

The Herald of Freedom.

G. W. BROWN, Editor.

Lawrence, Saturday, March 10, 1855.

These assertions, and iterated and reiterated them again and again. They even claim that we endeavored to persuade them to pursue a similar course. We have been silent, preferring to devote our whole energies to the benefit of our readers, and not consume space with a personal defense. We should have done so still, had not these misrepresentations found their way into eastern journals, having been copied from those which gave currency to the report.

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

Our Position. In our prospectus for the HERALD OF FREEDOM, issued in June last, and very liberally copied by the press, we defined the position of our contemplated journal in the following language:

"The HERALD OF FREEDOM will defend the principles of the Declaration of Independence, together with the compromise of the Constitution, as understood by its framers. In favor of the greatest area of freedom, it will labor to prevent the extension of any institution over the new Territory incompatible therewith."

"With correspondents and tourists who will report the progress of the settlements, and observations upon the fertility of the soil, salubrity of the climate, and internal resources, the editor feels confident that his paper will be a welcome visitor in every family, and serve as a guide to the emigrant in seeking a new home in the West."

In the leading article, published in the first number of the paper, in October last, we said further:

"Our great object is to make Kansas a free State; and to that end we shall labor by encouraging emigration. It is not our purpose to engage in a crusade against our southern brethren, nor upon their institutions, so long as confined within their legitimate sphere. Our field is KANSAS, and here we shall labor, and here shall erect anew the altar of Liberty."

Of that number of the HERALD twenty-one thousand copies, instead of twenty thousand, as erroneously stated in the first number, was published and scattered broadcast over the country; and every one who read it, if he possessed common intelligence, must have understood our position, which was "to make Kansas a free State," and the means to be employed was to induce a heavy emigration of people from the non-slaveholding States to settle here; and not doubting but their proclivities were all for freedom, the issue would be decided properly.— Faithful to our position, we have labored on from week to week, giving a description of the face of the country, its progress, soil, climate, productions, and whatever we thought was truthful which would make it an object with our eastern friends to detach themselves from the home of their childhood, with all its endearing associations, and remove thither. Whenever we have found occasion to speak of slavery, we have done so frankly and fearlessly; and not a number has yet gone abroad which had not the impress of opposition to the "peculiar institution" on its pages. As such it has been severely assailed by the southern press, and is constantly stigmatized as an "Abolition sheet."

We have received letters from all sections of the North, complimenting the paper, and thanking us for our firm position in favor of the right. Not these alone, but the anti-slavery press of the East have invariably, so far as has come to our knowledge, given us words of cheer. We have over fifteen hundred notices of the paper from every section of the country; and all which have taken occasion to speak of us in that character, have alluded to us as thoroughly devoted to freedom. These notices were not limited to the first number alone, but to subsequent issues, as we have shown by liberal extracts from the columns, of our contemporaries, and which will more fully appear hereafter.

The prominent idea with us has been, that every northern man who comes into the Territory of Kansas must necessarily be in favor of making it a free State; and that it was unnecessary for us to go back to first principles, and discuss those questions with which all are presumed to be familiar. The press has been thundering for years against the impolicy, and giant evil which has prostrated the energies of the South. Nearly every stump orator who has declaimed on political matters has discussed the question at length. It is the common theme in all the lyceums, scientific, and even fireside circles of the North; and that man who is not adverse to the wrongs and barbarities inflicted on the sable sons of Africa, and who has been educated under northern skies, is looked upon with a suspicious eye. Her statesmen who have even dared to apologize for the institution have been sacrificed, and justly too, upon the altar of public opinion.

With this state of facts, and writing for eastern readers, was it necessary that we should engage in a weekly diatribe against the South? Would it have been in accordance with our prospectus? or our leading editorial in the first number of our paper? or what our readers desired? Would it have been for the best interest of the cause of freedom in Kansas that we should have done so? To all of these interrogatories we answer emphatically NO! and such will be the response of all.

Interested individuals here have represented us as proposing to waive a discussion of the slavery question, and say that we have compromised our position on that subject, and that we are "neutral or conservative." They have published

The Emigrant Aid Company. We are sick, heartily sick, of seeing professedly anti-slavery journals pursuing a course, from week to week, which has a tendency to make Kansas a slave State. To think that anti-slavery men have given countenance, to any extent, to sustain the cause of the slave, and that those who are using all the energies they possess to destroy confidence in the most efficient agents now employed in populating Kansas with the advocates of freedom, is, indeed, humiliating.

