# The Herald of Freedom: An Independent Family Newspaper, Devoted to Humanity and the Interests of Kansas.


## The Herald of Freedom.

**Lawrence, Saturday, March 3, 1855.**


### Capital.

The great want of this country is capital. Everybody feels this necessity.—Kansas will be slow in its development without this essential element of prosperity. The greatest need of to-day are saw-mills. We *must* have them. A dozen would find constant employment at exorbitant prices.

The spring emigration will begin to arrive in a couple of weeks. What shall be done? Must the pioneer return for want of material to erect a house, or cabin? There are logs enough waiting to be sawed into lumber; but to talk about one mill cutting boards sufficient to supply the demand for a populous city—such as we shall build here in a very brief duration, if not crippled for the want of material—is preposterous. Will not private enterprise undertake the erection of a mill immediately? If not, we appeal to the Emigrant Aid Company for help. Something *must* be done, and done *now*. To delay is to drive thousands away from us, into the interior or to their eastern homes.

We number two thirds less in population at this time from what we would if lumber could have been procured last autumn with which to erect structures for protection from the wintry blasts.—Any intelligent observer who has seen the large parties as they have arrived, and as they have left the place, must be ready to admit the fact.

Mechanics who come here want employment. The residents desire their services; but without lumber what can be done? The cabinet-maker cannot get a board for a table, nor the wagon-maker a stick of timber for an axel, or felloe. The chair-maker must lie upon expense until he can procure material to prosecute his business, and the future is all dark, as he cannot obtain a promise to encourage him.

We talk of building concrete houses. They are no doubt the kind of structures which will come into general use. Several gentlemen have already combined to erect one which shall serve as a model for the Territory; but where are the boards for floors and roofing? When can they be obtained? Must they wait until boats commence running up the river, and then pay sixty dollars a thousand for lumber which can be richly afforded for $15 or $20?

We are not complaining of any one, for we know of none who are in fault: but we desire relief for ourself personally; for the hundreds of others who have suffered with us so severely during the last winter, and who are suffering still. We also ask it for the thousands who are leaving their homes in the East to better their fortunes on the banks of the Kansas.

Reader, have you capital? Do you wish to invest it where there is a certainty of realizing one hundred per cent. annually for its use? Are you aware that this Territory opens a wider field, and a greater certainty of reward for cash investments, than any other part of the world? The surplus labor of the East is making its way here. The capital of the East should accompany it. It must come, else there will be suffering and wretchedness.

We have shown elsewhere that a sure reward awaits the agriculturist who invests his money in the improvement of the soil. We can demonstrate by figures equally reliable that every class of mechanical pursuits, from the fine arts down to the coarsest product of the workshop, is just as sure of receiving a just recompense for pecuniary investments; but there must be capital, else it is impossible to set the vast machinery in motion so much needed among us. Where shall it come from? Who will bring it here? and who will secure to himself the profits so abundantly in his reach? We wait for an answer.

### Queries Answered.

A friend desires more information about Kansas. We will answer direct, without quoting his letter.

The limestone here will answer very well for building purposes. It is full of seams, from three to five inches in thickness. Masons get $2 50 a day for labor. We have the best of material for making brick all around us, and hope somebody will have enterprise enough to engage largely in their manufacture. It is reported that there are rattlesnakes in the country, though we have seen none.—There are gophers, skunks, and crows, in abundance in the country, also wild turkeys and prairie chickens; of the other animals and birds we are not informed. There are numerous springs, but of course not enough to supply the wants of the country. Every farmer will want a well, which must be from fifty to seventy-five feet deep, though he can get along for some time without it. A double-barrel shot gun would be the best firearms you could bring with you. Carpenters and joiners will be in good demand; they should bring their tools.

Our friend writes from Erie county, Pa., and says that the thermomter on the, 6th of February, stood 24 deg. *below* zero. He says hay there is $10 a ton; flour $11 a barrel; corn $1 a bushel; oats 50 cts. a bushel; potatoes $1 a bushel.

### Extremely Cold.

It appears from the newspapers, and private sources, that the thermometer in New York and Pennsylvania, on the 6th of February last, varied from 20 to 40 degrees *below zero*. On that day, in this city, it stood in the morning at 38 degrees *above* zero, and at noon 70 degrees above, and 60 degrees at sundown.

### Charity.

Under this head we find the following article in the *Frontier News*, published at Westport, Mo. The editor says:

We have upon our table a copy of a subscription paper that is being circulated among the slave population of Jackson county, soliciting subscriptions from the slaves to assist and succor the Aid Association emigrants in Kansas. Many of these emigrants are in nearly a famishing condition, and we are not surprised to see this free, noble, and disinterested philanthropy exhibited by the generous, well-bred, and provided-for slaves on the frontier. We are informed that in our town and vicinity the blacks have already collected $61! in dimes, quarters, and halves; and that they expect to raise $100, when the money is to be expended by a committee of the slaves, in purchasing provisions and warm clothing, which are to be sent to the Territory, and gratuitously distributed among the emigrants that are in most need of these necessaries. We hope to hear more of this charitable and laudable undertaking, that in our next we may give a full report from the hands of the committee.

