

The Herald of Freedom.

G. W. BROWN, Editor.

Lawrence, Saturday, March 31, 1855.

H. A. BROWN, 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, on route for Kansas, passing through Buffalo, are requested to give him a call at his office at Williams' Hall, No. 119 Main street.

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.

Free State Ticket.

The following is the ticket of the Free State Party, put in nomination to be sustained by the friends of that measure on the 30th inst. It will receive the support of all reliable Free State men, and if justice rules the ballot-box, will be triumphantly elected.

For Council—S. N. Wood, J. K. Goodin.

For Representatives—E. D. Ladd, P. P. Fowler, J. Hutchinson.

Improvement.

On every hand is visible the spirit of improvement. Look in what direction we may, a frame is erected ready to receive a covering, and workmen are engaged in completing them as rapidly as lumber can be procured for that purpose. Let not the reader suppose that the tenements we allude to are gorgeous palaces, such as greet his eye while journeying along the Hudson, or Long Island Sound, but structures of the rudest construction, such as green and scanty material will allow the pioneer to erect in haste, to shield himself and family from the "cold and piercing winds of March." Doctor ROBERTSON has erected, during the last week, a very comfortable building on Massachusetts street, just below our office, a two-story frame edifice, twenty-five feet front by thirty-five feet deep, which he designs for an office and dwelling. It is covered with green boards, and, like our offices, will be well ventilated in due time.

Preparations are being made all around us, as is evidenced by the large piles of sand hauled up from the river and distributed over town, to erect permanent structures of concrete, on the plan of FOWLER & WELLS' "Homes for All." Rev. G. W. HENNINGSON is getting the material for such edifices on the ground, and will commence the erection of the walls, as soon as the weather is suitable, of a building two stories high and fifty feet square, designed for division below into stores, and above into commodious halls for public purposes.

Messrs. HONESTY & FEARL are erecting just south of us, near Union Hall, a one-story frame building, of respectable size, in which they will place their stock of merchandise, now awaiting in Kansas city its completion. Ever the idea of November we hope to have occasion to chronicle the completion of a large number of good first-class structures, which will do honor to Lawrence a year hence, when, we trust, our population will be multiplied by a score, at least; and all the facilities of supplying every necessary want is increased in a proportionate ratio.

Parties Arriving.

Parties are daily arriving in this city from the East, filling our streets with crowds hurrying to and fro, making observations upon the beauty of our location, the fertility of the soil, and the thousand and one remarks common to the tourist in search of a new home. We welcome them among us with great pleasure, and regret that circumstances, over which we have no control, have placed it out of our power to extend to them all the cheer and hospitality which our natures would otherwise prompt us to bestow. Most of our people have thrown open their doors; but persons accustomed to the wealth and refinement of the East, find but poor accommodations in our rude and truly uncomfortable tenements. We have enough to eat and drink—not Astor House fare, however—but we lack the conveniences for lodging the hundreds of new-comers which are in the place and constantly coming. Those who have just come among us, can form but an ill conception, from what they experience, of the discomforts experienced by the pioneers who arrived here late last autumn, without shelter of any kind, else in tents or huts of ruder construction than any now visible, with the severities of a prairie winter before them.

We suggested in a recent number of the HERALD that pioneers should remember to bring with them facilities for lodging and keeping warm. We would repeat this injunction, and further suggest that they bring an oil-cloth or rubber outside coat and pants with them, so as to be prepared for the rainy season, which may be looked for in due time. Suits of this kind would be a valuable protection against the cold winds which we are now experiencing. We would say, in addition, that those who have supposed that winter clothing would not be needed in this climate, and who have come unprepared to battle with old Boreas in his wilder form, will regret that they had not studied our weather table to better purpose, or remembered our remarks about the sudden changes in our temperature.

Grass is beginning to grow on the low grounds; but the late snow and cold windy weather has considerably retarded its progress.

Steamers.