When the freedom clause of the Missouri compromise was repealed, the friends of humanity all over the nation stood appalled at the spectacle presented them. They heard, in prospective, "the groans of departing slaves," and saw the "chains, shackles, negro-whips, and blood-hounds on the beautiful plains of Kansas." They waited patiently for a time; at length a light appeared in the East. The Emigrant Aid Company was organized, and as soon as the immense machinery incident to such an enterprise could be set in motion, they commenced sending forward pioneers. The 1st company, consisting of 31 persons, arrived in Lawrence on the 31st day of August last; the 2d party arrived the 13th of September, and numbered 130; the 3d party arrived the 24th of October, and numbered 102; the 4th party arrived October 30, and numbered 230; the 5th party arrived November 20th, with 100 persons; the 6th and last regular party of the season arrived December 1st, and numbered 60 persons; amounting in the aggregate to six hundred and seventy-three. But this does not begin to show the number who were induced to emigrate to Kansas in consequence of this organization. Other portions of our confederacy, witnessing the great movement westward, set in motion by this Company, were induced to fall into line. The Pennsylvania company, numbering fully three hundred persons in all, were induced, to our certain knowledge, to come last season in consequence of the mutual advantage they expected to derive from those connected with the Aid Company. Ohio sent forward her pioneers, who were also strengthened in their purpose to locate here from the same cause. Hundreds on hundreds of individuals from all parts of the free North, were awakened up on the subject, and induced to emigrate on account of the descriptions of the country, and the advantages to the settlers first furnished to the public press, and afterwards extensively copied into nearly every anti-slavery journal, by the agents of this organization. Even the American Settlement Company, which claims to have done so much towards populating Kansas, was but an offshoot of the New England organization, and owed its existence to Mr. TAYLOR's great speech in the Tabernacle, New York; he having given birth to the New York Kansas League, and some of those connected with that League devised the Settlement Company. We have no doubt but if all the instrumentalities which have operated to influence the public mind, directly and indirectly, could be brought to light, it would appear that, instead of sending "two or three hundred" into the Territory from the free States, it would be manifest they had influenced the settling of thousands among us—not a fifth part, however, of the number which they will eventually induce in the same direction, if need be, to make Kansas a free State.

The Company did not accomplish all they desired last season, or what their friends, at the outset, hoped they would. They met with numerous discouragements at home and in the Territory. It was indeed a magnificent undertaking, and something new in the world, and with a few minds were capable of comprehending it, the masses had to be labored with long and vigilantly. Money was to be raised, and a crisis in pecuniary matters was rapidly approaching; the wise saw this, and hesitated to invest in what appeared an extremely hazardous enterprise; contracts had to be made with railroad lines, and proprietors of steamers, and agencies established along the route. The delays incident to these matters were not all taken into consideration at the outset; hence as much as was contemplated was not accomplished. But, like an army in an enemy's country, they have snugly entrenched themselves for future operations, and we have no apprehensions of the public having occasion to complain of them in any way. A few weeks will show that they have not been inactive during the last few months.

But it is said they have retarded individual enterprise? How? Have they not given strength to individual enterprise by holding out assurances that Kansas would be a free State. How many are there from the northern States, who would have been here to-day, had it not been for this much-abused Company? If they had held out inducements which have not been fulfilled to the letter, it was because of their inability to do so, in consequence of causes over which they had no control. What private individual is there who accomplishes all his expectations within a given period? Go read your broken obligations; your notes over due; your promises violated; your contemplated improvements not begun, or only half completed. He who made that proficiency in moral or mental culture which you anticipated at the beginning of the year? And have you not fallen short in every calculation of life? Then why not have a little charity for others, and be less severe in censure? They have met with discouragements in their little dream of; and while others were enjoying rest on beds of down, or under shelter provided with their money, their agents have been industriously engaged in preparing still further for the accommodations of those who are yet coming to swell the ranks of the hosts of Liberty.