The editor asserts, on his own responsibility, as a fact, that "many of the Aid Association emigrants in Kansas are in nearly a famishing condition." If he refers to any of the emigrants who have come out under the auspices of the Emigrant Aid Company of New England, he is misinformed. We reside among them, and meet them daily, and have not heard of a single case of suffering or of want, other than for comfortable houses, since we arrived in the Territory in November last. Every kind of provisions, other than butter and potatoes, used in the East are plenty here, and at prices but a little if any higher than in New York or Boston. Money, we are confident, is more plenty, and not one half the complaint is made about hard times which is made at the East.

We understand that an "Aid Association" has been organized in Missouri to run pro-slavery voters into this Territory, to remain here until after election. It is said they are distributed through the different districts in numbers *designed* to be sufficient to control the elections, and secure pro-slavery representatives in the Legislature. It is probable this is the character of persons which the *News* represents are in "nearly a famishing condition." It also is possible that they are the *masters* of the "slave population" who are soliciting subscriptions for succor. We confess we are not posted in this matter, and would thank the *News* for information.

On reflection, we have thought it possible that this subscription of the negroes, in Jackson county, was a mere *ruse* on their part to blind their masters, with a view of collecting a fund for *colonizing* some portion of their number. Whether such a movement would be "laudable," and receive the encouragement of our *Frontier News* man, we shall not undertake to say.

### Correspondents Wanted.

We hope such of our friends as have occasion to travel through this Territory will make notes of their tour, and furnish them for publication in the HERALD OF FREEDOM. We want reliable descriptions of every part of the country, for the benefit of our eastern readers, of whom we have a very large number. We desire no exaggeration, no fancy sketches, but a plain, unvarnished topographical view of KANSAS AS IT IS, and as seen by the tourist. Every town and contemplated city shall be welcome to the use of our columns in giving a truthful statement as to the location of such city, and the advantages with which it is surrounded. It is information the public want. Who is there who is not willing to do his share in imparting it to the readers of the HERALD?

### Laconic.

The following letter is from a member of Congress, and speaks for itself, and right to the point:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24, '55.

DEAR SIR:—I see in the last number of your paper that you notice the fact that there is no consumption in Kansas. I am glad to see this, and *I hope you will dwell on the fact in every paper*, as it ought, and doubtless will, if generally known, attract many emigrants from New England. I am glad to see, also, that, while you invite the hard-fisted yeomanry to come to Kansas, you tell the genteel kid-gloved loafers to stay away. This is the right way, and must bring the right kind of people.

When I leave Washington I shall endeavor to send you some subscribers. I wish to see your paper sustained, and with it the noble cause to which it is devoted. Yours, truly, S.

### Venison.

Our friend, Mr. ROBERT BUFFUM, of this city, will accept our thanks for a fine piece of venison; the first we have seen since our arrival in the Territory. We had almost made up our mind to adopt the Graham dietetics, but we fear this little favor will make us break over the rules, and induce us to try a little "venison soup." This is the first deer we have heard of being killed by the eastern pioneers in the Territory. We are also informed that our friend was the first of the eastern party who shot a wild goose since arriving here, which are so numerous along the river at certain seasons of the year.

### Thanks.

HOWELL POWELL, Esq., of the Pennsylvania Legislature, will accept our thanks for valuable documents from that State.

Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON will accept our thanks for several valuable papers, among which is his letter to the people of Missouri on the Pacific railway, also his discourse before the Mercantile Association of Boston, relative to the route of the Pacific railway to California.

☞ A reply to "TRIMMER" was handed in too late for this number.

## Correspondence.

*From the Crawford, Pa., Democrat.*

### Letter from Kansas.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Dec. 25, 1854.

MR. EDITOR:—Before leaving your beautiful village for this far-famed and distant Territory, I promised to communicate to you, and to many others through the medium of the Democrat, the impressions my mind might receive concerning this Territory in as truthful and plain a manner as my judgment and experience would direct. Two causes have conspired to prevent the fulfillment of this promise before the present time: first, the want of proper information touching the character of the soil, climate, and productions of the Territory, together with the settlements, pursuits, politics, &c., of the people; and, second, the want of leisure and the difficulty of obtaining materials wherewith to indite one's thoughts.