To those who come by the river route from Cincinnati to this city, it is a matter of much importance to receive rooms in a good steamer. Some of those who came by the first boats this spring were very much imposed upon. They were more or less detained by ice, and whenever the boat laid up were charged per diem for board, which was of course a most unwarrantable imposition. Whenever a captain contracts to take passengers through to any point and receives his money, he is bound to do it, whether the voyage be of longer or shorter duration, unless the trip is abandoned entirely, in which case he is obliged to refund a proportionate part of the fare. We heard of one man with his family, who, when the boat laid up, went on shore and boarded at a hotel rather than remain in the boat. He had paid his fare through to St. Louis. When the boat resumed her trip he came on board, and extra fare was demanded of him; he refused to pay, and in consequence was, with all his family and baggage, put ashore. This outrage was characteristic of some captains on the western rivers, though we are glad to say, not of all. We would particularly recommend for avoidance, the *Mattie Wayne, Conocoago, and Fashion*. Don't go on to these boats, if you wish to avoid insult and outrage. You can generally determine the character of the boat by the clerk; but don't fail to observe whether both captain and clerk put on their smiles and politeness merely as a decoy, or are each of them real gentlemen. It is a very aggravating thing to be smiled into an engagement which involves one or two weeks' happiness, and find, too late, the smiling fellow who first met you and expressed himself so much interested in your comfort and well-being, turned into a blistering, cursing, drunken bully, as has been the sad experience of very many. Scrutinize your man, and be on the look-out.

Difficulties Compromised.

The unpleasantness which has brooded over this city for months like an incubus, and weighed down its energies, growing out of conflicting land claims, is said to be compromised to the satisfaction of all parties. We are heartily glad to chronicle this intelligence, as we are confident it will be instrumental in inducing thousands to locate here, and in the vicinity, who, under other circumstances, would have sought locations where no question existed involving a controversy as to the right of the soil. Capitalists can now come here with safety and invest their means to any extent, without apprehensions of ultimately finding their possessions awarded to another without any compensation in return.

More Subscribers.

Since our last issue we have had the pleasure of adding over two hundred new subscriptions to our books, mostly from Boston and its vicinity. Worcester and Boston appear to be vying with each other to see which shall give us the largest number of patrons. Our energetic agent at Cambridge, STEPHEN BAKER, Esq., will accept our thanks for his energy in soliciting subscriptions, and for his promptness in making remittances to our General Agent, Mr. BILLINGS, of Buffalo.

Boarding House.

Mr. PAER opened his eating house, at Union Hall, on Tuesday morning of this week, and is already amply supplied with boarders. He hopes, however, to be able to feed all transient customers who may apply at his house, and furnish as many as possible with lodging. Tourists visiting the Territory will find Mr. Page a gentleman in whom they can rely, and one who will do all in his power to supply their wants, and make them comfortable while they remain.

It is rumored that charges of a grave nature have been brought against General REXFORD for his connection with certain land purchases of the half-breed Indians, and that he has been summoned to appear, forthwith, at Washington to reply to the accusation. If such is the case, it is a trick of the enemies of freedom to get the Governor out of the Territory on election day, that riot and violence may reign supreme on that occasion.

Write us Direct.

Persons having occasion to communicate with this office in relation to a change in the direction of their papers, or for irregularity in their reception, or for other cause, will save delay by addressing us direct, through the Lawrence post-office. Subscribers may also be written to us direct; and if the money is enclosed and "registered" at the post-office, may be at our risk.

Correction.

We stated a few weeks ago that we thought it would be impossible to get prairie land "broke up" this season for less than \$4 an acre. We think we were in an error, and that contracts may be made for such work for \$3 to \$3 50 per acre. It can be afforded this season, notwithstanding the high price of grain, for \$3 an acre, and no one should pay a higher rate if it can be avoided.

Springs of pure mineral oil are found in the vicinity of Osawatimie, in this Territory. Mr. SEAR, our gentlemanly city surveyor, showed us a specimen a few days ago which he obtained from a spring in that vicinity, which is equally pure with the celebrated medicinal agent known as "petroleum," found in the vicinity of Allegheny city, Pa.

In the counties on the Missouri river adjoining Kansas, land is worth from ten to fifty dollars per acre.

Correspondence.

Journey from Topeka to Fort Riley.

TOPEKA, K. T., March 19, 1855.

ED. HERALD OF FREEDOM: DEAR SIR: I was invited by Gen. Pomeroy to take a trip with him to Fort Riley, 76 miles above this point, Topeka, which I gladly accepted; and at the General's request I took notes on the journey, in order to give a brief description of the Territory, hoping that you will consider it worthy a place in the columns of your valuable paper.