But it is said Missouri is endeavoring to "checkmate" the Aid Company, and have a secret organization, and are "throwing a great many pro-slavery men into Kansas." This we know to be a fact; but what evidence have we such would not have been openly done had not the Aid Company commenced their operations here? And again, are not these the arguments of the slaveholders themselves against the Company? We do not see the eastern organization approved of by every anti-slavery man in the nation at its inception? Why denounce that now which was approved of a few months ago, even though its result is different from that contemplated? But we deny that it is different; on the contrary, this is only a pretext on the part of pro-slavery neighbors to operate on weak minds who have not force enough to see the fallacy of their position.

But the climax of the argument is yet to come. "It is a giant speculation scheme, and they care nothing in reality about the cause of freedom." We shall offset this statement with those made in Missouri that it is a great "negro-stealing enterprise set on foot by Eli Thayer, Amos A. Lawrence & Co.," and that those who came out "under their auspices are the serfs of the said Company."

We hail with pleasure every enterprise set on foot for colonizing Kansas with the sons of the free; and instead of discouraging any organization having that object in view, we shall do all we can to give them "aid and comfort." Others may pursue such course as they deem expedient, but we may be permitted to doubt the wisdom of their policy, if they are in fact, what they profess to be, the friends of the slave.

Material for Houses. From the very great difficulty of procuring lumber for the erection of wood houses, it is evident that other material must be employed for this purpose, else the settlement of Kansas must be delayed for a long time, until saw-mills can be introduced into the Territory. From the abundance of stone, adapted to building purposes, as well as for conversion into lime, also sand and clay for making brick, we see no necessity of our complaining of a scarcity of building material. There is no section of the Territory, so far as we are informed, which is destitute of these elements of prosperity. The stone is usually near the surface, and can be quarried at a small expense; and there is wood enough to convert it into lime; these, with sand and water, is all that is needed for the construction of houses, save lumber for floors, and for finishing purposes. The latter can be transported from St. Louis at a reasonable price. It is said that good floor boards, dressed, and matched for use, can be delivered here, as soon as the river is navigable, for five dollars a hundred feet. Panel doors can be bought for three dollars a-piece, also delivered. Such being the case, we see no necessity of delaying in the erection of houses.

A very superior style of roofing can be bought in St. Louis, cost not to exceed five dollars per hundred feet. It is known as the "Composition Roofing," and is represented as a good protection against fire. This requires a declivity of only one inch to the foot, and will be an excellent article for use in localities much exposed to the wind. It is durable, and must come into general use in Kansas. We shall receive a specimen in a few days, with an advertisement for publication in the HERALD.

In New Mexico and Salt Lake City "adobes," made of well-tempered clay, eight inches square, and sixteen inches in length, dried in the sun, are used for building purposes. With the Italian roof, which projects far over the sides, they are laid to make a durable wall. The adobes are laid up in clay mortar, and may be plastered and finished in good style, only requiring a firm stone foundation, below the ground far enough to resist the action of frost, and high enough to prevent the absorption of moisture. The clay here, mixed with sand, will furnish as good walls as those of Mexico or Utah.

POWERS & WELLS, in their excellent treatise entitled "A Home for All," suggests that houses may be built of clay, in the place of lime, after the manner of the concrete houses which they advocate with so much ability in the publication alluded to. We are confident that every claimant of land in Kansas has, with the exception, perhaps, of sand and water, all the material, not over three or four feet below the surface, which he needs in the construction of the entire walls of his dwelling. The addition of a quantity of small stones from the nearest ravine will add to the strength and permanency of the structure. These walls may be built whole, and the expense of casting adobes, and afterwards laying them up in mortar, may be saved; besides, the solid wall will be stronger and better.

Of the concrete walls, and the plan of their construction, we propose speaking more fully in a subsequent number. Either the mud or clay wall is destined to be generally adopted in Kansas—probably both, according to the means of the builder—the lime and gravel wall no doubt being the most durable.

An Answer. "Is any one about starting a nursery in your city?" inquires a subscriber. Not that we are conscious of. A gentleman wrote us some time ago wishing to know whether land contiguous could be procured adapted to that purpose. Our answer was that there could, and at a reasonable rate, by buying out the present claimants. The same is true now, and we shall be glad to welcome our friend among us in that capacity, as he says he has got the Kansas fever bad. Wonder who has not got it "bad" who has a good idea of the country? The truth is, to the industrious and persevering there is no part of the world now open to settlement which can offer inducements to the pioneer equal to this; and yet we are anxious to impress upon all that art has everything to do. Nature has been bountiful, but she needs the hand of industry to convert it into a paradise. We hope to see it occupying that exalted position, and if life is spared us, we believe we shall; but the time is not yet. The acorn is not an oak, neither is the spring blade a ripened harvest.