I wish to premise this, and all other articles that I may furnish you upon Kansas Territory, with the following announcement: that I shall speak of Kansas as I see it and comprehend it, permitting myself "to extenuate naught and naught set down in malice," but a "plain unvarnished tale relate," and, from the data I may from time to time furnish, let each and all determine for themselves whether or not Kansas presents sufficient inducements for them to make their homes among us. Concerning myself I have only to say, that while I would upon no consideration urge any person to come to Kansas, yet were I in Pennsylvania, and had the same knowledge of Kansas that I now have, I would not remain in Pennsylvania twenty-four hours.

I left Meadville on the morning of Monday, Oct. 30th, and arrived in Kansas at noon on Tuesday, Nov. 7, thus making the trip from your place to the Territory in little over one week; and had I not intentionally stopped over one day in Cleveland, and another in Chicago, by loss of train, I would have arrived in Kansas in less than one week from the time of starting. This speed, however, can only be attained in traveling by those who will understand how to travel. As, for example, the Conneautville company, under the direction of Mr. Albright, left on the Friday previous to my departure, and arrived in Kansas two days after my arrival. All persons from your section of the country had better take the route by Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis, as they will find it quite as cheap as any other route, and much more expeditious.

After my arrival in Kansas City, I remained around for a few days in that place and the neighboring town of Westport, learning what I could by conversation of the Territory, and preparing for a departure into the interior in order to look for myself. Those "few days" were the darkest days I have seen since my departure from the East. The rain fell in torrents upon one day—the next it snowed to the depth of three or four inches, and the next was stinging cold—truly "cold comfort" for one who had left the fair and fertile lands of the old Keystone in search of a warmer sun and a more congenial climate.

In the midst of such weather as I have just described the Conneautville, Pa., delegation arrived. From some misunderstanding between the agents of the company and its members, there was much ill feeling manifested; in consequence of which, coupled with the bad weather and the sinister croakings of Missourians, wishing to discourage everything in the shape of emigration from the free States, they were the most sorry and disconsolate set of beings a man would wish to behold. While speaking of the Conneautville company, it might be proper to remark, that in due time after their arrival at Kansas City, they took up their line of march for the Osage and Sugar creek portion of the Territory, which lies about eighty to one hundred miles S. W. of Kansas City. Here, like the Israelites of the Scriptures, their eyes beheld the promised land, and in the exuberance of their feeling, imitated the great philosopher on the successful solution of the problem, called their settlement "Eureka." The *intention* was good, the *act* was a failure; for, if the philosopher had forgotten the solution of his problem as soon as our Pennsylvania friends have forsaken their Eureka, the world would have been little benefitted by his discovery. The Conneautville company is completely broken up; some are at this place—Lawrence—some at the new city of Topeka, twenty-five miles above this on the Kansas river—some at Kansas, Westport, Parkville, and other points in Missouri, and others have returned to their homes in the old Keystone State. The great drawback to the Conneautville company was, that they relied too much upon the capacity and energy of their agents, and not enough upon themselves. I am also fearful that many came to the Territory illy advised of the hardships they would have to encounter, and less prepared to encounter them. It is not a fancy sketch when I say that many leave the comforts of their old homes in the East and come to Kansas with the expectation of sitting down in a homestead furnished with all the elegance and luxuriance that time, money, and labor can procure. Brick or marble palaces, furnished with Turkey carpets, Tyrian drapery; mahogany sofas and beds of down—lands fenced and cultivated, and groaning beneath the weight of rich and golden harvests—orchards and vineyards, laden with the mellow fruits or juicy pulp, inviting the epicurean hand to come and partake: such, I say, is the expectation of many. How different the reality! Their marble palace becomes a log or turf hut, which they must erect with their own hands—their rich drapery the winds and clouds and skies of Heaven—their Turkey carpets the parched sward of the prairie, and their beds of down the buffalo robe or blanket the expectant emigrant may have in his possession, with his knapsack, boots, or soft end of a log for his pillow! Well fenced and well cultivated fields we expect to have; orchards and vineyards, with their luscious fruits, will ultimately become our inheritance to an eminent degree; but the time is not yet; the hand of labor, the expenditure of money, the lapse of time, are requisite for their production.

I have given you in this letter the *dark* picture of Kansas—I shall hope in my next to give you the bright. Yours, truly, C. K. HOLLIDAY.

LAWRENCE CITY, K. T.,
Feb. 27, 1855.

FRIEND MCFARLAND:—The Democrat of the 30th ult. is before me, with the letter of C. K. HOLLIDAY, Esq., in which he speaks of the Pennsylvania Kansas Company, and, in my opinion, unintentionally does a portion of the agents of that company injustice. He mentioned the fact that he left Meadville the day after we left Conneautville, and arrived in Kansas City, Mo., two days ahead of the company, and laid over one day on the route; and from this appears to draw the inference that we did not understand the art of traveling.