Gen. Pomeroy and myself left Topeka at 9 o'clock a. m., on the morning of the 7th of March, and after a short delay, succeeded in crossing the Kansas river at Pappan's ferry, which is one half mile above Topeka. Passing through quite a bottom of timber, we came out on a beautiful high bottom, as level as the surface of a lake, and containing thousands of acres of land, which belongs to the Delaware and Potawatimie nations. We had gone but a few miles when we saw a prairie wolf a few rods from the river. I had taken the precaution to take my rifle along, which, by the way, is one of Sharp's self-loading, and was prepared to have all the fun possible. Driving along close to the wolf, I sprang from the buggy and fired while the wolf was running, but missed him; slipping in the mud, he carried me down to the river, and was out of reach, and this time I shot him through the hind parts, but not sufficiently to kill him.

Passing on our way over a beautiful level we passed two stores in close proximity, and occasionally the cabin of some hardy squatter, who had been attracted by the beauty of the surrounding country. After riding some 12 miles we came to a spring of clear, cold water, running out of a high bluff. These springs are like the oases in a desert, and are always hailed by the thirsty traveler with delight.

Six miles further on we found a saw-mill, carried by horse power, and managed by some Half-breed, but not advanced as the saw-mill at Pappan's, which is out of repair, and it requires a good mechanic to put it in order, when it could be run so as to pay well; at present it costs seven dollars per day to run it. The power is six horse. We arrived at the Catholic Mission at 12 o'clock, m., and had the pleasure of dining at Mrs. Bertram's, who sets a good table, and a lady who is well calculated to please all who may favor her with a call. She has two beautiful daughters who have been educated at the Mission under Father Durkin's supervision. The Mission is in a very flourishing condition, and the children at the school are taught to sew and embroider, and I am informed that the Indians are very apt in learning to use the needle, but are rather dull with their hands. We saw some very fine specimens of embroidery executed by the Misses Bertram, which for design and beauty of finish, I have rarely if ever seen surpassed.

Resting an hour we continued on our route over hills and plains, and occasionally down in the deep "gullies" of some of the high bluffs, in the course of which the river, would cross our path. Three miles from the Mission we passed some very fine limestone quarries, which will one day be of great value for building material. We crossed the Vermillion creek, which is a stream of clear water, and well wooded. Louis Jumbo, a Half-breed, and Mr. Dean, are building a bridge across this creek, and it is thought it will be a good investment. Riding some six miles over a beautiful rolling prairie, we arrived at the crossing of Rock creek, where we found a Mr. Wilson located; introducing ourselves we met with a warm welcome and concluded to spend the night with them. We slept in a feather bed, which by the way is quite a treat to us pioneers who are obliged to lay on the ground, or a little prairie grass, as the case may be. Two hundred yards from Mr. Wilson's house is a good water privilege, with sufficient water to run a mill for sawing and grinding, and would be a good chance for some enterprising man with a small capital to put up a mill, as there is considerable timber in the region. Crossing the creek, we rode over some very fine prairie for eight miles, when we came to Black Jack Grove. Here we found a marked difference in the soil; instead of a deep rich loam, we found a sandy soil covered with the black oak, or black-jack, which grows small and scrubby, and is good for little except for wood. This grove covers five hundred acres, and perhaps more. The sand is black and shining, and presents a beautiful appearance in the sun. Leaving the grove in our rear, we gradually descended to the bottom lands which border on the Big Blue. We passed through some fine timber land, which has in it some very fine oaks, and a few hickories, and a few poplars. The Blue river suddenly burst on our vision, and as it winds its serpentine course through the rich bottoms, and patches of timber, it presents one of the many beautiful sights which one sees in traveling over this "Garden of America." Some two miles further on, we found a Mr. Dyer, who has erected a log cabin, and furnishes accommodations for man and beast. A few rods from Mr. Dyer's cabin we crossed the Big Blue on a very fine bridge lately built by "Uncle Sam." The bridge is 363 feet long by 18 feet wide, and has one arch in the frame, and stands 25 feet above the water. The bridge is built of oak timber, and is by far the best I have seen in the Territory. Immediately after crossing the Blue, we came into a beautiful level bottom containing thousands of acres; much of which is still open for squatters. Leaving the bottom, we came to Wild Cat creek, which is well wooded, and there are some very fine claims along this creek. We took break for wood, but little for agricultural purposes.

Leaving the Wild Cat on our left, we came into an entirely different country. Instead of the level bottoms and rolling prairie which had met our view for the last day, and a hill's travel, we found a high, rocky, barren waste; some of the bluffs rising abruptly 80 or 100 feet, and mostly filled with limestone. On many of the high points we noticed piles of stones which had been piled up by the Indians; but for what purpose, remains a mystery, as the Indians, when questioned, always refuse to give any information concerning them.