The Post Office. Mr. BARBOUR, our newly appointed Postmaster, informs us that letters can now be mailed direct to such points as they are directed, without the necessity of sending to Westport or Kansas for that purpose. He is about erecting an office on Massachusetts street, in this city. Until its completion he will hold his office at Mr. Lykins' residence, over the ravine.

Another Company Coming. A company has been formed in Cincinnati with the purpose of locating in this Territory. They purpose taking out with them every variety of machinery, and with the aid of water power, which they have found in abundance, they hope to build up a large commercial town.— We shall probably hear more from them on the opening of navigation. This company is independent of the German Association to which we referred some time ago.

The Capital. We see numerous articles in the public journals relative to the location of the capital of Kansas. It is stated by several, that the Governor has selected PAWNEE, a point some hundred miles above this on the river, as the seat of government, and that the first Legislature will be convened there. The Frontier News is very severe upon Gov. REEDER, on condition such as the case; and the Kansas Herald, published at Leavenworth, is equally denunciatory, claiming that the law has located the capital at Fort Leavenworth, and that the Governor has no power over the matter.

In the first number of the HERALD OF FREEDOM we stated that the section of the territorial act which located the capital at Fort Leavenworth was repealed, and the power to choose a suitable place was vested in the Governor. Such we understand to be the law still; though it is said—with how much truth we are not informed—that a bill was pending before Congress at its last session vesting the power in the first Legislature, to locate it at such point as they should deem most advantageous to the public.

It is well known that capitals of States and Territories are badly located; in a very large majority of cases, on the border, compelling all the rest of the State to pay obedience annually to some town very remote from the center. Take a map of the United States, and a moment's observation will satisfy any one of the truth of our assertion.

This is always a matter of complaint, and a continual controversy is carried on between the less favored parts and the interior, against that section of the State more favored, until, as is sometimes the case—for instance, Michigan, and quite recently, Iowa—they are induced to remove, at an enormous expense to the taxpayer, to a more central location. The Governor of Kansas has probably taken these things into consideration; and if he has selected Pawnee as the point, we have to believe that he has done so, after giving due consideration to the subject, and that he deems it for the best interest of all concerned.

Personally, we would have preferred that the capital should have been located at Topeka, and were in hopes that point would have been selected; but if it is otherwise we have no disposition to complain, and trust others will not.

It has been said that Pawnee was at the extreme western borders of civilization. A correspondent in the Kansas Herald labors to correct this impression, and remarks:

"Numerous settlements have been made up the Smoky Hill, and Republican rivers, and three towns, Reeder, Montgomery, and Chetolah, have been laid out on the former river, and are now occupied. The first named of these places is forty miles west of Pawnee, the second, fifteen, and the last, eight, and all are in the midst of as lovely a region as the sun ever shone upon. Within a circle ten miles of Pawnee, there are upwards of eighty claims, occupied by industrious and useful citizens as are to be found in any State in the Union. The country west of Pawnee, for over an hundred miles, is fertile, well watered, and well timbered, and the coming spring will witness a heavy tide of emigration setting in that direction."

It has been charged that the town was laid off by officers of the army stationed at Fort Riley, and other gentlemen from Gov. Reeder's neighborhood. To this assertion the correspondent alluded to above, who writes from Pawnee, replies:

"On referring to the constitution of the Pawnee association, I find that of the twenty-six original stockholders, but nine are officers of the Army stationed at Fort Riley; and that not one is from 'Gov. Reeder's own neighborhood'—except himself. If, as is further remarked, 'Gov. Reeder is the principal stockholder,' he is so because he saw the obvious advantages of the situation of Pawnee for trade and business of all kinds, and had sense enough to invest his money where there was a prospect of doing so to advantage. The idea that a gentleman, because he happens to be a Governor, has no right to avail himself of privileges guaranteed to every citizen, is so manifestly preposterous and narrow-minded, as to excite no other feeling than that of contempt for the person who holds it."

Population of Kansas. We have not received the official report of the late census, and probably will not for several days. It appears, however, that there are 6,366 voters in the Territory, which are divided among the several election districts as follows:

Table with 4 columns: District, Voters, District, Voters. Data includes 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, 7th and 8th, 9th, 10th districts with their respective voter counts.

