

The Herald of Freedom.

Lawrence, Saturday, January 27, '55.

Rules about a Printing Office.

Persons visiting a printing office are expected to do their business as expeditiously as possible, and not remain after it is consummated to hinder others from pursuing their avocations.

A printing office is the last place in the world for whiling away leisure moments; as every remark made by a speaker diverts the attention of workmen from their pursuits.

No conversation is allowed in well-regulated offices between compositors, or other persons with whom they are at the "case," or about the office.

Those having business with the editor should be as brief and explicit as possible in their communications. If his office is necessarily in the compositors' room—as is unfortunately the case with ours for the present—persons should not allow themselves to talk louder than is necessary to be distinctly heard by those with whom they are conversing.

We are taxed heavily, daily, by inconsiderate conversation carried on in our office; and as we wish to give no offense on the one hand, but relieve ourselves from much inconvenience on the other, we have concluded to publish the foregoing "rules." Will our friends oblige by obeying them?

Winter.

Winter is here at last—stern, stormy, and cold. Until recently, cattle, horses, and mules have ranged freely, gathering their means of subsistence, and birds of various kinds have caroled gaily in the forest. We have had no stormy weather hitherto—though occasionally we have a wind storm, with the rain, hail, and snow left out. The weather has been generally clear, calm, and bright, with no excessive cold. Last Saturday night—20th inst.—closed in with a violent wind and snow-storm, which continued with unabated nearly the whole of the succeeding day. The following morning the mercury stood two degrees above zero. At present the weather is calm and clear again, and gives good promise of its uniform moderation. However, snow still lies upon the ground; and the "bluebirds"—previously spoken of, whose appearance was taken as an indication of the approach of spring—have concluded they had mistaken their time, and have consequently departed.

Jurisdiction.

We noticed last week that J. S. EMERY, JOHN SPREN, and J. K. GOODES, Esqrs., had been appointed Justices of the Peace for the first and seventeenth districts. Their jurisdiction is as follows: Commencing at the Missouri State line on the south bank of the Kansas river, thence along the south bank of said river to the first tributary or natural ravine running into the Kansas above the town of Lawrence, thence up said tributary to the head thereof, thence in a direct line to the west side of—Rolf's house, and thence by a due south line to the Santa Fe road, thence by the middle of said road to the Missouri State line, and thence by said line to the place of beginning. Excluding any Indian reservation which by law is excepted out of the territorial jurisdiction.

A Free School in Lawrence.

A free school was commenced in this city a few weeks since, taught by Mr. FITCH. A meeting of the citizens was held on the evening of the 16th inst., at the school room. The meeting was organized by the choice of Mr. SAMUEL F. TAPPAN, President, and Dr. S. C. HARRINGTON, Secretary. A school committee of three was appointed for the ensuing year, consisting of Dr. ROBERTSON, Dr. DOR, and J. S. EMERY, Esq. Mr. SAMUEL F. TAPPAN was chosen clerk. We are informed that enough money has been subscribed to carry on the school for three and a half months.

Disposition.

The Editor has so seriously indisposed for the last week, with inflammatory rheumatism, that he has been confined to his room, and most of the time unable to stir himself in bed without assistance. He hopes that through the virtues of cold water he may be soon restored to health and enabled to discharge his editorial duties; in the meantime he will receive the assistance of a couple of friends who are not unused to the use of the pen.

Topoka.

We received a call a few days since from Messrs. HOLLIDAY and DICKEY, who have recently arrived from the new city of Topoka, on their way to Kansas City, Mo., to get a steam engine, which was purchased in Rochester by the Emigrant Aid Company for the new settlement. Messrs. H. and D. report that the foundation has been laid, and part of the timber hewed for a saw-mill, and that the settlers in the vicinity of their city have manifested a disposition to aid them in furnishing timber without cost. In a few weeks they expect to have their mill in operation; and everything is going on swimmingly.

Apology.

The reader must excuse the repetition of ideas in different editorials this week, as also any defects he may find in the Herald of Freedom, from the fact that the editor has been wholly unable, in consequence of sickness, to give any attention whatever to the paper. The few articles prepared by himself have been written while lying on his back, or bolstered up in bed, and he feels that such editorials are sorry excuses for what they should be.

Public Lecture.

Gen. S. C. Pomeroy's Lecture before the Kansas Athenaeum.

On Tuesday evening last, a large number of the citizens of Lawrence assembled in the Dining Hall of the "Lawrence House" to hear the second lecture before the Athenaeum. At an early hour the hall was filled; and at a quarter past seven o'clock Gen. P. was introduced by the Vice President, Mr. C. S. PRATT. We noticed a goodly number of ladies present—the finest looking ladies we have met for a long while; indeed, so rare an article as a lady in this prairie country could not fail to look well from the very novelty of the sight. The General commenced by saying that he hated apologies, and so disliked to hear them that he rarely ever made them. But for the few days his mind had been so completely occupied with dollars and dimes, that he felt poorly qualified for a lecture of the character suitable for a literary society, and that he should depart from his usual course, and read a lecture. He then proceeded, in an easy and earnest manner, to develop the subject, which seemed to be that Man was made for action and effort; that there was no rest, but that progress and development were inevitable laws—like inevitable in the material and moral world; and that the man who was seeking his pleasure and was alike at will with his highest interest, as well as his being and destiny.

He first proceeded to speak of the material development; showed that every change in the material world was in obedience to its own laws, with a design to develop its destiny. He spoke of the progress of development in organized and unorganized nature; that in the former, the organization, the greater the development, which led him to speak of human progress and development. He then opened the page of scientific discovery and invention, which was perfectly illimitable; spoke of the slow progress which was formerly made in the arts and sciences; said he supposed the earth had been made for the use of man, and that before man could read or write; and that if the antediluvians had a written history, it was yet to be opened and read; said that writings began to multiply from Moses down; and there was a gradual walking out of dark into light down to 1444, when the invention of printing gave a new impetus to science. Books began to multiply, and the human mind, which had not only produced a general diffusion of knowledge, but great progress was made in a knowledge to diffuse. Yet scientific discovery and invention was slow at first; and so slow, that the system of astronomy by Ptolemy, that the earth was an extended plain, and that the heavens revolved about it, was taught in the schools for more than a thousand years. At last the telescope was invented, so that man could march up into the heavens, and lay hold of those orbs of light, whose eyelids had seemed to twinkle with a little light only from creation's morning. They were now found to be full of light, life, and motion.

The Copernicus appeared—who was contemporary with Columbus—and was the Columbus of the heavens. He put his theory upon paper; but it had a firmer basis—its foundations were laid in truth immutable and eternal! But Copernicus was a timid man, and kept his writings from the public gaze for thirty-five years. At last, when he was 73 years old, and death came creeping over him, he dared to publish his writings to the world. The first printed copy of his immortal treatise is said to have been laid upon his table in the afternoon of his death. What strong emotions filled his mind, as his dim eye gazed for the first and last time upon his life-devoted work! We may suppose that he gazed upon it with death agonies; but he gazed with a death agonies full of thanksgiving to the heavens with brilliant beauty, and then he passed away from earth! But he is not wholly dead; for no man who has been fit to live can ever fully die. He can but impress his image upon those around him, who will transmit the various endless circles till the race is extinct.

He spoke of the discovery of America by Columbus as a grand development of human progress. While Copernicus discovered the true idea of the solar system, it required some bold navigator, like Columbus, to grasp the idea that the earth was round, and make a practical demonstration. He was a noble man! not terrified by public sentiment, though taught in the highest places of learning, and baptized by the church! With the weight of more than fifty years upon him, he pursued his way out to the sovereignty of Portugal and Spain. What a strange errand is upon his lips! He tells them that the flat earth we stand upon is round, and proposes, with their patronage, to lift the impenetrable veil which had hung over the waves of the ocean for centuries! The learned men of the Court examined his theory, and pronounced him a visionary enthusiast; the priesthood opened the fires of the Inquisition upon his breast. But he sunk not, nor even grew faint. After years of earnest perseverance, he landed in America, and he was there! Public sentiment derided him when he left, but took off the hat and made obeisance when he returned! This was the man to discover America. The colonies, too, were peopled by noble, true, and earnest men, who were willing to sacrifice ease to duty and the dictates of conscience.

I wish (he said) that those weak-hearted men, who could not stand it to winter upon the banks of the Kansas under this genial sun, but returned home before they had slept a night upon the ground, could stand upon some eminence and view that noble band of men and women who first stepped foot on Plymouth Rock. It was the month of December. They were without implements of husbandry, or means of burden. Before them stood an interminable, unbroken forest, which had defied a thousand winters; behind them was the roar of the ocean, with its ice-cold and rock-bound shore; above them was only the open heavens, with sun, moon, and stars moving onward with majestic stillness. Things around them looked forbidding. A handful of men and women had gathered together in a cabin. There was no despondency. Their hearts were full of faith and unquenched courage! December had no cold for them! What progress and development was made, slow at first, but increasing with every anniversary! Those forests, which were as firm as the Cedars of Lebanon, melted away as if touched by the hand of Omnipotence! The valleys were soon wooded with corn, the hillsides were sprinkled with flocks, and the meadows with grass. The modest little church, and the school-house by its side, were filled with eager learners. Thus were the institutions of the fathers planted upon

Meteorological Observations.

Table with columns: DATE, WIND, TEMPERATURE, REMARKS. Includes observations for Lawrence, K. T., Jan. 24, 1855.

The Territories.

The Nebraska Territory is large enough to cut up into seven States of the size of New York, and leave a surplus of territory large enough for a State of the size of Connecticut. Kansas Territory has an area sufficient to make two States of the size of Ohio, and one of the size of Indiana. Texas will make four States of the size of Alabama, and one of the size of California has a sufficient area to convert into sixteen States of the size of New Hampshire, and have a surplus to make one about the size of Massachusetts.

Correspondence.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Lawrence City.

Mr. Editor:—As much has been said recently about the site of this city, perhaps it would not be out of place for me to call the attention of your readers to a few matters connected with the Lawrence Association, and the settlement of this city. On or about the first day of August last the first pioneer party (so called) arrived at this point, and selected this as a city site. At that time Mr. C. Stearns and Mr. A. Wade were the only claimants upon what now constitutes the city of Lawrence. A refusal of their claim for a specified sum was obtained by Mr. Branscomb until the first of October. From that time (the first of August) dates the selection of this site as a city for that purpose it has been occupied ever since. About the middle of September (the so called) second party arrived from the East, numbering near one hundred men, with an arrangement made with the first party, their claims upon the present city limits were thrown into common stock, and the city property divided into one hundred and seven shares. One fourth of the lots were set apart to be given away, and one fourth were given to the Emigrant Aid Company, in consideration of improvements made by them. Under this arrangement the city has flourished, and to-day is regarded by all as not only the healthiest, but the most important place in the Territory—containing the largest number of inhabitants of any other place. Now, as regards our right to this site and land, we are under no obligation to any one. Let us examine a moment, as to our right legally; second, morally; and third, as to our duty.

By reference to an act passed at the last session of Congress in reference to Nebraska and Kansas, I find in section twelve, that all lands in Kansas "to which the Indian title has been or shall be extinguished," are subject to the operation of the pre-emption act of the fourth of September, 1841, and "under the conditions and restrictions therein contained, as mentioned." With this exception, however, that "unsurveyed lands may be claimed upon certain conditions." But as we are now governed by the law of 1841, we will examine that law, and see what lands are subject to pre-emption, and what are not; and I might as well remark here, that all lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished are certainly not open to settlement, and claims on them are not worth a straw; and as no treaty was made with the Shawnees prior to the third of August last, all claims made prior to that date are worthless. But to the law of '41: by reference to which, I find that one of the principal provisions is, "that the Indian title shall have been removed." In reference to the same law, I find, among lands mentioned not subject to pre-emption, "all sections or fractions of sections included within the limits of any incorporated town;" "every portion of the public lands which has been selected as a site for a city or town;" "every parcel of land actually settled and cultivated for the purposes of trade, and not agriculture." Nothing can be plainer than the above extracts from the law of 1841. Now, as to Lawrence, all will admit that no one had a claim prior to the 3d of August last, as the Shawnee Indians had no actual legal rights. Who then had the right to this site? All who were upon these lands prior to that date were trespassers. At the time alluded to, this site was inhabited by thirty-one persons. Twenty-nine had selected it for a city, and were occupying it for that purpose; two—Messrs. Stearns and Wade—were occupying it (as they claim) for themselves, and had no right of claim; it was a question for the courts to decide, not me. One thing, however, is plain; that is, that we will never be allowed to go back of the 3d of August to establish our claims; and that, as we find thirty-one instead of two men upon this land at that time, it is a question whether all have not an equal right to it, and whether it is not such a selecting and occupying as to forever exclude any one from pre-empting for farm purposes. And most certainly after this date, after the selection of this site for a city, no one could think of coming in and pre-empting a farm claim.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Emigrant Aid Company.

Mr. Editor: It is not uncommon to see men violently opposing the Emigrant Aid Co., who really seem not to know much of it, and what little they do know is pervaded with a narrow selfishness. It seems to be, that "paupers" from eastern cities and foreign shores were to be shipped into our Territory for "political effect;" but upon the arrival of settlers under the company's auspices, they appeared to be a class altogether above pauper notoriety, and their first great objection was exploded; and their second, that of an amount to be made as much. If we know anything of the Emigrant Aid Company of Boston, Massachusetts who are operating in Lawrence, we see no great objection to them on the score of complaints recently made here; but, on the contrary, much to commend. Allow me, Mr. Editor, to tell you I like the company; and if I don't get it right, you, or the agents here, can set me right. If the Aid Company, because under their auspices, a man can settle in Kansas with as little expense as he can settle himself upon any of the public lands of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Minnesota. Twenty-five dollars paid my passage from Boston to Kansas in the first class; I had the same amount to my credit. I could expect nothing but to buy it at the public sale as the highest bidder. But, thanks to Congress for 640 acres, we have an easier if not surer plan under the law of May 23d, 1844, which provides for the entry and sale of lots where towns are built upon public lands. Perhaps some level quibbler may say that such towns must be built upon "surveyed lands;" if so, individuals must make their claims upon surveyed lands. The difference is only "twelve miles and twelve days."

But, Mr. Editor, the matter is plain, that when lands are once selected for town or city sites, whether upon surveyed lands or not, and a town or city actually commenced, individuals have not the right to make farm claims within such town or city limits. So much as to the legal view of the question. Morally, I presume there can be no doubt but fifty or a hundred men may select unoccupied public lands, and build a town or city. Such was the situation of this place at the time it was selected, except in the case of Messrs. Stearns and Wade. The former received \$500 for his claim; the latter was not bought, being a little one side, but I am satisfied, with no disposition to wrong him; the Baldwin was in Missouri, with as much legal claim here as to the moon, and no more; Lykins was also in Missouri; Chapman was unheard of, as was Hopper—both gentlemen well knowing when they made their claims, that they came within the city limits. Talk about "justice and equity," will you, with these facts staring you in the face. But Messrs. Chapman, Lykins, and Baldwin go still further, and now contend that Stearns had no claim, but that their covers the

Correspondence.

For the Herald of Freedom.

The Emigrant Aid Company.

Mr. Editor:—As there seems to be a disposition on the part of some few disaffected persons to denounce this company, as unworthy of trust and confidence, it may not be out of place for those of those poor deluded persons, who still (in disregard of that which is said to the contrary) have concluded the Emigrant Aid Society, to give his reasons for believing the company effective in securing the objects for which it was organized, which is, in fact, a benevolent one. I procured a ticket in Boston which took me to St. Louis, for about seven dollars less than the regular fare, and something was saved in my passage from St. Louis to Kansas City, Mo.; and, through the instrumentality of the company, boarded at the Union Hotel, at a reduction from the regular price. The price of storage is three fourths less per month than it was before the company commenced operations here in Kansas. It is true, the company have not erected large hotels, and they do not board emigrants without charge, such as hotels. But on coming to this city we find that two or three large hatched receiving houses have been built. True, they are not so comfortable as one could wish; but they are the best that could have been erected under the circumstances. Who built them? The reply is, the Emigrant Aid Company. A sole mill is operating. True, it has not worked first-rate; but it was the best that could be got in time to put up last fall. The steam engine, which was purchased in Rochester, N. Y., by the same company, was not forwarded on so soon as expected; but now it has arrived, and is to be taken up to a settlement above to assist those who have located in Topeka. For one, I hope they will not be discouraged to go on to build up the city, to make your property and my property valuable. What is it that to-day makes "Lawrence the most important place in the Territory?" that makes lots double in value here of any other place? that is making you and me, as it were, rich? Lawrence, it is the Emigrant Aid Company enterprise. Encourage it. Give work to the laborer, money to the needy, and charge them all upon the company, when the fault is in themselves. The pleasure derived from the same society here that we enjoyed in New England, has induced people to come out together in large parties, and on their arrival they are located together, and can at once enjoy the privilege of the public school and the church, which is highly prized by many. And I think, by bringing the shortness of the time, the pecuniary, and other disadvantages which have always attended a new enterprise, that they have done remarkably well, and promise to do better in the future. One thing is certain, the company have not been injurious to any man or body of men here in the Territory. No one has ever lost a dollar by them; and if they do harm, why denounce them for doing but little good? I will know that the Emigrant Aid Company does not need my poor defense; it does not require it, in order to live and flourish; for despite all that can be said against it by those who are not in the Territory, it will live and accomplish its great object, if that object is what many think it is, a good one. T.

The Tourist.

Letter from Our Tourist—No. IV.

The reader will please observe that our remarks thus far have been, and for the present will be, confined to localities on the north side of the Kansas river. Passing northward on the military road, from the residence of C. Journeycake to Fort Leavenworth, a distance of sixteen miles, the traveler finds a plain prairie, with a few scattered trees, and a few unoccupied. Yankees have, perhaps, trespassed upon Missourians, and Missourians upon Yankees. But if a Missourian jumps a Yankee claim, with them it is all right; but let a Yankee trespass upon even the supposed land of the Emigrant Aid Co., and he stirred the whole hive, from Senator Alchison down, or up, to the veriest vagabond who stoops to do him homage. They seem to act upon the principle that their rights are "inalienable," that all Kansas belongs to them, and that we can only settle where they dictate. For one, I would rather be a Yankee than a Missourian; and if we are their co-equals, and that whilst we are ready, if needs be, to defend our own rights to the death, we will respect those of others. But I have already said this article too long, and will conclude. Yours, YANKEE.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Emigrant Aid Company.

Mr. Editor: It is not uncommon to see men violently opposing the Emigrant Aid Co., who really seem not to know much of it, and what little they do know is pervaded with a narrow selfishness. It seems to be, that "paupers" from eastern cities and foreign shores were to be shipped into our Territory for "political effect;" but upon the arrival of settlers under the company's auspices, they appeared to be a class altogether above pauper notoriety, and their first great objection was exploded; and their second, that of an amount to be made as much. If we know anything of the Emigrant Aid Company of Boston, Massachusetts who are operating in Lawrence, we see no great objection to them on the score of complaints recently made here; but, on the contrary, much to commend. Allow me, Mr. Editor, to tell you I like the company; and if I don't get it right, you, or the agents here, can set me right. If the Aid Company, because under their auspices, a man can settle in Kansas with as little expense as he can settle himself upon any of the public lands of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Minnesota. Twenty-five dollars paid my passage from Boston to Kansas in the first class; I had the same amount to my credit. I could expect nothing but to buy it at the public sale as the highest bidder. But, thanks to Congress for 640 acres, we have an easier if not surer plan under the law of May 23d, 1844, which provides for the entry and sale of lots where towns are built upon public lands. Perhaps some level quibbler may say that such towns must be built upon "surveyed lands;" if so, individuals must make their claims upon surveyed lands. The difference is only "twelve miles and twelve days."

For the Herald of Freedom.

Emigrant Aid Company.

Mr. Editor: It is not uncommon to see men violently opposing the Emigrant Aid Co., who really seem not to know much of it, and what little they do know is pervaded with a narrow selfishness. It seems to be, that "paupers" from eastern cities and foreign shores were to be shipped into our Territory for "political effect;" but upon the arrival of settlers under the company's auspices, they appeared to be a class altogether above pauper notoriety, and their first great objection was exploded; and their second, that of an amount to be made as much. If we know anything of the Emigrant Aid Company of Boston, Massachusetts who are operating in Lawrence, we see no great objection to them on the score of complaints recently made here; but, on the contrary, much to commend. Allow me, Mr. Editor, to tell you I like the company; and if I don't get it right, you, or the agents here, can set me right. If the Aid Company, because under their auspices, a man can settle in Kansas with as little expense as he can settle himself upon any of the public lands of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Minnesota. Twenty-five dollars paid my passage from Boston to Kansas in the first class; I had the same amount to my credit. I could expect nothing but to buy it at the public sale as the highest bidder. But, thanks to Congress for 640 acres, we have an easier if not surer plan under the law of May 23d, 1844, which provides for the entry and sale of lots where towns are built upon public lands. Perhaps some level quibbler may say that such towns must be built upon "surveyed lands;" if so, individuals must make their claims upon surveyed lands. The difference is only "twelve miles and twelve days."

For the Herald of Freedom.

Emigrant Aid Company.

Mr. Editor: It is not uncommon to see men violently opposing the Emigrant Aid Co., who really seem not to know much of it, and what little they do know is pervaded with a narrow selfishness. It seems to be, that "paupers" from eastern cities and foreign shores were to be shipped into our Territory for "political effect;" but upon the arrival of settlers under the company's auspices, they appeared to be a class altogether above pauper notoriety, and their first great objection was exploded; and their second, that of an amount to be made as much. If we know anything of the Emigrant Aid Company of Boston, Massachusetts who are operating in Lawrence, we see no great objection to them on the score of complaints recently made here; but, on the contrary, much to commend. Allow me, Mr. Editor, to tell you I like the company; and if I don't get it right, you, or the agents here, can set me right. If the Aid Company, because under their auspices, a man can settle in Kansas with as little expense as he can settle himself upon any of the public lands of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Minnesota. Twenty-five dollars paid my passage from Boston to Kansas in the first class; I had the same amount to my credit. I could expect nothing but to buy it at the public sale as the highest bidder. But, thanks to Congress for 640 acres, we have an easier if not surer plan under the law of May 23d, 1844, which provides for the entry and sale of lots where towns are built upon public lands. Perhaps some level quibbler may say that such towns must be built upon "surveyed lands;" if so, individuals must make their claims upon surveyed lands. The difference is only "twelve miles and twelve days."

For the Herald of Freedom.

The Emigrant Aid Company.

Mr. Editor:—As there seems to be a disposition on the part of some few disaffected persons to denounce this company, as unworthy of trust and confidence, it may not be out of place for those of those poor deluded persons, who still (in disregard of that which is said to the contrary) have concluded the Emigrant Aid Society, to give his reasons for believing the company effective in securing the objects for which it was organized, which is, in fact, a benevolent one. I procured a ticket in Boston which took me to St. Louis, for about seven dollars less than the regular fare, and something was saved in my passage from St. Louis to Kansas City, Mo.; and, through the instrumentality of the company, boarded at the Union Hotel, at a reduction from the regular price. The price of storage is three fourths less per month than it was before the company commenced operations here in Kansas. It is true, the company have not erected large hotels, and they do not board emigrants without charge, such as hotels. But on coming to this city we find that two or three large hatched receiving houses have been built. True, they are not so comfortable as one could wish; but they are the best that could have been erected under the circumstances. Who built them? The reply is, the Emigrant Aid Company. A sole mill is operating. True, it has not worked first-rate; but it was the best that could be got in time to put up last fall. The steam engine, which was purchased in Rochester, N. Y., by the same company, was not forwarded on so soon as expected; but now it has arrived, and is to be taken up to a settlement above to assist those who have located in Topeka. For one, I hope they will not be discouraged to go on to build up the city, to make your property and my property valuable. What is it that to-day makes "Lawrence the most important place in the Territory?" that makes lots double in value here of any other place? that is making you and me, as it were, rich? Lawrence, it is the Emigrant Aid Company enterprise. Encourage it. Give work to the laborer, money to the needy, and charge them all upon the company, when the fault is in themselves. The pleasure derived from the same society here that we enjoyed in New England, has induced people to come out together in large parties, and on their arrival they are located together, and can at once enjoy the privilege of the public school and the church, which is highly prized by many. And I think, by bringing the shortness of the time, the pecuniary, and other disadvantages which have always attended a new enterprise, that they have done remarkably well, and promise to do better in the future. One thing is certain, the company have not been injurious to any man or body of men here in the Territory. No one has ever lost a dollar by them; and if they do harm, why denounce them for doing but little good? I will know that the Emigrant Aid Company does not need my poor defense; it does not require it, in order to live and flourish; for despite all that can be said against it by those who are not in the Territory, it will live and accomplish its great object, if that object is what many think it is, a good one. T.

The Tourist.

Letter from Our Tourist—No. IV.

