral, intellectual and physical progress of the people there.

Our agents there are reliable men who will present to you their credentials and will often furnish communications for the columns of your paper. They are all able writers and devoted heart and soul to the interests of Kansas. They will explore the country minutely and give to you for publication the results of their labors.—You may at all times rely upon their truthfulness and fidelity.

Besides these aids in your enterprise you will be often furnished with articles from gentlemen of our emigrant parties, many of whom are liberally educated and professional men. We hope as far as your limits will allow you will give them place in your columns, and thus give each subscriber the pleasure of occasionally reading an article over the signature of a well known friend in Kansas.

We pledge to you our hearty good will and cheerful co-operation in the noble work to which you have devoted yourself.

Truly yours, ELI THAYER,
President of the Emigrant Aid Co.

Kansas Herald.

Such, we understand, is to be the title of a paper to be issued by ADAMS & OSBORNE, and to be located at Fort Leavenworth. It was said in the States the publishers went out under the auspices of Senator DOUGLAS, with how much truth we cannot say. We are sorry our neighbors have appropriated part of our name; probably it was one of the coincidences that sometimes occur in human affairs.—The Prospectus of the *Herald of Freedom* was issued as early as the middle of June last, hence we think our friends will not charge us with plagiarizing.

Thanks to the Press.

Our friends of the Press, who have so kindly greeted our project in establishing the HERALD OF FREEDOM, will accept our heartfelt thanks for their kindly notices. It shall be ours to merit, as far as possible their encomiums.