We learn that in our district, which is No. 1, we shall be entitled to three Representatives in the House, and according to the ratio, one and a half to the Council. Probably this fraction will be arranged by tacking some other district to this. Is the ratio adopted on the basis of the number of voters, or according to the actual population? It is clear it should be upon the latter, else a large majority of our population will be unrepresented in our Territorial Councils.

Probable Reduction of Rate. From late advices from St. Louis it is certain the fare up the Missouri this season to companies will not exceed ten dollars, and probably will be reduced to eight, as the competition between steamers will be very great. It is said that pilots who are familiar with the river are demanding three hundred dollars a month. This is evidence of itself that such persons are in great demand.

Slavery in Kansas. Four southern members of Congress addressed a letter to Gen. B. F. STRONG, a Missouriian of note, containing these inquiries: Will Kansas be a slaveholding State? Is slave labor profitable in Kansas? Is it safe to take slaves to Kansas now?

These questions are fully answered by Gen. Stringfellow, and that answer Messrs. Brooks and McQueen, of South Carolina; Clingman, of North Carolina; and Wm. Smith, of Virginia—the members of Congress referred to—have caused to be published, with the single view of stimulating emigration from the slave States.

The reply of Gen. Stringfellow is too long for our columns; but the following is sufficient for our purpose:

"Is it safe to take slaves to Kansas now?" "Of this there can be no doubt. They are less likely to escape than from Missouri; are further from the underground railroads and hiding places of the Abolitionists; while the people of the Territory are more on the alert, and watch more closely those who would steal them."

"From the law there can be no danger. Slaves are now, and have been for years, in the Territory, so that slavery, in fact, is already established. I need not say to you that no lawyer, unless he be an Abolitionist, will pretend that any positive law is necessary to make slavery legal. Laws have been passed recognizing its existence after it had an existence; but never to establish it before it existed."

"It has been abolished, not by the repeal of laws establishing or permitting it, but by laws positively and expressly prohibiting it. Without such prohibitory laws it would now exist in every State in the Union. Until such laws are enacted by some competent legislative power, slavery is complete in Kansas. Such laws will never be enacted! Whatever might have been the result, if Abolitionists had not attempted to force the people of the Territory, their movements have fixed the fact. They cannot harm us now."

It Gen. STRONG and his friends are so sanguine about slavery being a legalized institution in Kansas, why do they not remove here with their slaves? Why leave their "servants" in Missouri, and spend months in endeavoring to get pro-slavery voters among us to secure a Legislature which shall legalize it again? The General says that "no lawyer, unless an Abolitionist, will pretend that any positive law is necessary to make slavery legal." We assert that no lawyer who has read the elementary treatises on the science of which he is an expounder, or who has taken the trouble to examine the reports of our judicial tribunals, will pretend that slavery is not strictly a creature of municipal law, and only exists by might in the absence of such law. We hold ourselves in readiness to make our position good in this respect with any legal gentleman who wishes to controvert the question.

That a few slaves exist along the borders of the Territory, we are well aware; but their numbers are small, and unless the institution is legalized by the importation of fraudulent voters, they will rapidly decrease. A writ of habeas corpus, whenever applied for and executed, will give each their freedom. Intelligent slaveholders admit this fact; and this is the reason they are so willing to expend thousands of dollars in hiring individuals to remove into the Territory and remain until after the election, with the view of securing a Legislature which shall be faithful to their interests.

Information. In perusing a letter from an old friend, which had been mislaid, we find several interrogatories which should have been publicly answered some time ago.

We cannot consent to spend our time, at present, in selecting claims for persons who propose locating here, as we find every moment is needed in making the Herald of Freedom what its readers desire it to be, "a faithful transcript of life in Kansas." Besides this, claims selected to-day, unless actually occupied by the pro-emptor, would be subject to entry and probably occupied by another tomorrow. No claim is safe for twenty-four hours, unless it has some person in possession, either actual or constructive; and we have our doubts about constructive possession being sufficient in law to secure the claim against others.

A brick-maker, or half a dozen of them each with extensive machines, and "patented" at that, would find this one of the best places in the world to operate in. Brick, concrete, or stone houses and out-buildings, must be the order of the day here; and as brick can probably be obtained the most readily, it would be generally adopted in the city if they could be obtained. We would venture that eighteen hundred thousand could be contracted for here in a week, provided they could be obtained for use in that time, and at prices not less than \$6 a thousand.