A statement of facts in relation to the Pennsylvania Kansas Company may not be uninteresting to your readers, and, with your leave, I will give them to the public. Our agent, C. ALBRIGHT, Esq., who was appointed specially for that purpose, and *no other*, made a contract in September last with Capt. FRENCH, of the steamer *Tropic*, then at Pittsburgh, for passage from New Brighton, on the Ohio river, to Kansas City, Mo., for $15, and freight at $1 a hundred; to start as soon as the river should become navigable.—In consequence of the low rates at which the contract was made, all of us determined on carrying through our household furniture; as also our mechanical and agricultural implements. As we were to start as soon as the water should rise in the Ohio, and be ready for passage in five days after receiving a dispatch that the river was up, we deemed it essential that our goods, should be ready; consequently they were deposited in a warehouse in Conneautville ready for shipment at an hour's notice.

The river did not rise, and we were delayed from week to week until towards the last of October, when I received a letter from Mr. Albright, who was in Cambria county, stating that he had determined on leaving Pittsburgh with his branch of the company, on the 27th of October, and to take the railroad, as the river had not risen, and there was no prospect of its doing so. He suggested the propriety of our taking the northern route by railroad, and meet him in St. Louis. The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* and the Pittsburgh *Journal*, each bearing date one day later than Mr. Albright's letter came to hand by the same mail, and stated that the water was *three feet* in the Ohio, and *rising*. When those papers came to hand it was then raining in Conneautville. As President of the company, and Master of Emigration, I immediately called a meeting of the officers, and laid Mr. Albright's letter and the Pittsburgh papers before them for their consideration. The result was, we concluded it was best to go by the southern route; and in case the *Tropic* was not able to go down the river that one of lighter draft be procured to take us through.—A telegraphic dispatch was prepared, and forwarded by express to Meadville, to be sent to Mr. Albright, instructing him that we would meet him at New Brighton on the 30th of October; and that if the river was not high enough to float the Tropic, that he procure a small steamer which would be able to carry us.

This was on Monday, and the time fixed for departure was on the Friday following. On Wednesday, in company with one of our number, I went to Meadville for the purpose of telegraphing with Mr. Albright, and to learn if he had been successful in procuring passage. The telegraph line was out of repair, and no communication could be got through, and I returned without having accomplished anything.

On Friday noon we bid adieu to our friends in Conneautville, and were on our way to this locality. That night, at about ten o'clock, while at Shermanville, I received a dispatch from Mr. Albright, dated at Pittsburgh, and directed to J. W. BRIGDEN, Esq., Meadville, saying: "Tell Brown to hurry through with his party. All right. I will meet him at New Brighton on Monday." Until then I had experienced many forbodings about the state of the water in the Ohio, as it had ceased raining from the time on Monday previous, when we had determined upon starting; but this dispatch cheered us all, and we "hurried on," according to our instructions. At Sharon we met Mr. Albright, who informed us that the river was falling; that he had tried to inform us of the fact, but he found the wires down, and that no message could be got through. This intelligence threw us into disorder, but we determined on continuing our journey.

At New Brighton tickets were procured for passage to St. Louis by railroad, via Chicago, at $13 80. From thence to Kansas city for $10. Besides this, there was the item of hotel fare, which run up our bills from $15, as contracted for on the *Tropic*, to about $30. The goods were left in the charge of Z. B. PAGE, our Secretary, who took them by railroad to Cincinnati, thence by river to Kansas city, costing us $2 63 a hundred, instead of a dollar, as we expected on leaving your county. They were also near three weeks behind the company, on account of coming by water.

I was compelled to leave the company at New Brighton, and go by way of Cincinnati, where I had made arrangements to procure my type for the publication of the *Herald of Freedom*. Hence I saw no more of them until my arrival in Kansas city, one week behind the main party. When I found the company they were much broken to pieces, having no head, and completely disorganized. Mr. ALBRIGHT had succeeded in making the company believe that I had done them great injustice in taking them by the southern route, contrary to his express instructions, as he declared, and some had become prejudiced against the Emigrant Aid Co., which had selected this place as the point for a commercial city, in consequence of a long communication published in the N. Y. *Times* from some member of the American Settlement Company, which Mr. Albright was in the constant habit of reading to individuals he dare approach with the article. The result was, he took from most of his dupes from five to ten and twenty dollars for city lots in a new town the American Settlement Company was about to locate; and on his arrival in Kansas city he took occasion to disband the Pennsylvania company, probably fearing my arrival, else calculating on greater success in organizing his *Eureka* expedition.

To avoid protracting this article, allow me to say that about one third of the company, mostly young men, were induced to follow Mr. A. in his "wild goose" adventure, some ninety miles into the southern part of the Territory; and that they became disgusted, and returned to Kansas City, losing their investment, and nearly or quite exhausted of means. Some returned to their friends East, but most of them engaged in mechanical and other pursuits along the border, in Missouri, where they will remain until warm weather, when they will locate in the Territory.

