

The Herald of Freedom.

G. W. BROWN, Editor.

Lawrence, Saturday, March 3, 1855.

EPHRAIM A. BRILLMAN, 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. Emigrating parties and individuals, en route for Kansas, passing through Buffalo, are requested to give him a call at his office, No. 20 Niagara Temperance House.

Printers Wanted. Wanted immediately at this office three practical printers, one of whom is competent of doing press-work, one to fill the post of foreman, and one to work at case. None need apply but good workmen, of temperate and industrious habits.

Division of Labor.

Treatises on political economy teach us that one of the distinguishing features between savage and civilized life is found in the fact that in the former state of society there is no division of labor, by which it is understood that he who pursues the chase manufactures his own implements of warfare, and every article used by him in sustaining life; while the most enlightened nations carry this division to the greatest extent. They illustrate their position by referring to the pin manufacturer, who employs one set of hands to draw his material into wire of small size, another cuts the pin to its proper length; another grinds it to a point; another prepares the end for receiving the head; while three or four different workmen are employed at different processes in making the head; while others when the pin, and others put them in papers where the division is carried to a still greater extent. This employment is given to some eighteen different persons, each engaged in different fields of labor to manufacture the little article found in every lady's wardrobe, and deemed so essential to their enjoyment.

This division of labor has been carried to a very great extent in the United States, and is referred to as an evidence of our progress. It is not confined to the arts alone, but every class of business, every profession has been divided into classes, and the result has been found to be favorable, and it is for this reason we find it more advantageous to reside in the large cities than in country towns.

The press has partaken of the spirit of artisans and business men in this respect, and have gradually fallen into a division of effort, consequently we find one class of newspapers engaged in discussing the great political issues which divide the country; while others discuss matters pertaining to morals, and others to the immortal state. Each particular sect has its representative in the journals of the day, and each system of medical practice its advocate. The division has been carried still further: some of the papers have partaken of a descriptive character, and are engaged in speaking of the resources of a country, State, or Territory, and hope by their influence to induce a heavy emigration of persons to their locality imbued with temperance and anti-slavery sentiments, and thereby lay the foundation of an extensive empire whose basis shall be the immutable principles of Truth; whose citizens shall recognize the inalienable Rights of men; and whose every effort and energy shall be directed to the elevation and improvement, mentally, morally, and socially, of its population. While other papers assume the character of critics, reviewers, more properly, of citizens and the public press. Every expression is measured by their standard of right; and however they may be viewed by the masses, they are sure of one who has an Argus eye on every transaction, and who will lose no occasion to hold individuals and editors up to public ridicule. It is not sufficient for them to state facts, but ideas are garbled, language is put into the mouth of others never used, newspaper articles are dissected from their contexts, and by misrepresentation are made to convey an entire different idea from what they were intended. Ingenuity is taxed to its fullest extent to devise means prejudicial to the interests of a cotemporary, and to make it appear other than as its editors desire. They assume a hobby, and attempt to ride into public favor by the "crushing" process, not by any merit of their own. Each of these papers subscribe a valuable purpose, and by way of contrast are referred to with delight by the citizens where published.

We love the division of labor, and hope the time will never come when it must be again united, as it has been in Kansas by the aborigines who have so lately given place to the enlightened pioneer. We trust, also, that it will be continued by the press, and that those journals which now emit a moral, healthful atmosphere, will never descend to play the demagogue, the base sycophant, or common libeller, but leave the task to such journals as adopt the other mode of conducting their papers from choice, and which are now pursuing it at libitum.

Concrete Houses.

A hundred workmen accustomed to building concrete houses, could find constant employment and large wages, by removing thither immediately. We have an abundant supply of the best of material all around us. Will the Water Cure, and Phrenological Journals, New York, notice this item?

Post Office.

The post office for the present will be at the house of Mr. Lykins, on the Larce. The mail carrier will leave this city every Monday morning at 8 o'clock, returning on Friday.

A Calculation.

In the first number of the HERALD OF FREEDOM, speaking of the expense of breaking up the prairie, we stated that the cost usually ranged from two and a half to three dollars an acre. This statement is correct; but we learn that in consequence of the high price of grain at the present time, such labor cannot be performed this season for less than three and a half to four dollars an acre. A gentleman from Missouri visited our office last week, and stated that he was desirous of contracting for the breaking of a thousand acres at four dollars an acre. We have been figuring a little on the matter, to see if the farmer would be justified in preparing his claim for a crop of corn during the present spring, at the above high price, and have sought information from experienced farmers whose statements we could rely upon. The result of our calculation is as follows:

The cost of breaking up prairie is \$4 an acre. The additional cost of seeding with corn, by those who break the turf, is fifty cents an acre. This labor may be done any time after the grass begins to grow, usually about the 1st of April, until the 10th of June, after which it is too late to insure a good crop of corn. No further labor, save the fencing of the field, is required until the time of harvest. Indeed, we are assured that any labor on new lands thus planted is esteemed injurious. The product ranges from twenty to fifty bushels an acre.—Twenty-five bushels of shelled corn is the estimated product as a general thing for the first crop; and it is very rare that it falls below this amount, but often greatly exceeds it.

With the heavy emigration setting towards the Territory, it is safe to place the value of the next corn crop at fifty cents a bushel; although along the borders of Missouri we are informed the price is seldom above twenty-five cents a bushel, notwithstanding at the present time it commands from eighty-five cents to a dollar. Should it be worth fifty cents, and the crop not fall below twenty-five bushels to the acre, then, aside from the expense of fencing, the farmer will realize as payment for harvesting eight dollars for every acre of land he cultivates.

A common laborer can put up from three to four rods of turf fence a day. To fence a quarter of a section, or 160 acres, will require about one hundred days of labor. Allowing labor to continue as high as it is at present, this will cost, including board, \$150. The plowing and planting of 160 acres will amount to \$720; aggregate for expense, aside from harvesting, \$870. The product, at twenty-five bushels an acre, is four thousand bushels, and at fifty cents a bushel, amounts to two thousand dollars. Deducting the expense of preparing the ground, and we have the snug little sum of \$1,130 to pay for the cost of harvesting, and for the interest on our cash investment in the spring. Besides this, we have 160 acres of land under fence, which will last, with a little of repairs, three years, or until a good hedge can be grown. We have also this land under a high state of cultivation, with no annoyance whatever from weeds or grass, for the coming year; and ready to be turned over with a single span of horses, with half the fatigue incident to such labor on old farms in the East, and prepared for growing seventy-five bushels of corn annually. The land in this condition has increased in value from \$1.25 an acre to \$10 or \$20 an acre; and as soon as the title is secured from government it will bring these prices, or even higher.

As we said before, our figures are drawn from data furnished by intelligent farmers who have had experience on the subject, and we believe are strictly reliable. With such prospects as these, what farmer having means to invest in agricultural pursuits will hesitate to invest them in Kansas? Or who is there who has a son he desires to settle down for life, who will not seek the rich prairies of the West, and give him a home where he can realize an ample reward for his toil?

The farmer who has from one to two thousand dollars to invest in lands and improvements will realize the greatest reward in the shortest period of his investment. Those who have not capital, other than their own labor, will suffer inconvenience, and a greater time will be required to realize a competence; but with industry and perseverance, it is none the less certain in the end.

Of course the poor man must sustain his family, and for awhile it requires all his ingenuity to make both ends meet; nevertheless, his lands are daily increasing in value, and are constantly becoming more easy of cultivation, and approximating to the condition of his more wealthy neighbor.

We have only spoken of arable lands, and have based our calculations on money-cultivating wholly from the products of cultivated fields. The successful farmer is fully conscious that another avenue opens a still richer reward for investments. We allude to the growing of horses and cattle. Until the completion of the Great Pacific Railway, they will command an enormous price, as they are used for the transportation of innumerable articles of commerce from this region to Santa Fe, Utah, California, Oregon, &c.

Again, the article of fruit, which is but little grown in the southern States, commands a high price there, and those who see fit to engage at once in its culture may rest assured of ample compensation. The growing of grain, cattle, horses, and fruit may all be carried on in connection, and neither serve as a drawback upon the other. The coarse, and otherwise worthless product of the

corn-field, supplies nourishment for stock in winter, while in summer they can roam at will over the boundless acres which will lie unimproved for years to come.