Lime-burners, too, are wanted, and must be had. We are told that one gentleman has made arrangements to prosecute the business somewhat extensively, but purposes charging forty cents a bushel for it! The stone and ground on which the lime is made costs nothing.—Hard wood, delivered at the kiln, can be bought in any quantity at two dollars a cord. Common labor is from \$1 25 to \$1 50 a day. Any lime-burner in christendom reading these facts will estimate a fortune in his grasp if he can be sure of large sales at 25 cents a bushel. We think he might rely upon that price; and as concrete houses are to become the principal structures of the country outside of the city, besides largely in the city, we think he can make calculations on heavy sales. The sooner operations are commenced the better.

The Proclamation for the Territorial election will be issued in a few days—so says Madam Rumor, and she is supposed to be well advised on such matters.

Fatality Among the Indians. We learn from Wm. FICHLER, the intelligent interpreter of one of the Delaware Chiefs, that there is much sickness and fatality existing among the Delaware Indians at this time. One male and two females have died within a few days, one of whom was a sister of Capt. COXTER, the chief, who resides but five miles from us across the river. A son of Capt. KIRCHMAN, the head chief of the tribe, also died not long since.—From what we can learn there is no prevailing epidemic, and we trust with the return of warm weather the causes of their present illness will be removed.

Exposed, as our red brethren are, to the vicissitudes of this constantly changing climate, it is a wonder that so little sickness and death are experienced among them. In cold weather or warm we generally see them clad in the same costume, apparently defying the storm. This should not be, and probably a more intimate acquaintance with the whites will bring improvements in this respect which will be found greatly conducive to their longevity.

Abolitionism. The following, which we clip from the Examiner, published at Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri, shows how they do things in the Legislature of that State. A man suspected of being an Abolitionist there, loses all his political as well as social rights:

Quite a spirited debate occurred in the House on Wednesday night. The subject was an act of incorporation for an institution of learning at Cape Girardeau. It being a Senate bill, and supposed of a purely local nature, the House was inclined to pay little attention to it; but on its first reading Mr. Darnes detected the name of Christopher House among the incorporators, and stated that he was extensively charged in that section of the State with being an Abolitionist, and he therefore moved its rejection. The further reading of the bill developed the fact that the control of the institution would be given to the Methodist Episcopal Church North. Messrs. Darnes, Moseley, McCarty, McFarland, Medley, Reid, Brady, Cunningham, and other gentlemen, opposed the bill; and Blair, Brown, & Co., defended it. Messrs. Atcock, Hardin, and others, also opposed the bill, but believing some of their friends had been deceived, voted against its rejection, in order that they might expunge the objectionable features. At a late hour the calling of the yeas and nays was concluded, the bill being rejected by 60 in the affirmative to 36 in the negative.

Spring and Improvements. Spring opened upon us in all its beauty on the first of March. Saturday last was one of the most lovely days we have experienced for years. The saw and hammer of the mechanic was heard all around, and everything gave indication of the busy life in prospect for our citizens. If all are favored with health, as we see no reason why they should not be, provided they obey the physical laws, improvements greater than was ever witnessed in any western town in one season, will be observed here another winter comes upon us.

A New Boarding House. Our friend Z. B. PAGE, is making preparations to open a boarding house in the rear of the HERALD OF FREEDOM OFFICE. He will be able to accommodate from fifteen to twenty regular boarders, and such transient ones as may apply. Emigrating parties or travelers wishing board by the day or meal will find a table well supplied with such viands as the market affords, and in Mr. PAGE a gentleman well qualified to give satisfaction. Patronize him. His advertisement will appear in a few days.

A Line of Steamers. We learn from a private letter from St. Louis that there is a probability of a line of steamers running regularly between that point and Kansas City during the ensuing season. Should the arrangements be consummated, a boat will leave each of those points regularly each morning. The heavy eastern emigration to Kansas this season will justify the enterprise, and make it pay well.

No Correction Needed. N. W. GOODRICH, Esq., writes us that several errors occurred in his article on our first page last week, one of the fault of the transcriber, wherein the word "rule" was used four times where "law" should have appeared. Those blunders are seldom observed by the general reader, and it is none of the critic's business; so we get along with such matters very easily.