Those with families, almost to a man, remained in Kansas City till my arrival. A meeting was immediately called, and the particulars, as stated in this letter, were given to the company, after which a series of resolutions, exculpating me from all censure, and thanking me for the interest I had taken in the company, were unanimously passed.

I advised our friends, as many as could get comfortable houses, and get into business in Missouri, to remain there until the opening of spring, and those who could locate in the vicinity of Lawrence, to do so. The result is, from forty to fifty are now in business in the vicinity of Kansas City, Parkville, Westport, and Independence. There are thirty-eight in this city, and from forty to sixty in the vicinity of Topeka, a new town on the Kansas river, twenty-five miles above this place.

That there was a "want of capacity" or *something else* in the self-appointed route agent of the company, as your correspondent remarks, I will not deny; but I am not willing the term *agents* should be used, if it is understood that I am one of them; for I am firm in the belief that the Company would have remained mostly united, and would have settled in a body together, if I had been in a condition to have come through with them. As to the length of time consumed on the journey, it could not have been expected that a company numbering from two to three hundred, and taking the circuitous route they did, could travel with the expedition of a single individual. Very truly, yours, G. W. BROWN.

### Swell the List.

PENN YAN, Yates Co., N. Y.,
February 7, 1855.

G. W. BROWN, Esq.: MY DEAR SIR:—Somebody in Columbus, Ohio, lately sent me number three of the Herald of Freedom—pretty badly scissored, to be sure, but enough was left to interest me.—Please send me the paper, with the back numbers, if you have them. I hardly need remind you that Kansas, to us in this region, is almost a *terra incognita*, and that not only everything relating to the settlement of the Territory, and its political and religious aspects, will interest us, but also its physical geography, its animal, vegetable, and mineral characteristics—in a word, we want to see it as you see it; so that we may rejoice when you rejoice, and, if need be, weep with you when you weep.

Wishing you abundant success in your interesting and responsible position, I am, sir, your ob't serv't, J. T.

P. S. Please find inclosed $2.

## General Intelligence.

### Notice to Settlers on Indian Lands.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Jan. 16, '55.

SIR:—The letter of Agent Robinson, respecting the trespassers upon the Shawnee lands, which was transmitted to this office by you on the 20th ult., was made the subject of a special communication to the Secretary of the Interior as soon as received. To that communication he has replied, that the treaty stipulations should be executed on the part of the government in good faith, and every proper effort should be made to defend and protect the rights and interests of the Indians, and that to effect this the agents should be instructed "to warn the intruders that they enter upon these lands as trespassers, without authority of law, and in direct violation of treaty stipulations; and that no claim, of whatsoever nature, which they may hereafter set up in virtue, or growing out of any settlement they may make, will be recognized as vesting in them any rights whatever. These views you will at once convey to Superintendent Cumming, and through him to the proper agents, and enforce upon them prompt action in conformity therewith."

You are, therefore, hereby to instruct Agent Robinson to pursue, to the fullest extent, the course indicated by the Secretary, and with the least practicable delay. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY, Com'r.

A. CUMMING, Esq., Sup't, &c., St. Louis, Mo.

In pursuance of the above instructions, I hereby give notice to all persons unlawfully settled upon Indian lands within this agency forthwith to remove, as I am determined to enforce the laws in such cases made and provided.

B. F. ROBINSON, Indian Agent.

### The Military Reserve.

The town of Leavenworth, K. T., we are told, is improving rapidly. From recent surveys, it is about to turn out that it is not on the Delaware lands, but on the military reserve. If this be true, then we suppose the share-holders of the town will not find it a difficult matter to perfect the title to the town site.—*Occidental Messenger.*

We have been favored with the perusal of a document, entitled "Opinions of the Attorney General on the Military Reservation of Rock Island, and Pre-emption in Kansas and Nebraska." Mr. Cushing gives his opinion against the Railroad Bridge Company, (incorporated by the Illinois Legislature, for the purpose of building a railroad bridge across the Mississippi at Rock Island,) as trespassers on the Fort Armstrong military reserve; and claims that all military reservations must remain indefeasible, notwithstanding the report or recommendation to the contrary of any government or military officer, until the President or Congress shall order their survey, and put them at the disposal of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to be sold.

The Attorney General fortifies himself by referring to the opinion of Mr. Crittenden, a decision of the Supreme Court, &c., &c.; and it is conjectured by some that no change which may be made in reference to the disposal of lands in Kansas Territory will protect Leavenworth City; but that, on the contrary, the Leavenworth Association, and others under them, will be treated as trespassers on lands specially reserved to the United States.

There may, however, be some provision in the bill recently introduced by Gen. Whitfield, reserving town sites from public sale or pre-emption, which will obviate the apprehended difficulty.

By the way, ought there not to be some explicit general law in reference to town sites? so that the necessity of special legislation may be avoided, and no exclusive privileges be conferred on some, whose only right over others is that they "know the ropes."—*Parkville Luminary.*

### Good News—Provisions Falling.

Mr. BOND, who has just returned from the border in Missouri, states that provisions of all kinds are rapidly declining in prices. Corn can now be bought in abundance at sixty cents a bushel. Meat, and all kinds of marketables, are also experiencing the effect of an opening of navigation. This will be cheering news to the eastern pioneer who is about locating in Kansas.

### Kansas as it Was and now Is.

A few short years ago Kansas was only the home of the red man, and but little was to be seen save the wigwam, the tall prairie grass, and the bounding of the wild deer, whose speed was quickened by the savage cry of Indians, who were masters of all they traversed. Now the white man has taken hold, and he is ruler of all he surveys—he is monarch, master, and owner. The great work of progression is being spread all over our fair plains. The sound of the implement of labor is heard far and near. The soil is being prepared for cultivation by enterprising, hard-working pioneers, and the cry of the warrior is stilled in the bustle and confusion of go-aheadativeness and improvement. The Indian looks on with wonder and astonishment as he beholds the march of greatness in its onward course. The white man is regarded as the great perfection of nobleness, as they feel their own want of energy, industry, and knowledge to accomplish such wonderful things. They look back to bygone days, when the war-horse, tomahawk, and scalping-knife reigned supreme over the waste plains of their land, and listen to the whites' talk about such weapons having been buried forever beneath the influence of progression, and are awe-stricken as they gaze upon the great lever of the world in full blast—the printing press—as also to hear intelligent squatters talk about railroads and magnetic telegraphs being run over the same soil where a short time since nothing but ignorance, indolence, and the war-whoop thrilled through every part, and now retire to their reserve, to live in quietude and retirement, giving up their beautiful, fertile country to be plowed and improved by the mighty race of the age—*the white face.*

The situation, the climate, and the adaptedness of the soil for cultivation, must make Kansas one of the greatest agricultural countries in the Union, and at no distant day we imagine our prediction will be fully realized. When the southern pioneer approaches with his force and the implements of agriculture, we shall expect to see our prairies turned up, and the bud and blossom of the industrious cultivator of our soil bloom and blossom as the rose, and the husbandman and domestic wife sitting around the fireside partaking and enjoying the fruits of their toil.—*Kickapoo Pioneer.*

### Cold Weather.

Last Monday was a cold day—in the morning the thermometer indicating five degrees below zero. We hope it will not be our fortune this year to see "old Winter sitting in the lap of Spring."

☞ We learn that the great railroad connection direct from Alton to Indianapolis, Indiana, will be completed by the first day of July next, at which time a grand excursion will take place between the two points.

## Complimentary.

### Herald of Freedom.

We have received the second number of the Kansas Herald of Freedom, a large, able, and beautiful weekly journal established at Lawrence city, by G. W. Brown & Co. It is dated January 6th, and would do no discredit to the large, old towns or cities of the East. The Editor, G. W. BROWN, is from Conneautville, Pa., and seems to be just the man for a pioneer journalist, as his broad sheet is filled with interesting matter pertaining to the young Territory. Considerable delay was experienced in getting out the number, the stock and material only arriving on the last boat of the season. Timber being too scarce at Lawrence to indulge in the luxury of a log cabin office, the publishers waited until a saw-mill was put in operation, then erected a frame structure 18 by 30, a story and a half high. This office was not completed until the 1st of January. The distribution of type was commenced on Christmas evening, though there was no roof on the building. The building is made of green cottonwood boards from 15 to 20 inches in width, and the editor says, "unless we err, it will be well ventilated by spring." The Herald will be issued regularly, as the publishers have four tons of paper, and ink enough to work it up. They confidently expect 20,000 subscribers, and deserve them. Price of Herald $2 a year. They have now a number of eastern lists ranging from 25 to 100, an extensive job office, and have a power press at New Brighton, on the Ohio, waiting the earliest opportunity for transit. Abundant success to the Herald of Freedom.—*Cleveland Herald.*

We have received the second number of the Herald of Freedom, published by G. W. Brown & Co., at Lawrence city, Kansas Territory. It will be remembered that we published the prospectus in August or September last. Unavoidable difficulties, attendant upon an undertaking of that kind in a completely new country, have delayed the publication until this time. It will now be continued, and we hope the enterprising publishers will meet with the success their energy and perseverance so richly merit. Mr. Brown left a flourishing paper, the Conneautville, Pa., Courier, for the purpose of establishing himself in the new Territory of Kansas, and aiding in securing the adoption of free institutions therein. The Herald of Freedom will be an able advocate of the cause, and will be valuable to eastern readers who seek information in regard to the country.—*Elizabethtown, N. Y., Post.*

The N. Y. Tribune, speaking of our enterprise, remarked:

Mr. Brown has conducted for years one of the most influential country papers in Pennsylvania. The zeal of its proprietor and several of his neighbors for taking care of Kansas by some better work than resolution-passing, led him to move his press, type, and office there.

It is a large and handsomely printed sheet, and furnished at $2 a year. It is devoted to making Kansas a free State; and independently of this leaning toward Freesoilism, is a very interesting and excellent paper. Feeling a good deal of interest in the new Territory, we hope to receive the Herald regularly.—*Easton, Md., Gazette.*

We have received number one of the Kansas Herald of Freedom, published at Lawrence, Kansas Territory. G. W. Brown & Co., late of the Conneautville Pa., Courier, are the editors and publishers. The paper is neatly gotten up. The editor says his object will be, not to make war upon the South or its institutions, but to labor for human freedom in Kansas—to maintain a defensive war for the right.—*Hillsborough Gazette.*

A weekly paper bearing the above title, in far-off Kansas, was laid on our table this morning. It is printed in a handsome style, and may you, friend BROWN—for we know you—be well recompensed for all your labors.—*Chittenango Herald.*

We received this week a large and well printed newspaper from the Territory of Kansas, entitled the Herald of Freedom, published at Lawrence by G. W. BROWN & Co. The editor wields a vigorous pen, and gives much information in relation to that interesting Territory. We shall endeavor to publish some of his topographical sketches in our paper during the ensuing winter.—*Washington, Ind., Sun.*

Regarding the number which has appeared as a specimen of what the paper is to be, the editor of Friends' Review is led to consider the Herald of Freedom as a valuable auxiliary to the cause of just and liberal government, and therefore to desire its success.—*Friends' Review.*

It is evidently devoted to the interests of the non-slaveholding settlers. From it we learn that there are occasional conflicts between the Missourians and Yankees which threaten the flow of blood. The publishers of the Herald have made extensive preparations for issuing a large and valuable weekly.—*Democrat, Lincoln, Me.*

## Prices Current.

LAWRENCE, March 3, 1855.

CORN—$1 50 ℔ bu.; corn meal $1 50 ℔ 50 lbs.
BEANS—$3 75 ℔ bush.
FLOUR—In sacks, $4@$4 50 ℔ hundred; superfine, $5 50.
GREEN APPLES—$2 ℔ bu.; dried, $1 50@$2 50.
DRIED PEACHES—$2@$2 25 ℔ bush.
BUTTER—Fresh, 30c.; very scarce.
BEEF—@7c. ℔ lb.
PORK—In bulk, $86@$5 50 ℔ hundred.
HAMS—Smoked, 13c.; bacon, 10c.; prime pickled pork, 10c.
LARD—12½c. ℔ lb.
TALLOW—12½c. ℔ lb.
CHEESE—20@25c. ℔ lb.; scarce.
EGGS—20c. ℔ doz.
SALT—Coarse and table, $1 50 ℔ bush.
SUGAR—New Orleans, 7@8c.; crushed, 14c.; white, 10c.
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 50c.; golden syrup, 75@80c.; syrup, 60c.
RICE—12½c. ℔ lb.
CRACKERS—10, 12@15c. ℔ lb.
CONFITS—12½c. ℔ lb.
COFFEE—14@16½c. ℔ lb.
TEA—Black, 40@60c. ℔ lb.; green, 60@$1 25.
TOBACCO—25@50c. ℔ lb.
SALERATUS—10c. ℔ lb.
BAR SOAP—8@10c. ℔ lb.
COARSE BOOTS—$2 75, $3@$3 25 ℔ pair.
BLANKETS—$2@$14.
BUFFALO ROBES—$3@$8.
CALICOES—10@20c. ℔ yd.
DELAINES—35@50c. ℔ yd.
SHEETINGS—Coarse, 11c.; domestic, 9@10c.; bleached, 10@15c.
LAMP OIL—$1 25 ℔ gall.
BURNING FLUID—$1 25 ℔ gall.
IRON—Bar, 9c.; round and square, 10@11c.; nail rod, 12½c.
NAILS—$7 75@$8 ℔ hundred.
HIDES—Dried, 6c.; green, 3c.
HAY—$15 ℔ ton.
LUMBER—$15@$20 ℔ thousand ft.
HARD WOOD—$2 ℔ cord.
SHOT—10c. ℔ lb.; lead, 10c.; powder, 35@50.
WINDOW SASH—8@10c. ℔ light.