The reader will please observe that our remarks thus far have been, and for the present will be, confined to localities on the north side of the Kansas river. Passing northward on the military road, from the residence of C. Journeycake to Fort Leavenworth, a distance of sixteen miles, the traveler finds a plain prairie, with a few scattered trees, and a few unoccupied. Yankees have, perhaps, trespassed upon Missourians, and Missourians upon Yankees. But if a Missourian jumps a Yankee claim, with them it is all right; but let a Yankee trespass upon even the supposed land of the Emigrant Aid Co., and he stirred the whole hive, from Senator Alchison down, or up, to the veriest vagabond who stoops to do him homage. They seem to act upon the principle that their rights are "inalienable," that all Kansas belongs to them, and that we can only settle where they dictate. For one, I would rather be a Yankee than a Missourian; and if we are their co-equals, and that whilst we are ready, if needs be, to defend our own rights to the death, we will respect those of others. But I have already said this article too long, and will conclude. Yours, YANKEE.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Emigrant Aid Company.

Mr. Editor: It is not uncommon to see men violently opposing the Emigrant Aid Co., who really seem not to know much of it, and what little they do know is pervaded with a narrow selfishness. It seems to be, that "paupers" from eastern cities and foreign shores were to be shipped into our Territory for "political effect;" but upon the arrival of settlers under the company's auspices, they appeared to be a class altogether above pauper notoriety, and their first great objection was exploded; and their second, that of an amount to be made as much. If we know anything of the Emigrant Aid Company of Boston, Massachusetts who are operating in Lawrence, we see no great objection to them on the score of complaints recently made here; but, on the contrary, much to commend. Allow me, Mr. Editor, to tell you I like the company; and if I don't get it right, you, or the agents here, can set me right. If the Aid Company, because under their auspices, a man can settle in Kansas with as little expense as he can settle himself upon any of the public lands of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Minnesota. Twenty-five dollars paid my passage from Boston to Kansas in the first class; I had the same amount to my credit. I could expect nothing but to buy it at the public sale as the highest bidder. But, thanks to Congress for 640 acres, we have an easier if not surer plan under the law of May 23d, 1844, which provides for the entry and sale of lots where towns are built upon public lands. Perhaps some level quibbler may say that such towns must be built upon "surveyed lands;" if so, individuals must make their claims upon surveyed lands. The difference is only "twelve miles and twelve days."

For the Herald of Freedom.

Emigrant Aid Company.

Mr. Editor: It is not uncommon to see men violently opposing the Emigrant Aid Co., who really seem not to know much of it, and what little they do know is pervaded with a narrow selfishness. It seems to be, that "paupers" from eastern cities and foreign shores were to be shipped into our Territory for "political effect;" but upon the arrival of settlers under the company's auspices, they appeared to be a class altogether above pauper notoriety, and their first great objection was exploded; and their second, that of an amount to be made as much. If we know anything of the Emigrant Aid Company of Boston, Massachusetts who are operating in Lawrence, we see no great objection to them on the score of complaints recently made here; but, on the contrary, much to commend. Allow me, Mr. Editor, to tell you I like the company; and if I don't get it right, you, or the agents here, can set me right. If the Aid Company, because under their auspices, a man can settle in Kansas with as little expense as he can settle himself upon any of the public lands of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Minnesota. Twenty-five dollars paid my passage from Boston to Kansas in the first class; I had the same amount to my credit. I could expect nothing but to buy it at the public sale as the highest bidder. But, thanks to Congress for 640 acres, we have an easier if not surer plan under the law of May 23d, 1844, which provides for the entry and sale of lots where towns are built upon public lands. Perhaps some level quibbler may say that such towns must be built upon "surveyed lands;" if so, individuals must make their claims upon surveyed lands. The difference is only "twelve miles and twelve days."

For the Herald of Freedom.

Emigrant Aid Company.

Mr. Editor: It is not uncommon to see men violently opposing the Emigrant Aid Co., who really seem not to know much of it, and what little they do know is pervaded with a narrow selfishness. It seems to be, that "paupers" from eastern cities and foreign shores were to be shipped into our Territory for "political effect;" but upon the arrival of settlers under the company's auspices, they appeared to be a class altogether above pauper notoriety, and their first great objection was exploded; and their second, that of an amount to be made as much. If we know anything of the Emigrant Aid Company of Boston, Massachusetts who are operating in Lawrence, we see no great objection to them on the score of complaints recently made here; but, on the contrary, much to commend. Allow me, Mr. Editor, to tell you I like the company; and if I don't get it right, you, or the agents here, can set me right. If the Aid Company, because under their auspices, a man can settle in Kansas with as little expense as he can settle himself upon any of the public lands of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Minnesota. Twenty-five dollars paid my passage from Boston to Kansas in the first class; I had the same amount to my credit. I could expect nothing but to buy it at the public sale as the highest bidder. But, thanks to Congress for 640 acres, we have an easier if not surer plan under the law of May 23d, 1844, which provides for the entry and sale of lots where towns are built upon public lands. Perhaps some level quibbler may say that such towns must be built upon "surveyed lands;" if so, individuals must make their claims upon surveyed lands. The difference is only "twelve miles and twelve days."

For the Herald of Freedom.

The Emigrant Aid Company.

Mr. Editor:—As there seems to be a disposition on the part of some few disaffected persons to denounce this company, as unworthy of trust and confidence, it may not be out of place for those of those poor deluded persons, who still (in disregard of that which is said to the contrary) have concluded the Emigrant Aid Society, to give his reasons for believing the company effective in securing the objects for which it was organized, which is, in fact, a benevolent one. I procured a ticket in Boston which took me to St. Louis, for about seven dollars less than the regular fare, and something was saved in my passage from St. Louis to Kansas City, Mo.; and, through the instrumentality of the company, boarded at the Union Hotel, at a reduction from the regular price. The price of storage is three fourths less per month than it was before the company commenced operations here in Kansas. It is true, the company have not erected large hotels, and they do not board emigrants without charge, such as hotels. But on coming to this city we find that two or three large hatched receiving houses have been built. True, they are not so comfortable as one could wish; but they are the best that could have been erected under the circumstances. Who built them? The reply is, the Emigrant Aid Company. A sole mill is operating. True, it has not worked first-rate; but it was the best that could be got in time to put up last fall. The steam engine, which was purchased in Rochester, N. Y., by the same company, was not forwarded on so soon as expected; but now it has arrived, and is to be taken up to a settlement above to assist those who have located in Topeka. For one, I hope they will not be discouraged to go on to build up the city, to make your property and my property valuable. What is it that to-day makes "Lawrence the most important place in the Territory?" that makes lots double in value here of any other place? that is making you and me, as it were, rich? Lawrence, it is the Emigrant Aid Company enterprise. Encourage it. Give work to the laborer, money to the needy, and charge them all upon the company, when the fault is in themselves. The pleasure derived from the same society here that we enjoyed in New England, has induced people to come out together in large parties, and on their arrival they are located together, and can at once enjoy the privilege of the public school and the church, which is highly prized by many. And I think, by bringing the shortness of the time, the pecuniary, and other disadvantages which have always attended a new enterprise, that they have done remarkably well, and promise to do better in the future. One thing is certain, the company have not been injurious to any man or body of men here in the Territory. No one has ever lost a dollar by them; and if they do harm, why denounce them for doing but little good? I will know that the Emigrant Aid Company does not need my poor defense; it does not require it, in order to live and flourish; for despite all that can be said against it by those who are not in the Territory, it will live and accomplish its great object, if that object is what many think it is, a good one. T.

The Tourist.

Letter from Our Tourist—No. IV.

The reader will please observe that our remarks thus far have been, and for the present will be, confined to localities on the north side of the Kansas river. Passing northward on the military road, from the residence of C. Journeycake to Fort Leavenworth, a distance of sixteen miles, the traveler finds a plain prairie, with a few scattered trees, and a few unoccupied. Yankees have, perhaps, trespassed upon Missourians, and Missourians upon Yankees. But if a Missourian jumps a Yankee claim, with them it is all right; but let a Yankee trespass upon even the supposed land of the Emigrant Aid Co., and he stirred the whole hive, from Senator Alchison down, or up, to the veriest vagabond who stoops to do him homage. They seem to act upon the principle that their rights are "inalienable," that all Kansas belongs to them, and that we can only settle where they dictate. For one, I would rather be a Yankee than a Missourian; and if we are their co-equals, and that whilst we are ready, if needs be, to defend our own rights to the death, we will respect those of others. But I have already said this article too long, and will conclude. Yours, YANKEE.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Emigrant Aid Company.