Be on your Guard. Lookout for pro-slavery men, who pretend to be Free-soilers, for the purpose of drawing out information to be made use of at the ensuing election. We have positive assurances that there are "wolves among us in sheep's clothing." Be cautious that they do no harm.

There are two steamers on their way up the Missouri, destined for St. Joseph. The El Paso left St. Louis a week ago Monday morning; but each has been ice-bound for several days. The river must now be open again.

A notice in the Pittsburgh Dispatch, of February 20th, states that a company of pioneers were to leave that city on the 1st of March, for the purpose of locating in this Territory. They have a contract with a first-class steamer to bring them through to Kansas city.

A Steamer. The Emma Harmon, a beautiful steamer of light draft for the Kansas trade, is now ready for passage, and only waits a telegraphic dispatch that the Kansas is navigable. We think she would be safe in leaving port immediately, as the river has at least two or two and a half feet of water in the channel on the ripples opposite this place.

All Satisfactory. H. A. BILLINGS, Esq., writing us from Buffalo, on the 18th Feb., says that our papers come regularly to hand at that office, with the exception that Nos. 4, 5, and 6 came in the same mail, having been detained by the railroad blockade in Illinois. He says: "You may rest assured that the HERALD is perfectly satisfactory, and is spoken of by Agents and all in the most flattering terms.—Nothing can prevent its success."

That last is what we have believed for some time, provided we get a subscription list large enough to pay the expense of getting up so good a paper.

More Physicians. A gentleman wishes to know what our ideas are relative to the chances in Lawrence for a young physician who has just graduated, and is desirous of growing up with the place. He, of course, desires frankness on our part, and our organization would preclude us from dealing with him in any other way.

That there will be some sickness in the Territory during the spring and summer we have no doubt. The process of acclimating would tend to produce disease; but, aside from this, we have fruitful causes in the exposure during the last winter, and in the change of diet. The climate has some characteristics about it which gives to all an inordinate appetite, which, in a majority of cases, is gratified at the sacrifice of the health of the pioneer. Nature, it appears, has so arranged our constitutions that she will not allow us, for any great length of time, to eat to excess without paying the penalty for an infraction of her laws. The liver becomes torpid, the bowels constipated, the complexion sallow, and the whole system sluggish and inactive. This—unless relieved immediately by entire abstinence from food—is followed by disease, putting on various forms, but generally of an acute type. Unless the suggestions of nature are observed, the prospects are that a protracted illness, and possibly death, will be a result.

With this view of the case our friend would readily observe that we expect emigration for the physician; and one possessing all the requisites needed in the successful practitioner will be welcomed among us by a large number of our citizens with great pleasure. That he may be the judge whether he is the person possessing those qualifications, we may be permitted to state that, in the first place, he must eschew the use of drugs entirely in his medical practice, as also the use of the lancet, cupping-blasses, leeches, and cauterizing iron. He must understand the laws of hygiene, and be capable of teaching those laws to others. His remedial agents must be drawn entirely from the atmosphere, the limpid spring or gurgling brook, and from judicious instructions in exercise and diet. Water, cold or warm, for allaying fevers, inflammations, &c., must be the principal medication.

Those who have experienced the beneficial effects of the hydropathic treatment of curing disease in Kansas will not consent to adopt any other method. Among that portion of our citizens a real want is felt for a physician, one who is indeed entitled to the name. Of the allopathic practice there are several physicians already in the place, enough—in our opinion, to satisfy the demands of those who adopt that system of practice. They are all excellent men, have any quantity of friends, and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to supplant them. There are other locations in the Territory where we presume physicians of that school would meet with liberal encouragement. We shall hope to see our friend among us early in the season, as he will form another link in the chain of freedom; but if he adopts the drug treatment, we think his best prospects for money-making will be found in selecting and improving a claim, and "in making two blades of grass grow where one grew before."

A Pro-Slavery Candidate. J. Marion Alexander is a candidate for Council in the Fort Leavenworth district. In reply to certain interrogatories which were propounded to him, he explains the reasons that induced him to sustain Judge FLENNIKER as a Delegate to Congress, and then replies to other questions. His answers must be fully satisfactory, else his interlocutors must be very hard to please.