At 3 p. m., we arrived at Pawnee, a city laid out one mile north of Fort Riley. The site is on a level bottom which borders on the Kansas river, and is two miles long, and ranges from one half to two miles in width, with very abrupt bluffs rising in the background. These bluffs are filled with the best build-

ing stone I ever saw, requiring but little labor to quarry them, and easily worked to any shape required.

The Trustees are gentlemen in every sense of the word, and possess in an eminent degree that indomitable energy which always distinguishes them. They have a good natural landing for steamboats, and the levee is now being graded, and a large three-story storehouse, with a hall in the third story; a large hotel, three churches, and a number of stores and private residences, are in process of construction; all of which are built of stone, and will add much to the beauty of the city.

We arrived at the Fort just as the sun was sinking behind the western hills, and a short distance from the fort, as he shed his soft and genial rays over the earth, imparting beauty to all surrounding objects, we were led to exclaim, "This is beautiful, glorious! and must be seen to be realized."

Gen. Pomeroy had a letter of introduction to Col. Montgomery of Gov. Reeder. We met Col. Montgomery, who had been out to enjoy the beauty of the setting sun, a short distance from the fort, and after Gen. Pomeroy had made himself known, and given me an introduction to the Colonel, we alighted, and giving the General's horse into the care of an attendant, we were ushered into the Colonel's quarters, where we were introduced to Captain Lyon, Drs. Hammond and Simmons, Lieuts. Hunter, Long, and Dyer, and a Mr. Conway, well known in the Territory. After we had supped, we retired to Capt. Lyon's quarters, which claimed us as his guests. Next morning Capt. Lyon invited Gen. Pomeroy and myself to take a ride on horseback to see the Territory above the Fort, which we readily accepted. Horses were brought to the door, and we mounted and took our way to the Smoky Hill, which, in connection with the Republican Fork, forms the Kansas river. Crossing the Smoky Hill at the government ferry, we proceeded up the south bank, along the flats and over the bluffs for six miles, when we came to a town site located on Lyon's creek and a short distance from the fort. This town is named Chetolah, the Indian name for Smoky Hill—and is certainly a beautiful place for a town, and possesses the advantages of good water, plenty of timber, the best of land, and some of the finest bottom land I ever saw. This town is named Chetolah, the Indian name for Smoky Hill—and is certainly a beautiful place for a town, and possesses the advantages of good water, plenty of timber, the best of land, and some of the finest bottom land I ever saw.

It is due to ourselves and the public to say, that we were not a little annoyed by the manner in which the porters on the road handled our baggage, in changing cars. Good trunks and boxes, substantially made, were stove to pieces in a most shameful manner—beyond all endurance. Some were so mangled that they could not be used. Ought not the railroad companies to be made responsible for such reckless waste of property, which is so very vexatious to the traveling public? We found more care in handling baggage after leaving Chicago. Leaving the latter city at 9 o'clock, we were borne with lightning speed over the prairies of Illinois, allowing us but a "bird's-eye" glance at the rolling country, and of seeing the mountains of our country having never seen a prairie city before, were greatly delighted, and at times perfectly captivated with the splendid scenery, although much of the country lies too flat to suit a New Englander; yet we passed many places of surpassing beauty. Onward, in one continuous routine of "jar and whir," we were borne to the "great South," until last past midnight we brought up at Alton, where we left the till of the cars for the less fatiguing motion of the commodious steamer, where our sleeping company soon presented a scene which the conical pen of a Saxe would have portrayed as ludicrous in the extreme. Some of our party having been in a constant state of excitement for five days and nights, with little or no rest, were glad of any change where nature could find a little repose. As the leaden wand of Morpheus was removed from our eyelids to a more favorable group, who had formed the toils of a long journey in a delicious dream, we saw that some were napping with distended jaws in a remote corner of the cabin, and of others, who were wont to make a graceful bow to every passer-by, while others were sprawled at full length on the cabin floor, snoring lustily, having very little regard to the rules of etiquette or the annoyance of their neighbors. At about 3 o'clock, on Saturday morning, we landed at St. Louis, where we found good accommodations for the night, and on Sunday day, the people of St. Louis, during our short stay, showed us great courtesy. Through the kindness of B. Slater a passage was secured for our company aboard the *Kate Swinney*, at the low price of ten dollars, including board, to Kansas city. As she was to take a trip down the river to the mouth of the Missouri, we had the company of U. S. troops, who had been ordered to Fort Leavenworth to look after the Indians on the frontiers, some of our company went aboard, while others remained in St. Louis to do business preparatory to leaving for Kansas on her return. All went aboard about seven p. m., and we were off for Kansas. There are about one hundred emigrating troops. In this number all the New England States are represented, also New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; all of whom appear determined to make Kansas their future home. The captain and officers of the boat treat the company with the greatest courtesy, anticipating our every want. Everything moves like clock-work among the waters, and the table is furnished in a manner to satisfy the most fastidious. As the company were desirous of maintaining the sanctity of the Sabbath, it was judged we could do so well on board the boat as in the city of St. Louis. Before starting, however, we learned that we could have religious worship on board, if desired. Accordingly, at the usual hour, all were invited to come into the cabin, and it fell to my lot to speak to a very attentive congregation. Bro. Trafion, from the Biblical Institute, of Concord, preached in the evening. I know not but we have improved the day, and enjoyed it as well as at church in our New England homes. There are on board 112 of Uncle Sam's troops, consisting of seven regiments. The Kansas company appear to be of the "right stamp" to settle a new country. Nearly all, if not all, are "Maine law" men. We have heard none of our company use profane language. We have men of talent and worth, some of whom are well supplied with the "useful."

In our company there are some thirty women and children, all appearing cheerful and happy. Our passage up the Missouri is very slow, it being now seven days since we started from St. Louis. Low water, big on the river, wind and storm, and being heavily loaded, are the causes; but if we have good luck, we shall arrive at Kansas to-morrow evening.

C. H. LOVEJOY.

Of all happy households, that is the happiest where falsehood is never thought of. All peace is broken up when once it appears that there is a liar in the house.

That Topeka, of all others, was the place. Yours, respectfully, H. STRATTON.

TRIP TO KANSAS.

STEAMER KATE SWINNEY, ) March 17, 1855. ]

ED. HERALD OF FREEDOM: It may not be uninteresting to the readers of your paper and our New England friends, to hear from us on our way to Kansas. Some of our company took the cars at Boston Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m., for Albany, and were joined by others at Worcester and Springfield, on our way to Albany, where we arrived about three o'clock Wednesday morning, all in good spirits. Joined by others, we took the cars at 7 o'clock, for Buffalo. As we glided along, various objects of interest attracted attention, to amuse and interest the company. We arrived at Buffalo about 8 o'clock in the evening, where we were detained for three hours, when we were off for Toledo, Ohio, where we brought up at about three p. m., with jaded limbs and empty stomachs, and yet we were not permitted to satisfy our craving appetites, only as we could catch; for we were off for Chicago, where we arrived about four o'clock Friday morning, when we were glad to partake of a refreshing breakfast, furnished (by H. Phelps, Ohio Exchange) through the kindness of our energetic Agent, LEON P. LINDSAY, of Massachusetts, who accompanies the party, and in his efforts to make our journey pleasant. Indeed, he seems interested in the emigrant, bestowing unwearied attention to all our wants, and manifesting feelings akin to paternal. He is deserving, and shall have, our warmest thanks, and we commend his "manly shawl" to all our friends.

Our ride from Albany to Chicago was all we could desire, through a fine country, with good accommodations. We found the conductors on the Western railroad to be men of noble bearing, treating the passengers with great courtesy.