We have protracted this article much beyond the length we had intended, hence shall leave it, and resume the subject, which seems so prolific, at another time.

Cost of Passage.

"What is the cost of passage from New England to Kansas?" inquires a correspondent, and "what length of time will be consumed in the journey?"

The agents of the Emigrant Aid Company furnished tickets last year from Boston to Buffalo for \$7; from Buffalo to St. Louis, by the Michigan Central Line, for \$13; and from St. Louis to Kansas, for \$5. Those wishing state-rooms on board of the Missouri were charged \$10. It should be remembered that \$25 for the entire trip does not include board at any place on the route, and that the \$5 additional up the Missouri only includes the cost of board up that river. The entire cost of a journey from Boston to Kansas city, Missouri, including incidental expenses, cannot fall short of \$35. From Kansas city it is difficult to tell the cost to this city, distant fifty miles, as it is dependent at present entirely on circumstances. There are no regular means of communication, and will not be until boats commence running on the Kansas river, when uniform prices will probably be established.

A friend of ours who has traveled over the route from Erie, Pa., to Kansas city, Mo., gives the following list of prices by railroad, disconnected from any arrangements with the Aid Company, by which it will be seen that the cost is greater from Erie to Kansas city than it is from Boston—provided tickets are secured from the agents of that Company. From Cleveland to Erie the passage is \$2 25; Cleveland to St. Louis, \$17; St. Louis to Kansas city, Mo., \$12; total, \$31 25. Distance to Cleveland from Erie, 75 miles; to Chicago, 363 miles additional; to St. Louis, 281 miles; to Kansas city, 456 miles; aggregate distance from Erie by railroad, by way of Chicago, 1,185 miles. The time occupied by our friend in traveling over this route was seven days; but he lost better than twelve hours in Chicago, in consequence of a break in the railroad connection. In a time of high water in the Missouri, and everything favorable, this trip can be shortened at least two days, making the journey from Erie to Kansas city in five days, and probably less. The time from Boston will range from six to eight days, owing to the delays on the route.

Tickets can be procured for passage of Dr. THOMAS H. WEBB, Boston, Mass., and of our General Agent, H. A. BRILLMAN, Esq., No. 20 Niagara Temperance House, Buffalo, N. Y., at reduced prices.

For the Eastern Pioneer.

As the season of the year is rapidly approaching when emigration parties will be setting out from the East for this Territory, a few general hints may not be out of place. First, then, as to the articles to be selected and brought out as freight. We have a great hesitancy in advising in this matter, owing to the different circumstances which may surround different individuals; but, as a general thing, we have our doubts as to the propriety of bringing many articles of household furniture, such as are provided by cabinet-makers, chair-makers, &c. All articles of this description run up a heavy bill for transportation; besides, are liable to be broken to pieces or much injured in their passage, and can be bought at Kansas City, Mo., nearly as low as in the East. Those who can come all the way by water, and who are with their goods the whole distance, and we believe are strictly reliable. It will not consider this advice as applying to them; for we would suggest that what brings everything, their household furniture as well as agricultural and mechanical implements.

Those parties which have already arrived have experienced much difficulty from finding their goods from a few weeks to several months behind them. Those who start with their household furniture, and come by railroad, are put to great inconvenience on their arrival, when they find that their goods are behind, and that weeks must intervene before their reception. They are frequently compelled to lie upon expense until their furniture arrives, and by that time they find their purses so much exhausted, that it is with difficulty they are able to redeem their goods. The better way for our friends in New England, or New York, would be to ship their freight, save their traveling baggage of one hundred pounds, at least three weeks in advance of the starting of the party, and if possible send some trusty individual to accompany them. They can be carried all the way by water, and a great saving will be made by adopting this mode of conveyance.

So far as we have observed, boxes have been too large and heavy, and not sufficiently strong for the rough treatment they receive while in transit. No box should be more than three and a half or four feet long, unless absolutely necessary, nor more than two feet square, and preferable below that size; and in every instance it should be strongly nailed, and hooped with green wooden staves well fastened. Too much care cannot be observed in this particular. The boxes should be sufficiently tight to prevent the ingress of rats; for we learn that many valuable articles have been greatly injured, or entirely destroyed, by these pests, which are common on every water craft on the canals, lakes, or rivers.

Our mail matter last week, which we sent East, measured something over five bushels.

Thompson's Bank Note and Commercial Reporter is a very excellent publication, issued weekly and monthly by J. THOMPSON, banker, No. 2 Wall street, New York, at \$2 a year for the weekly edition, and 75 cts. for the monthly. The circulation is 100,000, and is said to be the most reliable of any of the eastern reporters.

Freedom vs. Slavery.

We publish on our first page this week a lengthy communication from N. W. GOODENOUGH, Esq., relative to Kansas matters. His argument that slavery does not exist in this Territory by any law is most conclusive, and must carry conviction to every reader. Besides, it is made so plain that the most ordinary intellect can comprehend the force of his remarks.—As a sound legal document, we commend it to all who are desirous of becoming acquainted with the subject. The law of Congress of 1820 abolishes slavery in the Territory. That law remained in force until repealed in 1854, Congress taking express occasion at that time to remark that no law in force prior to the adoption of the Missouri compromise was revived in consequence of this repealing clause.

So, whether slavery was sustained by the civil law brought here by the French; or by the common law extended over it, or by the common law of the Territory; or by a statute law of that Territory, it makes no difference; for it was repealed in 1820, and so remains, and will so continue until some other body, having authority to act in the premises, shall legislate slavery into the Territory.

How the first Legislature may be constituted, or what its action may be on the subject of human freedom, Heaven only knows; but we have no fears as to the ultimate result. Our friend appears to favor the adoption of the black laws of some of the western States. We may be permitted to say that we do not hold ourselves responsible for his views on this subject. There is no question, however, unless it is that relating to retaining Kansas as a free State, which is occupying more attention in the public mind, here at home, than this. In our own election district we are assured that a very large majority of the settlers from Missouri have expressed themselves in favor of making Kansas free, provided free negroes can be excluded. "If negroes are to be permitted to locate in the Territory at all," say they, "we are in favor of bringing them in and retaining them as slaves." They claim that they left Missouri to get away from the negro; and whether in bondage or out of it, they have the same prejudice against them, with the exception that they dislike the free negro the worst.

Many of our population from Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana, take the same position. A gentleman who came up the Missouri with us from Ohio, declared that he would favor the introduction of slavery into Kansas if free negroes could not be excluded by any other method. We speak of this state of facts as existing among us, and as the most prominent subject of discussion, without designing to define our own position.

We are desirous of seeing slavery excluded from our domain, or, at least, no legislation by which it may be sanctioned. If the light shall extend itself over the Territory, under the authority of law, long years of effort may be required to eradicate it. Its Stygian effects will be visible on every hand, and felt at every fireside, and in every circle. Its influence is only evil, and that continually. We trust the friends of freedom will unite and discard all minor issues. Let the question be first, last, and all the time, "KANSAS A FREE STATE." Better run the risk of excluding a portion of the people from the Territory, than hazard the destiny of any part of her actual population. We came to Kansas determined to contribute our humble influence in extending the blessings of freedom to every person in the Territory. Thousands of others have a similar mission, and to this end we must all bend our energies. Our enemies in Missouri are laboring to "divide and conquer." It must not, and shall not be, if any sacrifices in our reach can avail anything.—He who will not make sacrifices at such a time, in such a cause, is unworthy the name of a freeman. All differences as to candidates, or the men who shall represent us, must be waived to secure the success of the principle for which we are contending. But more anon.

The Fate of Cities.

It is stated that the city of Douglas, which was laid out some ten miles above this place on the Kansas river, has been abandoned, and a new site selected about a mile this side of that location. The new city is called Delaware. Did the name destroy the former city site, or was it owing to the great meanness held there a few weeks ago, on which occasion they called everybody a "serf" or "white slave" who saw proper to differ with them on the subject of slavery?

It is held by some to be a law of Heaven that every infraction of the moral code brings its own penalty. Sodom and Gomorrah witnessed this in an eminent degree. The ancient cities of the East practiced all sorts of vices, and one by one have disappeared, and at the present time it is difficult, if not impossible, to find the sites of many of them, so complete is the work of destruction; whilst the names of others, like their builders, are forgotten. Douglas, though a magnificent city on paper, had but a single house to mark its locality, and ere many months shall pass away, will be remembered only by its unfortunate projector, as a bubble which exploded ere its growth commenced.