"Do I believe slavery to be a moral evil? What I mean is, that man leading men of the South have so admitted it, I answer for myself, No, I cannot believe that to be a moral evil, which I am as certain that God sanctions, as I am that He created the universe. If Deity did not will this institution, then is the Bible a dead letter, and the economy of nature misunderstood. I regret the lack of room to expand upon this thought."

"Do I believe slavery to be a social evil? I believe slavery to be a social evil—a political evil. Since it is not a moral evil it cannot, properly conducted, conflict with social prosperity; and if it becomes a political evil, it is because fanaticism, dissension, and mismanagement make it so. I am satisfied that a well-organized and judiciously conducted system of slavery, constitutes the most wholesome—I may say the most natural—foundation for a tolerant and happy society. I want no better evidence to sustain me, than the almost universal testimony of those whose lives have been spent in towns, both in the North and in the South. The Abolition sympathy for the negro race is a woefully mistaken philanthropy. It strikes me that class fanaticism has never reflected that the condition of the African, in his change from the tyranny of a petty kingdom chief to the manacle of a Christian master—in his change from a fertile portion of the Congo river, where the descendants of Canaan rest in filth, indolence, debauchery, and bloodshed, to the rice, cotton, hemp, sugar, and tobacco fields of enlightened lands, has been elevated ten thousand per cent."

"But I am asked if, in the event of my election to the Council, I will devote my talents and energy to effect all proper and necessary legislation that the pro-slavery interest shall demand? Gentlemen, if I occupied the position of a candidate, my reply to your question would be, Yes, I always square my conduct in accordance with my views; and if thus sustained, my principles have triumphed; if defeated, my manhood achieves the victory."

Information. In perusing a letter from an old friend, which had been mislaid, we find several interrogatories which should have been publicly answered some time ago.

We cannot consent to spend our time, at present, in selecting claims for persons who propose locating here, as we find every moment is needed in making the Herald of Freedom what its readers desire it to be, "a faithful transcript of life in Kansas." Besides this, claims selected to-day, unless actually occupied by the pro-emptor, would be subject to entry and probably occupied by another tomorrow. No claim is safe for twenty-four hours, unless it has some person in possession, either actual or constructive; and we have our doubts about constructive possession being sufficient in law to secure the claim against others.

A brick-maker, or half a dozen of them each with extensive machines, and "patented" at that, would find this one of the best places in the world to operate in. Brick, concrete, or stone houses and out-buildings, must be the order of the day here; and as brick can probably be obtained the most readily, it would be generally adopted in the city if they could be obtained. We would venture that eighteen hundred thousand could be contracted for here in a week, provided they could be obtained for use in that time, and at prices not less than \$6 a thousand.

Lime-burners, too, are wanted, and must be had. We are told that one gentleman has made arrangements to prosecute the business somewhat extensively, but purposes charging forty cents a bushel for it! The stone and ground on which the lime is made costs nothing.—Hard wood, delivered at the kiln, can be bought in any quantity at two dollars a cord. Common labor is from \$1 25 to \$1 50 a day. Any lime-burner in christendom reading these facts will estimate a fortune in his grasp if he can be sure of large sales at 25 cents a bushel. We think he might rely upon that price; and as concrete houses are to become the principal structures of the country outside of the city, besides largely in the city, we think he can make calculations on heavy sales. The sooner operations are commenced the better.

The Proclamation for the Territorial election will be issued in a few days—so says Madam Rumor, and she is supposed to be well advised on such matters.

Fatality Among the Indians. We learn from Wm. FICHLER, the intelligent interpreter of one of the Delaware Chiefs, that there is much sickness and fatality existing among the Delaware Indians at this time. One male and two females have died within a few days, one of whom was a sister of Capt. COXTER, the chief, who resides but five miles from us across the river. A son of Capt. KIRCHMAN, the head chief of the tribe, also died not long since.—From what we can learn there is no prevailing epidemic, and we trust with the return of warm weather the causes of their present illness will be removed.

Exposed, as our red brethren are, to the vicissitudes of this constantly changing climate, it is a wonder that so little sickness and death are experienced among them. In cold weather or warm we generally see them clad in the same costume, apparently defying the storm. This should not be, and probably a more intimate acquaintance with the whites will bring improvements in this respect which will be found greatly conducive to their longevity.

Abolitionism. The following, which we clip from the Examiner, published at Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri, shows how they do things in the Legislature of that State. A man suspected of being an Abolitionist there, loses all his political as well as social rights: