

Contemptible.

In reply to a polite letter from G. W. Brown, Esq., says the Parkville, Mo. Editor, asking information as to the positions of Parkville and Lawrence, in Kansas Territory—the accommodations for emigrants, the crowd very great, and indifferently provided for in Kansas City—suggesting, the exploration and making a road from Parkville and Lawrence—as inquiring as to the main candidate for Congress—and requesting the favor of exchange; the writer of this sent a reply, hastily penned, asking him to come and see for himself respecting the main object of inquiry, which has now or other found its way into the columns of the Agrarian and the Dispatch, both published at Independence. In correspondence we deemed a private, personal, business one; and the editors of these prints, having accidentally or clandestinely laid hands on a copy of it, are attempting to create a feeling that it is an Abolition or Freedom conspiracy. Men who can find ground for such contemptible conduct, will best manifest their instinct by keeping in their peculiar course; but we will say, once for all, that the Liberator speaks our sentiments in full, and honorable editor would readily catch delusionary and disconnected correspondence thereby to throw discredit on a contemporary.

A word or two more. Mr. Park was in the Territory at the time, looking out improvements in the road up the north side of the Kansas river, towards the mouth of the Blue. There is now a wagon road to Lawrence from Parkville, which our citizens are busily engaged in improving—the citizens of Lawrence will co-operate at their end of the work—and the result of the matter is, that the road has already sprung up between our town and the Territory. Corn and pork, (if we may give an instance,) which very recently could be bought for per 100 lbs., now easily fetches \$5, while other articles of produce have advanced in proportion—thus benefiting the merchant and the farmer. Independence has long enjoyed nearly a monopoly of the great western trade—our citizens have become wealthy in consequence, and now, when they are so well off, they surely cannot be so ignorant that the people of Kansas and Parkville should try to secure their share of the rich commerce, and enviously attempt to thwart their efforts by a mean device?

The letter alluded to in the above, which some of the members of the press in Missouri have accidentally got hold of, and are using for the purpose of injuring the Parkville Luminary, was received by us on our first arrival in Kansas City, in reply to numerous interrogatories which we propounded to the editor, the substance of which is briefly given in the quotation from the Liberator. No person with a sane mind reading our interrogatories, and Mr. PATTERSON's letter in reply, could draw any inference whatever that either of us were anti-slavery in sentiment, or that we desired Kansas to become a free State; for several good reasons that we were concerning on subjects foreign to that issue, and the people of Missouri are so tenacious of their rights, and so jealous of each other, that they assail everybody who does not strictly coincide with their views on that question. So far as we are concerned, we are very willing they should know that we oppose the institution of slavery, and that we cannot look upon that State, or any part of it, without contrasting it with other sections of the country not contaminated with this revolting evil. The scourge of Attila was not more destructive in its effects than is this peculiar institution; and he who looks upon a free and a slave State can readily recognize the difference in favor of freedom. Intelligent slaveholders acknowledge this, and are everywhere laboring to remove the blight; while a few worthless individuals, who are too lazy to work, and too poor to buy a slave, are doing their best to perpetuate the curse, ignorant of the fact that it is the workings of slavery which keeps them in poverty, and always will, so long as surrounded by the degraded negro, whose labor he is compelled to compete with, or to starve.

Encouragement.

PARIS, ILL., Dec. 20, 1854.

G. W. BROWN & Co., GENTLEMEN:—I see from the National Era, that you are establishing a paper in Kansas, the object of which is to make that Territory a free State. Believing the undertaking to be laudable and praiseworthy, I feel it my duty to patronize you, and help, if possible, to sustain your paper. Every true American, and every friend of Liberty, is interested in the progress, and onward march of Freedom in our institutions; and if there ever was a time for the friends of Liberty to take a bold stand, that time is now. The world is looking upon us; the eager eyes of every nation is turned to us; and the down-trodden of every land are anxiously pleading to us for freedom. Let us rally to the work, and with energy push onward and upward, showing our lives to be worthy descendants of our noble ancestors. Victory is in the air; the oppressed, and will hear the welcome shout of Victory! Victory! Victory! throughout every land.

Please send me a prospectus, and a specimen number of the Herald of Freedom, and I will forward you the subscription money, and probably get you several subscribers. I should also like to know what currency is good or taken in Kansas. Yours, fraternally,

HIRAM NEWLON.

We have no prospectus, other than the paper. New England or New York currency preferable. Currency of the western States, save the State Bank of Ohio, or Missouri Bank, not received.—Ed. HERALD.

School and Miscellaneous books.

After and cap, envelopes, pens, pencils, &c., for sale at the HERALD OF FREEDOM OFFICE.

Slavery in Kansas.

Mr. John O. Wadsworth writes to the Syracuse Chronicle as follows:

"About two years ago I visited the Methodist Missionary Station established among the Indians of that country. It is under the charge of Mr. Johnson, the principal missionary, and is located twelve or fourteen miles south of the village of Kansas, on the Missouri, at the mouth of the Kansas river, and some six miles from the Missouri line. It is beautifully situated, and has around it a fertile, delightful country. Such a religious establishment might well be expected to exert a powerful influence for good, but it may be doubted whether the evil to which it gives shelter is not greater than the good. The chief of the tribe on whose land the mission is located was then a slaveholder, and the work on his large and fine farm was all done by slaves. The work on the mission farm and in the mission household was also mainly done by slaves. It is, however, much to the credit of the Indians, that this practice of their chief was not approved of by many of them, and was the cause of a division, headed by the chief's brother, and sustained by a large portion of the tribe, and by the surrounding tribes, or fragments of nations, who took the name of the Freedom party. The Kansas nation belonged to this freedom movement. I visited at the same time the Friend's Mission, several miles westward, and not far from the great California route. I found it organized on the anti-slavery principle, and suffering much from the opprobrium of Abolitionists. They, however, seemed to have more the confidence of the Indians. Their school was larger than that of the other mission, and their first-day meetings were more fully attended. I learned from the Indians themselves that the idea of slavery was repugnant to their feelings, and that they wanted no religion that made slaveholding right. In consequence of the feeling of opposition to this practice, as sustained by the Methodist Mission, the dissatisfied portion of the Indians refused to patronize their school, or to any great extent attend their meetings, and the large and commodious building, erected at great expense, and calculated to accommodate large numbers, were completely useless and empty. These things I learned from conversation and personal observation. Most of them I gathered from the son of Mr. Johnson—the latter gentleman being absent at the time, having gone South, as the son informed us, with a drove of slaves."

Both Minerals and Climate of Kansas.

The Scioto O. Gazette published a letter from G. W. Brown, Esq., Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in reference to Kansas Territory—the most of which we give below: From the report of the surveyor who run the lines and laid off the sections for the various tribes occupying what is now Kansas Territory, and from occasional fragments in the reports of Indian agents, I glean the following facts: A large portion of the country is well wooded and timbered on the water courses and in the ravines. Perennial springs, and streams sufficient to run mills, abound in many parts. Limestone and sandstone prevail in quantities for the convenience, not annoyance, of agriculturists. There is a bed of coal up the Missouri, and another near Fort Leavenworth. Iron ore was discovered in several places west of the Missouri State line in a region of ferruginous looking land, which continues westward some twenty-five miles. These rocks have the appearance of volcanic action, many of them bearing unmistakable marks of fusion. One hundred and fifty miles west of the State of Missouri, glauber salts were found deposited on several of the water courses. There are numerous saline streams as you go west, and the beach of Solomon's river, and several smaller streams, are whitened with crystallization of salt. The soil is almost invariably rich, and the bottom lands peculiarly so. Coal—whether bituminous or anthracite is not defined—abounds in various portions of the Territory; but of what value as fuel, or to what extent, the merely superficial view of agents or surveyors does not, of course, determine. The climate, from the evidence of agents and teachers, is salubrious and agreeable, and offers inducements for a residence. My own opinion, founded on personal observation, differs, in general, from that given herein. During the autumn of 1853 I visited, officially, the following tribes in Kansas, viz: Iowas, Sacas and Foxes of Missouri, Kickapoo, Delaware, Shawnees, Pottawatomies, Wichitas and Foxes of Mississippi, Chipewas of Swan creek and Black river, Otowas, Pomas, Kaskaskias, Ucas, Piankashaws, and Miamis. In my journey, I passed over a very considerable portion of the eastern part of Kansas Territory, sufficiently, I presume, to acquire a general knowledge of the country from such observation. I consider the Territory deficient in timber, and I am fearful, also, wanting in that great and necessary element to the whole animal creation, water; but the soil is unsurpassed.

Magnesia.

The chalk formation, of which we took occasion to speak last week, proves to be a strata of magnesia, which probably underlies this whole country at the depth of twenty to fifty feet. The difficulty of getting to it will render it invaluable as an article of commerce.

The well, alluded to by us last week, has been sunk about fifty-two feet, and an excellent vein of water has been struck. The bottom of the well is solid rock, and the water is about two feet deep. The workmen are now engaged in stoning it up.

The vote in this Territory for Delegate to Congress: 2,248 for Whitfield; 205 for Fleniken; 250 for Wakefield; 16 for Chapman; and 3 scattering. Of those given for Whitfield, over 2,000 were actual residents of Missouri.

A new town, by the name of Docula, has been laid off ten miles above this, on the river. A steam saw-mill is being erected, and is expected to be in operation in a few weeks. We are but little posted in regard to the prospects there.

A few more copies of last week's issue of the Herald of Freedom can be obtained at the publication office by applying immediately, at five cents a copy.

In Congress.

An interesting discussion arose in Congress on the 13th ult., on the compromise question, which will be interesting to our Kansas readers.

Mr. Mace, of Indiana, said he rose to discuss a subject of importance, to bring the House back to where they were before the passage of the Nebraska bill. He should soon introduce a bill prohibiting slavery in Kansas and Nebraska. The bill is straight-forward and to the purpose. It is an exact copy of the eighth section of the act of March 6th, 1820, for the admission of Missouri into the Union. He said Kansas could never come in as a slave State. Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, replied, that under the profession of love of country and desire of peace, the gentleman comes with a miserable scroll to prohibit slavery in Kansas and Nebraska, the very thing which in 1820 threatened the safety of the Union. He denied that Mr. Aitchison had interfered in the late Kansas election, but said "what if he did? Did not eastern men get up societies to send men into Kansas to vote against slavery?" Mr. English, of Indiana, said that if he was not misinformed, his colleague (Mr. Mace) was one of the originators of anti-slavery circulars for the purpose of the defeat of the Missouri compromise. The motive is now developed: the gentleman having failed to prevent slavery by emigration, this bill is introduced to accomplish that effect in the Territories. Mr. Washburn, of Me., said that gentlemen should not be surprised at any attempt to restore the anti-slavery ordinance. Fair warning was given at the last session that the attempt would be made at this session, or at the next Congress. The sentiment of the North was almost universally in favor of early practical, persevering efforts to restore the principles of the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, obtained the floor, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

The Tourist.

Letter from Our Tourist—No. II.

Leaving Parkville, I re-crossed the Missouri, and after traveling a few miles, crossed the river, and entered the Wyandotta purchase, entered upon the Delaware reserve. This reserve is situated on the north side of the Kansas river, forty miles long, in the direction of the river, by ten miles wide. Called on a gentlemanly Delaware, who informed me that he was a Methodist preacher. He seemed quiet, intelligent and social; but as I presented a card of introduction to Kansas Territory—the most of which he could not read writing. His wife is a white woman. He said the best of the Delaware wished to become citizens; but the "wild ones" were opposed to it. He has a good farm, is industrious, and is gradually gathering the comforts and conveniences of life. "Taking leave of the 'preacher,' I called on, and took dinner with, the head chief of the Delaware, Ketchum; but could elicit no particular information regarding the 'wild ones' or the 'English,' and the only attempt I heard him make was at dinner, in reference to a particular kind of sauce, which he pointed to, and called 'good fankin.' I took the hint, helped myself, and happily found it fully justified his eulogy. He is an old man; but in his own language, and among his own people, must have been of more than ordinary physical and mental capacity. Immense bodily proportions—active temperament—and possessing one of the largest human heads I ever saw; intellect large, and propelling powers enormous. Passing onward, about twelve miles from Parkville I left the beautiful woodland, and entered upon an extensive prairie, near the margin of which Charles Journeycake, a pious and courteous Delaware gentleman, keeps a comfortable house of entertainment; and with which I may well believe, I soon felt quite at home. He has an excellent farm—a good house—horses, cattle, &c.; is very industrious, and is preparing to make extensive farm improvements. I confess it gave me some peculiar sensations when I sat at his table, and heard him 'say grace' in his own language—a practice he uniformly observes. Thus far, I find many Delaware attitudes, and 'white folks' to industrial avocations, and acquiring facilities for sustenance and substantial prosperity, such as the 'hunter state' can never yield. Leaving Mr. 'Journeycake,' as 'white folks' call him, I continued my way westward five miles, to Wolf Creek. Here dwells a Stockbridge Indian, formerly from near Utica, N. Y. His name is Levi Knapton—he laughingly observed that 'most people called him Coffee-pod.' His wife is a white woman; and whatever the causes that induced her isolated and lonely life, she is educated, intelligent, tidy, possessed of good taste, and is no stranger to refined and elevated feeling. My intention was to make my way westward—from Missouri to Lawrence—on the north side of the Kansas river, as it was the route so generally pursued, and as there were those in L. with whom it was essential I should confer. I had thus proceeded about half way—was enjoying a few moments rest at the Knapton House, when lo! the dogs announced the approach of some one. Peeping through a crack in the door, the first thing that met my anxious gaze was—'whiskers'; and behind them, next, the brightening face of the very man I was in pursuit of. Perhaps we need not shake hands, and look in one another's faces, and laugh, so as to be heard more than a mile, and forget for a moment all about our own feet, and jaded frames, and listen to the history of the affair, how G. W. B., Esq., and friend laid out the previous night, because they could not reach a house. A few moments rest, and refreshment, we separated, and pursued different routes. And here endeth the second lesson. HE-NO.

Wathana.

A town has been laid off on the opposite side of the river in Kansas, called WATHANA. It is about three miles from St. Joseph, at the edge of the bluffs. It is eligibly situated for a town, and there is on the place one or two first-rate springs. There is a fine body of timber around it—the California and Oregon road from St. Joseph passes through it. Preparations, we learn, are making to build and improve extensively.—St. Joseph Gazette.

Correspondence.

Letter from S. N. Wood, Esq., LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 8, 1855.

MR. EDITOR: In your last paper is a communication from the pen of Dr. Robinson, which I wish to briefly notice; and permit me to say, that I much regret this whole controversy. It appears to me that, after the late election, all friends of the freedom of Kansas should have united, and throwing aside minor differences and personal bickerings, united as one man to sustain the freedom of Kansas; and far be it from my purpose, at this late day, to attack the motives of any man or set of men; but when I, as well as others who saw proper to sustain Judge Wakefield for Delegate to Congress, are spoken of as 'turn-coats in anti-slavery,' and the Judge's character, not only as a friend of the freedom of Kansas, but as a citizen, is attacked, it became a question, not simply between Charles Stearns and Dr. Robinson, but a question in which all the supporters of Judge Wakefield are particularly interested, and it becomes my privilege, if not duty, to put myself, at least, right upon the record. Of Judge Fleniken I have but a few words to say. From a personal acquaintance I learn that at home he is a rabid pro-slavery man, taking the extreme lumber side of the slavery question; that in Washington, last winter, he was a supporter of Douglas's 'Nebraska bill'; that he solicited the appointment as judge in Kansas from the Pierce administration. This fact of itself would prove Mr. Fleniken a friend of the bill, as no other would ever have thought of applying to General Pierce for office under it. Mr. Fleniken came to Kansas just before our late election, was placed before the people as a candidate for Delegate to Congress by a self-constituted committee at Leavenworth, who say in their circular that 'some persons in the Territory are endeavoring to make an effort to introduce into this election the question of FREE and SLAVE LABOR.' Oh, horror! Again say they: "We cannot see the necessity or propriety of agitating this question at this time." Again say they: "A Delegate in Congress will have no duties to perform connected with it in any way or form." Again say they: "Mr. F. does not run as a candidate upon this issue, and we do not place him before the people on this ground." Again say they: "We may add that the best evidence of our sincerity is, that we ourselves are divided in opinion upon the question—some of us being anti-slavery men, and some pro-slavery men; whilst we are, nevertheless, united in the support of Mr. Fleniken."

Worcester Journal.

LAWRENCE, January 10, 1855. FRIEND BROWN:—The Daily Journal of Worcester, Mass., has an article upon 'Slavery in Kansas and the Emigrant Aid Company,' which is an amusing specimen of what occasionally turns up in the papers at the East. How many false ideas of Kansas and the Emigrant Aid Company can get into one editor's head, is beyond the comprehension of us Kansasians, unless it is because he knows nothing about what he writes. The editor commences with lamentations that the scheme set on foot to secure this place to freedom is likely to fail, and believes the result will teach a useful lesson to the North. This is well; but when the vote shows that 600 of the 900 voters in the Territory voted for free soil, can we see no good cause of discouragement, even though 2,000 voters should come over from our neighbor State, for once, to interfere in our affairs, and succeed in overriding the principle of 'popular sovereignty.' This intelligent editor says the Emigrant Aid Company is now operating under a charter granted by the Legislature of Connecticut, &c. That company does he mean? No such company has been seen at Lawrence, or elsewhere in Kansas. Also, he says: 'Their plan has been, thus far, to select the best locations in Kansas, and monopolize the lumber trade of the Territory.' Who can the man mean? We have heard of no Emigrant Aid Company that owns a foot of land in Kansas Territory, whether in woodland or otherwise, as far as the monopoly of the lumber trade, the monopoly of the company located here is just such as the people like, (unless there is not enough of it,) as they furnish lumber to the settlers from ten to twenty dollars a thousand less than anybody else. "These are facts," he says; "and we have before us letters from emigrants in that Territory that tell loud complaints in regard to this subject." These must be very curious facts which have not a word of truth in them, and those letter-writing emigrants, who verify them, must be in Maine? Of course they cannot be in their meetings, till better organized German-English free schools, as we have (or can get) them here, will be established at their new homes in Kansas, to Americanize the young and the old more effectively than can be accomplished by the narrow-minded exclusion, neglect, or suppression of the German language in our common schools. Hoping that you will be so kind as to give this a place in the columns of your paper, I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant, ALBERT OESTREICHER.

Kansas Ho!

The following interesting letter we find in a late number of the Portland, Me., Inquirer. The writer appears to understand the subject: BRADFORD, MASS., Dec. 11. MR. WILEY:—Will you go to Kansas? Do you know of any Liberty and Maine Law loving young man who will go? Do you know fifty such? Can they be found in Maine? Of course they cannot be in their meetings, till better organized German-English free schools, as we have (or can get) them here, will be established at their new homes in Kansas, to Americanize the young and the old more effectively than can be accomplished by the narrow-minded exclusion, neglect, or suppression of the German language in our common schools. Hoping that you will be so kind as to give this a place in the columns of your paper, I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant, ALBERT OESTREICHER.

A MAINE BOY.

My plan would be to choose a few from the company, and let them go first and select a good location, but cabins, &c., preparatory to the arrival of the main body. No women or children should go until there is a chance for them to live comfortably. The pioneer alone has a hard time. It takes a long time for him to get comfortably situated. But a company could do up business on the quick principle. I have traveled quite extensively in Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, and have never heard of a company of emigrants who did not do well. Many who go alone into the wilderness, get discouraged and turn back. But those in companies see the fruits of their labors too soon to be discouraged. There are many Maine boys in Mass. who would join with I will such an organization, rather than one here. The Emigrant Aid Company have made the cheapest arrangements for transportation to Kansas, and the Maine company could double the rate of fare, and go with them. But the company first—Who is to join it? Who is to go to Kansas? It is the question now before the young men of Maine.

Meteorological Observations.

Table with columns: Date, Wind, Remarks. Entries for Jan 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

The Author's Name.

No communication can appear in the columns of the Herald of Freedom unless the author's name is furnished the editor. This will account for the non-appearance of a certain communication which was handed us for this issue.

Pay Your Postage.

We take no letters from the post-office unless they are pre-paid. Will correspondents remember this fact, and save their time in writing, unless they are able to pay their own postage?

MARK W. LEARD, according to the Washington Appointment of Governor of Nebraska.

MR. W. LEARD, according to the Washington Appointment of Governor of Nebraska.

Copies of the Herald of Freedom.

Copies of the Herald of Freedom, nicely done up in wrappers for mailing, can be procured at this office for five cents a copy.

A German Settlement.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16, 1854. G. W. BROWN & Co. DEAR SIR:—It may be interesting to the German readers of your paper to know that a German Kansas Emigration and Settlement Association has been formed in this city, of which T. B. WERKST, No. 596 Main st., is President; and ALBERT OESTREICHER, Secretary. When the number of its members—now over seventy—shall have arrived to at least one hundred and fifty, they intend to settle temporarily in Kansas, on a tract of land which will be claimed individually by its members according to the pre-emption laws; with the understanding, and under the express stipulation, that the central part of said lands will be laid out as a town. By such an arrangement the squatter farmers will, by co-operation, secure themselves at the outset a reliable home market for the first products, with all the benefits of civilized life.

A Commission given to two of the Association, experienced farmers, who were sent to Kansas as early as September last, with instructions as prescribed in section ten of the company's constitution, a copy of which we forward you, with a request that you preserve it in the Herald of Freedom office for the perusal of such as may take an interest in the subject.

Although the constitution and by-laws, circulars, &c., of the Association are written and printed in German, all the members wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not wish to be exclusive as to nationality or language, but that they have been induced to do so principally, or solely, from the fact that most of the members of the company do not understand at all, or very imperfectly, the English language; and are compelled, therefore, to make use of their own native tongue in their meetings, till better organized German-English free schools, as we have (or can get) them here, will be established at their new homes in Kansas, to Americanize the young and the old more effectively than can be accomplished by the narrow-minded exclusion, neglect, or suppression of the German language in our common schools. Hoping that you will be so kind as to give this a place in the columns of your paper, I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant, ALBERT OESTREICHER.

It is the duty of the friends of freedom in the East and North to sustain this newspaper, as an easy way to invest two dollars in this great enterprise of giving freedom and Christianity to Kansas, and keeping out slavery and heathenism.—Boston Commonwealth.

We wish him a good and successful fight, hand to hand, with slavery. His hereditary feelings, like those of the ancient Hannibal, are all against slavery, and he will war and give no quarters.—Crawford, Pa., Journal.

We cannot let the opportunity slip of feeling and uttering an ardent wish for the success of the noble enterprise in which friend Brown is embarked.—New Castle, Pa., Freighthouse.

From the high standing which the editor's present paper has attained, and the great field he will have to labor in, we have not the least doubt but that the new issue will prove highly acceptable to the friends of freedom in every portion of our wide-spread Union. Persons desirous of emigrating to that vast country will welcome such a periodical, which, printed in its very midst, will give an honest account of its advantages, &c., and all lovers of liberty, desirous of preserving that soil free from the pollution of slavery, should give their support to this enterprise; for, as the editor truly says, "it is through the instrumentality of the press it is expected to secure the predominance of free principles in Kansas."—Morning Herald, Harrisburg, Pa.

Brown is a pushing fellow, (formerly of the Conneautville Courier,) and we are glad he has put his Power Press to good use as "proclaiming liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

It is a large, neatly printed sheet, filled with interesting matter, and will have a large circulation. We wish the publishers abundant success in the enterprise.—Connell, O., Reporter.

It starts off in fine style, and is destined to do good service in redeeming that Territory from the curse entailed upon it by that traitor Douglas.—Girard Express.

Filled with interesting matter, mostly original, relative to the new Territory.—Persons feeling an interest in the settlement of Kansas, and especially those who desire to make it a free State, should by all means patronize the "Herald of Freedom."—N. Y. Tribune.

The paper is a large, ably conducted, and beautifully executed sheet; independent of all subjects, and devoted to the freedom and the interests of Kansas. The editors and publishers have engaged a valuable and interesting corps of assistants, who will soon be at their posts.—They have also engaged the services of a tourist, who will visit the different settlements of the Territory, and keep the readers of the "Herald" fully advised of their progress and prospects.—Lafayette, Ind., Gazette.

This smart and handsome sheet comes to us laden with bright promises for the future. A "Herald of Freedom" on the side of Liberty, than tar and feathers, revolvers, and the loud-mouthed and insulting resolutions of the band of ruffians, which usually precede the triumphal march of the "chivalry."—Pittsburgh Courier, Journal.

We would advise all who wish to be posted upon matters and things in Kansas to subscribe at once for the "Herald."—True American, Erie.

Contains thirty-two columns of reading matter, and in its topographical and paper will compare admirably with any paper published in the States. Those who desire information in reference to Kansas—the Garden of the Western World—can obtain it more fully through the columns of the "Herald of Freedom," than they can through any other source. This paper is thoroughly devoted to the interests of Freedom, and in its weekly issues will do strong battle against the minions of Slavery, and in favor of the cause of Right and Liberty.—Goshen, Ia., Democrat.

Complimentary.

In accordance with the almost universal practice of the Press, we commence this week the publication of some of the notices of the Herald of Freedom. We believe no paper was ever ushered into being with a more general wish of success than has been extended to our journal. It shall be our effort to merit their approbation, and this we shall do by pursuing the even inclination of our ways, without dictation from any source. To each member of the Press who commended our enterprise to the favorable consideration of the public, we cordially extend our heartfelt thanks.

The "Herald of Freedom" is the title of a new paper to be published in Kansas by G. W. BROWN, formerly of the Conneautville Courier, the first number of which is now before us. It is a large and beautiful sheet, and we trust will receive a liberal support. Mr. Brown possesses an unusual degree of energy and perseverance. His enterprise has built up a handsome business in his former town, which he leaves to seek his fortune in the "West." We wish him success in his distant home.—Crawford, Pa., Democrat.

Mr. Brown is a talented, energetic, and persevering gentleman; indeed, we do not know of any one better qualified for such an undertaking.—Buffalo Express.

We wish the enterprise every possible success. This is carrying out the advice of those who far to form a northern party. We trust Mr. Brown may carry with him ten thousand subscribers.—Chattanooga, N. Y., Democrat.

We are pleased to know that the project has been committed to one possessing the talents, enterprise, and industry of Mr. Brown. With him there is no such word as "fail," and now the friends of freedom in the States should extend to him a prompt and liberal support. There is no point from which early and correct intelligence of the doings of the people will be looked for with more interest than that Territory; and this, in connection with the duty felt of having such a paper established as the one proposed, will, we trust, secure to the proprietor of the Herald that ample encouragement which his laudable undertaking so justly merits.—New Castle, Pa., Freighthouse.

It is the duty of the friends of freedom in the East and North to sustain this newspaper, as an easy way to invest two dollars in this great enterprise of giving freedom and Christianity to Kansas, and keeping out slavery and heathenism.—Boston Commonwealth.

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It starts off in fine style, and is destined to do good service in redeeming that Territory from the curse entailed upon it by that traitor Douglas.—Girard Express.

Filled with interesting matter, mostly original, relative to the new Territory.—Persons feeling an interest in the settlement of Kansas, and especially those who desire to make it a free State, should by all means patronize the "Herald of Freedom."—N. Y. Tribune.

The paper is a large, ably conducted, and beautifully executed sheet; independent of all subjects, and devoted to the freedom and the interests of Kansas. The editors and publishers have engaged a valuable and interesting corps of assistants, who will soon be at their posts.—They have also engaged the services of a tourist, who will visit the different settlements of the Territory, and keep the readers of the "Herald" fully advised of their progress and prospects.—Lafayette, Ind., Gazette.

This smart and handsome sheet comes to us laden with bright promises for the future. A "Herald of Freedom" on the side of Liberty, than tar and feathers, revolvers, and the loud-mouthed and insulting resolutions of the band of ruffians, which usually precede the triumphal march of the "chivalry."—Pittsburgh Courier, Journal.

We would advise all who wish to be posted upon matters and things in Kansas to subscribe at once for the "Herald."—True American, Erie.

Contains thirty-two columns of reading matter, and in its topographical and paper will compare admirably with any paper published in the States. Those who desire information in reference to Kansas—the Garden of the Western World—can obtain it more fully through the columns of the "Herald of Freedom," than they can through any other source. This paper is thoroughly devoted to the interests of Freedom, and in its weekly issues will do strong battle against the minions of Slavery, and in favor of the cause of Right and Liberty.—Goshen, Ia., Democrat.

More Lands.

The Cherokees have sent an agent to Washington, to offer for sale to the U. S. government 800,000 acres of land owned by them in Kansas Territory, separated by a considerable distance from their national residence.

Exchanges, and correspondents, will oblige by addressing us in future at Lawrence, Kansas. T. Everything so directed will come to us safely.

Prices Current.

LAWRENCE, January 13, 1855.

We find some difficulty in preparing a reliable quotation of prices, particularly of provisions; as many articles are brought in from Missouri on wagons, and sold to-day at one figure, and tomorrow at perhaps a much lower rate. In consequence of the above, we are unable to give prices until after the rise of freights on the Missouri, the prices are higher than they would have been under other circumstances.—The article of salt, in particular, there was but very little in the Kansas City market until the very close of navigation, when freight was \$2 a hundred, from St. Louis.

CORN—\$1 25 bush; corn meal \$1 50 50 lb. barrel;—\$1 75 75 lb. barrel.

WHEAT—\$2 25 bush; \$2 50 50 lb. barrel;—\$2 75 75 lb. barrel.

RYE—\$1 50 bush; \$1 75 50 lb. barrel;—\$1 75 75 lb. barrel.

BARLEY—\$1 25 bush; \$1 50 50 lb. barrel;—\$1 50 75 lb. barrel.

BEANS—\$1 50 bush; \$1 75 50 lb. barrel;—\$1 75 75 lb. barrel.

PEAS—\$1 50 bush; \$1 75 50 lb. barrel;—\$1 75 75 lb. barrel.

POULTRY—\$1 50 per pair; \$1 75 per pair;—\$1 75 per pair.

EGGS—\$1 50 per dozen; \$1 75 per dozen;—\$1 75 per dozen.

MEAT—\$1 50 per lb; \$1 75 per lb;—\$1 75 per lb.

BUTTER—\$1 50 per lb; \$1 75 per lb;—\$1 75 per lb.

OLIVE OIL—\$1 50 per lb