*From the Kansas City Enterprise.*

### KANSAS WHOLESALE MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Feb. 24, 1855.

SUGAR—N. O., from fair to prime, 6@7c.; Belcher's refined, 7½@8c.; crushed and powdered, 11@11½c. ℔ lb.
COFFEE—Choice Rio, 13c., Laguayra, 12c.; Java, 15@16c. ℔ lb.
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 50 to 60c.; New Orleans, 50@55c.; golden syrup, 60@65c. ℔ gall.
TEA—Imperial, from 45 to 80c.; young hyson, from 55 to 80c. ℔ lb.
FISH—Mackerel No. 1, ℔ bbl., $18; half bbl., $12; No. 2, ℔ bbl., $15; half bbl., $10; kits, $3 50@$4.
NAVAL STORES—Rosin and pitch, $5; tar none.
LIQUORS—Domestic brandy, 60@90c.; foreign, $1 50@$4; Holland gin, 75@$1 25c.; vinegar, 20c.; whisky, common, 40@55c.; rye, 50@50c.; Malaga wine, 60@75c.; port, $1 50@$2 50 ℔ gall.
SALT—G. A., $4 25; L. B., $4 50 ℔ sack.
FLOUR—Choice brands retail from store at $4 25@$4 50 ℔ 100 lbs; a moderate reduction made on large sales; fine, $3 50@$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs, nominal.
BACON AND LARD—Sugar-cured hams, none; clear sides, dull at 7@8c.; lard, 8c. ℔ lb.
WHEAT—Fair to good, $1 15; prime red and white, $1 25 ℔ bu.
GRAIN—Corn in sacks, 85c.; in the ear, 80c.; oats, 50c. ℔ bu.; unsettled.
CORN MEAL—90c. ℔ bush.
CANDY AND RAISINS—Candy, $3 75; raisins, $4 50 ℔ box; figs, 20c. per lb.
LEAD—Bar, 9c. per lb; no pig in market.
DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, old crop, dull at $1 00; good, $2 00. Apples in demand and scarce at $1 50 per bu.
CASTINGS AND NAILS—Castings, 6c.; nails, 7 @7½c. per lb.
OILS AND PAINTS—Linseed oil, $1 25; tanner's, $1 50; lard, $1 per gall. White lead, pure, $8; No. 1, $2 75 per keg.
SOAP AND CANDLES—Palm soap, 7c.; Castile, 20c.; star candles, 27c.; tallow, 16c. per lb.
TALLOW AND BEESWAX—Tallow, 10c.; beeswax, 18c. per lb.
HIDES—Dry flint, 7@7½c.; salted, 5c. per lb.
POTATOES AND ONIONS—Irish potatoes, $1 50; sweet, $2; onions in demand at $1 25 per bu.
BUTTER AND EGGS—Choice butter, 25c. per lb; eggs scarce at 25c. per doz.
BEEF AND PORK—Beef, 6@7c.; pork, 6@7c. per lb.

### Meteorological Observations.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Feb. 27, 1855.

Range of Thermometer at sunrise, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and at ½ hour after sunset. H. CLARK.

| DATE. | Sunrise. | 1 P. m. | Sunset. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 21, | 43 | 23 | 20 | Cloudy and windy N. W.; a little sleet and snow. |
| " 22, | 19 | 16 | 15 | Windy N. W.; 1 inch snow fell; river nearly closed. |
| " 23, | 4 | 18 | 10 | Clear, with N. W. wind; river frozen over. |
| " 24, | 10 | 16 | 12 | Clear, with N. W. wind; crossed on ice. |
| " 25, | 10 | 14 | 7 | Sunshine and snow squalls; N. W. wind; 4 deg. at 9 P. M. |
| " 26, | -4 | 18 | 10 | Coldest morning yet; clear; N. W. wind; teams crossed the river on ice. |
| " 27, | 6 | 28 | 22 | Some clouds; gentle wind from W. and N. W. |

☞ The figure marked - signifies below zero.

## Advertisements.


J. RIDDLESBARGER. W. G. BARKLEY.

**Riddlesbarger & Co.,**
WHOLESALE GROCERS, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Kansas, Mo. March 3, '55.

**Edward Clark,**
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR & COUNSELLOR, and General Land Agent. Office on Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas Territory. Lawrence, Feb. 12, '55.

**Dr. John Doy,**
MAIN street, Lawrence, K. T. Jan. 20, '55.

**1,000 AGENTS WANTED.**
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LAWRENCE, K. T., Feb. 3.—tf Publishers.

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LAWRENCE, Feb. 3, 1855.—tf

**Prospectus of the KANSAS HERALD OF FREEDOM.**

**A PAPER FOR THE MILLION!!**

THE HERALD OF FREEDOM is an independent weekly newspaper, devoted to Freedom and the interests of Kansas Territory. It is published at Lawrence, Kansas T., on Saturday of each week, at $2 per ann