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More Caution.

Last week we cautioned the pioneer seeking a home in Kansas against pickpockets and gamblers, particularly the latter, who visit nearly every boat on the Missouri, and apply their arms to fitch the gold from the pockets of the unsuspecting. This week we desire to caution him against an entire different class of individuals, persons who are equally destructive to the best interests of the emigrant, and labor as hard to take from him his hard-earned money without giving him an equivalent. We allude to runners from the hotels, stores, and other public places in St. Louis. They are a pest which he first meets at Alton, on his downward trip, and who cling to him with the tenacity of reptiles until their purposes are accomplished.

So far as hotels are concerned, as we have mentioned on other occasions, there is no necessity whatever of making a bill at St. Louis. Go at once to the steamer which will carry you to the Missouri, and you will secure a state-room, and be provided with board until you start out equal to the best hotel fare. If you have not an agent who represents a company with which you are traveling, you had better call directly on B. SLAYTER, 27 Levee, who will give you all the needed instructions. He is an agent of the Emigrant Aid Company, and his statements are strictly reliable. Your freight should be directed to him in every instance, and he will see that it is properly forwarded.

But it was not the runners of hotels, mostly to whom we had objections, but to "drummers," as they are technically termed, from stores and groceries, who come on board of boats loaded with provisions, invite them to their stores, fill them with wine, and anything calculated to throw the unwary traveler off his guard; then with croakings about the suffering in Kansas, and the great want of provisions experienced along the border, they induce him to make heavy purchases of flour, groceries, and other bulky freight, which he is compelled to get up the river at a great cost, when, on his arrival in Kansas, he learns he could have bought a similar article at the same, and often at a lower rate, at his very door in his new home.

Buy nothing in St. Louis, not even a glass of wine; and be sure that you do not drink any with any person; for if you do, you will find it is a trap set for catching "gulls," and the chances are you will fall the victim. Everything wanted for replenishing the outward or inward man is found in abundance here, and with a plenty of "the root of all evil," we are confident, with the opening of the spring trade, it can be bought for fair prices. There is no need of amplifying on this subject, and we trust no person will have occasion hereafter to describe the conduct of gentlemen in St. Louis who are so extremely attentive to the wants of strangers, and put themselves to so much inconvenience to tell them what to buy, which cannot be procured at any point west of that city.

How to Detect Counterfeits.

We gave the following article to the public several years ago through the *Commonwealth*, Pa., *Courier*, where it appeared publicly for the first time, since which it has taken the general run of the press, and been credited to the *Bank Note Reporter*. The "rules" are so valuable for business men, and all who handle money, we venture to transfer them to the columns of the *HERALD OF FREEDOM*.

1. Examine the appearance of a bill—the genuine has a general dark net appearance.

2. Examine the vignette, or picture in the middle of the top; and see if the sky or background looks clear and transparent, or soft and even, and not scratchy.

3. Examine well the face; see if the expressions are distinct and easy, natural and life-like, particularly the eyes.

4. See if the drapery or dress fits well, looks natural and easy, and shows the fold distinctly.

5. Examine the medallion, ruling and heads, and circular ornaments around the figures, &c. See if they are regular, smooth, and uniform, not scratchy. This work in the genuine looks as if raised on the paper, and cannot be perfectly imitated.

Speech of a Missourian.

The following extract from an interesting speech, delivered in the Missouri Legislature, in session at Jefferson City, on the 27th ult., by FRANK P. BLAIR, Esq., will be found worthy of attentive perusal. Mr. BLAIR was advocating the claims of Mr. BREXTON for election to the United States Senate over Mr. ATCHISON. He showed most conclusively that Mr. BREXTON had always labored, and very successfully, too, to advance the interests of the State he represented, while Mr. ATCHISON's influence had been exerted to the manifest injury of the State. The whole speech is replete with sound reasoning; but the following will only be of general interest to those in pursuit of Kansas news:

The Senator from Pike eulogizes the Kansas and Nebraska bill, as the great measure of safety for the South, and Mr. Atchison, as its author, receives proportionate laudations. I believe that the patriarchy belongs to him, and I shall cheerfully accord whatever reputation may redound to him from that act, of which, in my opinion, the obliquity will be equal to the notoriety. Fanatics may praise him for the deed, but all high-minded and honorable men must condemn, and the future will ratify the condemnation. The Missouri compromise was a simple bargain by which the Louisiana Territory was divided between the North and South. The act was passed by southern votes, against the wishes of the North, and has given peace to the country for more than 30 years. It was sanctioned by the great southern leaders of that day, Lowndes, of South Carolina, Clay, of Kentucky, President Monroe and his Cabinet, of whom Mr. Calhoun was one. It was reserved for Atchison to undo their work, and trample it under foot, and to bring upon the southern States the disgrace of refusing to abide by the bargain of which they had received and enjoyed the benefit. It is reserved for his admirers to extol him for this act of perfidy, performed in violation of the instructions given to him by the Legislature of Missouri, and in violation of his own pledge not to agitate the subject of slavery "in or out of Congress."

When he becomes fashionable for gentlemen to plume themselves upon such acts, the criminal dock and the felon's scull will become vacant, and their tenets should be advanced to seats of honor among us.

It is sought to recommend this odious measure by proclaiming that it contains the doctrine of popular sovereignty. Not until falsehood becomes a virtue will this plea be admitted; for the bill itself empowers the President to appoint every officer in the Territories, and it deserves therefore to be stigmatized by every lover of truth, for the falsehood it bears on its face. The true character of the measure has been disclosed by the results it has brought about. It was intended by the cabal of nullifiers by whom it was originated, as an entering wedge to dissolve the Union; and its results have justified the hopes of its authors, and the fears of all good men. It has defeated and destroyed the Democratic party of the North, (and I at least have always supposed that that party was a bulwark of the Union,) and in the place of parties of principle, it has substituted parties of interest, as a sectional line, against the Father of his Country, raised his warning voice in his farewell address. The Democratic party has been swept from existence in the northern States, and already a full majority have been elected to one branch of Congress, upon the avowed principle of hostility to southern institutions. This is the fruit of Mr. Atchison's bad management, and the ground upon which he has the gratitude of southern people, and the Democracy of Missouri. This measure has exterminated the whole North, fostered Abolitionism, engendered heart-burnings, and sown discord and distrust between the two great sections of the country. If, as it was truly said a few days since upon this floor, by the Senator from Franklin, Missouri has lost more than a million of population, she has lost a million more than she has gained. It is a measure of equal length, then we have to thank Mr. Atchison for this perfidious act of bad faith, which has incited the northern people to activity in abetting our slaves, and in preventing their re-appearing. If hundreds or thousands of northern men, who formerly defended the people of the South, and stood by them when assailed, have now been turned against us on account of what they justly call a road to have been an act of aggression by the South upon their rights, we may also thank Atchison and his Nebraska exploiters. If, finally, Kansas should apply for admission as a slave State, and that admission is denied by the majority in Congress from the North, on the ground that this result has been accomplished by the repudiation of a compromise first made by southern men, and by the violent work executed at the instigation of Mr. Atchison; by men not residing in the Territory, but who went there to overawe and control the people of the Territory in their decision; and if this refusal to admit Kansas should result in another sectional controversy, and in strife, bloodshed, and in the dissolution of the Union, which we do not think Atchison and the nullifying squad who concocted this fatal measure for the purpose of accomplishing this result. No one can doubt that such is the object for which the measure was intended. And if it should fall for any purpose, it will be through the firmness and patriotism of the people, whose devotion to the Union cannot be shaken by the machinations of traitors.

Mr. President, I cannot regard this measure as one of advantage to the interests of our State. The Senator from Pike lauds the measure as one of absolute necessity for the safety of our institutions, because he says Kansas will become a slave State under the provisions of the bill in question. It is my belief, sir, that it is not for the advantage of the people of Missouri that Kansas should be a slave State, and I shall proceed to give the grounds of that opinion.

It is true, that the institutions of our State should be protected, and that the measure of protection which its institutions demand is imperative—imperatively demanded. But has Missouri no other interests than slavery? Has our State no other interests—no other species of property? I think she has other and great interests which demand encouragement and protection; and admitting for the sake of the argument, that our slave property would be more secure if slavery should exist in Kansas, it then becomes a fair subject of inquiry, whether or not we have any other interests of equal or greater impor-

less to raise up a rival in the production of staples in which, from a superior freshness and cheapness of her soil, she will very soon be able to undersell Missouri in the market and drive her out altogether. Kansas, if she becomes a slave State, will be to Missouri what Missouri has been to Kentucky. We will know that Missouri has now almost a monopoly in the production of hemp, and that the manufacturers of Kentucky are compelled to send here for the raw material. The same causes which have produced this result—cheap and fresh land—will work out the same result, and make Kansas a successful rival in the cultivation of our most valuable staple. If, however, Kansas should be a free State, she cannot raise hemp, and will be a customer instead of a rival.

The very evil which the Senator from Pike apprehends—the insecurity of our slaves—has been brought about by this much lauded Kansas-Nebraska bill. It has been especially pernicious to Missouri; for it has poured upon our frontier that class of northern men against whom so many exceptions have been taken, and who have come, under the tacit obligation to war against our institution—a class of men whose feet would never have touched the soil of Kansas but for the fierce excitement created at the North by the repeal of the Missouri compromise. It has been the opening of a Pandora's box, from which untold evils have sprung.—Contrast the peaceful settlement of Iowa under the provisions of the Missouri compromise, with the violence and bloodshed which have attended the organization of Kansas and her first elections. Contrast the neighborly and friendly conduct of the people of Iowa with that which we may expect from the settlers sent out by the aid societies of the East. No man has ever had occasion to complain of the abduction of a slave from Missouri by our Iowa neighbors, and but representatives in Congress have always sustained the rights of the South in the amplest manner. Can we expect similar good offices from the people of Kansas, if her government is modeled by the emigrants from the North? And whom shall we thank for sending so many enemies upon our borders as are already there? If the slaves of Missouri are enticed by the people of Kansas, we may thank Mr. Atchison, who roused the feeling which sent those people there. The dangers his friends so much deplore, are of his own making and contrivance.

It seems to me that the great interest of Missouri is to have the Territory settled rapidly. The sooner it is settled, the better it is for our State. When it was in a wilderness it was perfectly useless to us. It is conceded that its organization into a Territory, and its settlement, conferred a benefit upon us, by affording a market for our produce. The more rapidly, therefore, the Territory is settled, the sooner we begin to experience the benefits of the trade which will necessarily spring up; and in the same ratio that the population increases, this beneficial trade will increase. Now I take it for granted that the population of Kansas will increase with greater rapidity as a free State than as a slave State, because our free history, as a nation, shows that the free States have outstripped the slave States in point of population. To prove and illustrate this proposition, I refer to the fact that, at the formation of our constitution, the State of Virginia was the most populous State in the Union; but New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio have all outstripped her in the race; and that which makes this more peculiarly the fact that Ohio was then a wilderness, without sufficient population to permit the organization of a territorial government. I may also cite the examples of Arkansas and Michigan, which were admitted into the Union at the same time, and with equal population. Michigan has now twice the population of Arkansas, and has four representatives on the floor of Congress, while Arkansas has but two. Iowa and Florida, twin sisters, born into the Union in the same hour, might also be cited. Iowa has two representatives in Congress, and Florida has but one. But it is needless to multiply examples, for the same ratio will be found to exist in almost every instance, and I therefore conclude that it is safe to say that Kansas would increase in population more rapidly as a free than as a slave State. Her position makes her dependent upon Missouri for supplies, especially during the process of settlement, and before she begins to produce for herself. And when she begins to produce, her productions will furnish freight for our railroads, and the interchange of her productions with our manufacturers and productions, will benefit our farmers, merchants, and mechanics, by a lucrative trade, which her position will necessarily induce between the two States. The sooner she obtains a heavy population, and the larger it becomes, the sooner we shall experience those benefits, and the greater they will be. It is an undoubted fact also, that a white population and large production of grain, generally require better and more costly articles than negroes. This would be our advantage, so long as we furnished the articles in which the people of Kansas would stand in need.

It will be conceded, I think, that it is to the advantage of Missouri that the great Pacific railroad, from the western borders of our State to the Pacific ocean, should be speedily completed. I need not say that the early completion of this great road is of the highest importance to every citizen of the State, and a measure of more interest to Missouri than any other of which I can conceive. I therefore deem it worthy of consideration, whether the settlement of Kansas as a free State, will not conduce to an earlier completion of that road, than its settlement by a slave population. The construction of railroads is a great measure upon the density of population of a country; and if the proposition I have laid down be true, it follows that the Pacific railroad will be built sooner if Kansas should become a free State.

But no one is left to supposition upon this subject for the statistics show that there have been constructed three miles of railroad in the free States for every one in the slave States of this Union. If any person has a doubt upon the subject, let him consult any authority thereon, and he will find that I have not oversteered the fact. There is good reason, also, for this great difference. The free States are more populous, the production is greater, and the entire population use the roads, whereas the slaves in our States, comprising a mass of our population, are not permitted to go from city to city, and from place to place, and therefore these roads are more profitable in the free States, and are sooner built where they pay the best. I conclude, therefore, that if the citizens of Missouri have any interest in the early completion of the great Pacific railroad, they should prefer to see Kansas become a free State.

A large proportion of the soil of Kansas is adapted to the cultivation of the staples produced in Missouri, and which can only be cultivated by heavy labor. The whole extent of the Kansas river is adapted to the cultivation of hemp. All of Kansas along the Missouri river, and facing Missouri, is likewise well suited to produce hemp and tobacco. These are the staples of our own State, and cannot be produced without slave labor. It is natural to suppose, therefore, that many of the people of Missouri will seek out and emigrate to these new, cheap, and fertile lands, and Missouri will be depleted and depopulated. It will be no advantage to our State to lose her population; and will

less to raise up a rival in the production of staples in which, from a superior freshness and cheapness of her soil, she will very soon be able to undersell Missouri in the market and drive her out altogether. Kansas, if she becomes a slave State, will be to Missouri what Missouri has been to Kentucky. We will know that Missouri has now almost a monopoly in the production of hemp, and that the manufacturers of Kentucky are compelled to send here for the raw material. The same causes which have produced this result—cheap and fresh land—will work out the same result, and make Kansas a successful rival in the cultivation of our most valuable staple. If, however, Kansas should be a free State, she cannot raise hemp, and will be a customer instead of a rival.

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This Mission was established in 1831, under the auspices of the Baptist General Convention of the United States. Rev. ISAAC McCOR was appointed at this time an agent of government for colonizing the Indians west of Missouri; during which period several Missions were established, among which was the one alluded to. Mr. McCOR opened a school for educating the Indian youth, and had some twenty in his charge a portion of the time; but it was subject to interruption, and after the first season was temporarily abandoned, and not resumed again until 1839, when Rev. Mr. BARBER took charge of the Mission, he having removed thither during that year, from Massachusetts, with his family. In 1848 the Mission erected a church edifice, a very pretty frame building, with a steeple, and painted white, the first frame structure of the kind worthy of consideration in the Territory of Kansas. Standing on a prominence, and overlooking the cultivated fields of the Baptist and Methodist Mission, and near the great Santa Fe and California highway, the traveler forgets that he is measurably removed from the abode of civilization, and that he is in the midst of an Indian country.

The school attached to the Mission has been kept open, with brief interruptions, down to the present, during which period about two hundred Indian youths of both sexes have received elementary instruction, several of whom have embraced Christianity, and are credibly informed, are now worthy members of the church. Meetings have been held regularly each Sabbath, which, considering all the circumstances, have been well attended.

The great obstacle to progress among these "sons of the forest" is strong drink. Doctor BARBER observed this, and has labored studiously to banish it from the circle in which he was laboring. The result is, a Division of the Sons of Temperance has been established in his vicinity, and at this time they meet regularly weekly at the Indian Council House, but a short distance from his residence.

There is a farm of one hundred acres connected with the Mission which is fenced, and under a good state of cultivation. Apprehensions are now entertained that the improvements will be absorbed by the Methodist Mission South. This would be a source of regret, as the Doctor is held in high estimation by the entire Shawnee nation, as he is by all who enjoy his acquaintance. He is a devoted friend of the Indian, and has labored energetically for his improvement.

During the Doctor's connection with the Mission, it has been his good fortune to