It is due to ourselves and the public to say, that we were not a little annoyed by the manner in which the porters on the road handled our baggage, in changing cars. Good trunks and boxes, substantially made, were stove to pieces in a most shameful manner—beyond all endurance. Some were so mangled that they could not be used. Ought not the railroad companies to be made responsible for such reckless waste of property, which is so very vexatious to the traveling public? We found more care in handling baggage after leaving Chicago. Leaving the latter city at 9 o'clock, we were borne with lightning speed over the prairies of Illinois, allowing us but a "bird's-eye" glance at the rolling country, and of seeing the mountains of our country having never seen a prairie city before, were greatly delighted, and at times perfectly captivated with the splendid scenery, although much of the country lies too flat to suit a New Englander; yet we passed many places of surpassing beauty. Onward, in one continuous routine of "jar and whir," we were borne to the "great South," until last past midnight we brought up at Alton, where we left the till of the cars for the less fatiguing motion of the commodious steamer, where our sleeping company soon presented a scene which the conical pen of a Saxe would have portrayed as ludicrous in the extreme. Some of our party having been in a constant state of excitement for five days and nights, with little or no rest, were glad of any change where nature could find a little repose. As the leaden wand of Morpheus was removed from our eyelids to a more favorable group, who had formed the toils of a long journey in a delicious dream, we saw that some were napping with distended jaws in a remote corner of the cabin, and of others, who were wont to make a graceful bow to every passer-by, while others were sprawled at full length on the cabin floor, snoring lustily, having very little regard to the rules of etiquette or the annoyance of their neighbors. At about 3 o'clock, on Saturday morning, we landed at St. Louis, where we found good accommodations for the night, and on Sunday day, the people of St. Louis, during our short stay, showed us great courtesy. Through the kindness of B. Slater a passage was secured for our company aboard the *Kate Swinney*, at the low price of ten dollars, including board, to Kansas city. As she was to take a trip down the river to the mouth of the Missouri, we had the company of U. S. troops, who had been ordered to Fort Leavenworth to look after the Indians on the frontiers, some of our company went aboard, while others remained in St. Louis to do business preparatory to leaving for Kansas on her return. All went aboard about seven p. m., and we were off for Kansas. There are about one hundred emigrating troops. In this number all the New England States are represented, also New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; all of whom appear determined to make Kansas their future home. The captain and officers of the boat treat the company with the greatest courtesy, anticipating our every want. Everything moves like clock-work among the waters, and the table is furnished in a manner to satisfy the most fastidious. As the company were desirous of maintaining the sanctity of the Sabbath, it was judged we could do so well on board the boat as in the city of St. Louis. Before starting, however, we learned that we could have religious worship on board, if desired. Accordingly, at the usual hour, all were invited to come into the cabin, and it fell to my lot to speak to a very attentive congregation. Bro. Trafion, from the Biblical Institute, of Concord, preached in the evening. I know not but we have improved the day, and enjoyed it as well as at church in our New England homes. There are on board 112 of Uncle Sam's troops, consisting of seven regiments. The Kansas company appear to be of the "right stamp" to settle a new country. Nearly all, if not all, are "Maine law" men. We have heard none of our company use profane language. We have men of talent and worth, some of whom are well supplied with the "useful."

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C. H. LOVEJOY.

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Come to Kansas. LAWRENCE, March 25, 1855.

ED. HERALD OF FREEDOM: DEAR SIR: In every town and village of the East we find men who are wasting their energies and their lives, and never get that happiness in return for their efforts which is the object of all to secure. Young men in poor health, lingering under the dry goods stores, shops, and counting rooms of the East, pale, inefficient, and useless for all purposes of a manly and active character, fit only to handle ribbons and manage some nonsense in the parlors with useless young ladies—there are thousands of such—men who are usurping woman's sphere in the school-room, store, or printing office, who should be here in this garden of the West, engaged in pursuits adapted to manly strength and character. There are no pale faces here, as far as our observation extends, among those who have been on the ground long enough to test the character of the climate. All robust and active, too stout to be ranked among the spiritless and insipid members of a white-gloved aristocracy anywhere, but just of the right stamp to be recognized as manly anywhere. Those who have the courage to brave pioneer life, and the common sense not to expect too much of a new country, will not regret leaving the crowded cities and overstocked country of the East, for a life of freedom and independence here. We speak of freedom as a peculiarity of this part of Uncle Sam's domain. Social freedom is characteristic of the West, and there is, we believe, much more of individuality and natural character in the new than in the older States. In New England, as in all old countries, where a peculiar people have given character to society, there is a stiffness and a stereotyped condition of thoughts and action which is galling to an elastic nature. It is owing to this that there always have been pioneers; always some Roger Williams or Daniel Boone who could not endure to be tamed and thrallied by the wishes of others, who have sought in some remote solitude that perfect freedom which is so delightful to the free-born nature of a true American. We do not believe that there ever will be a time when fashion and mere conventionalities will have so complete sway in the great West as to lead men contrary to the dictates of sound judgment—when some popiny critic will be able to thrust his pompous statements and patriots, by showing that they have not conformed to some old dandy's rule of etiquette. Away with folly—let men think and act free as air on these grand garden plains of the mighty West, controlled only by conscience, which is the voice of God. You who long for freedom, come to Kansas. ADVENA.

MEETINGS.

Water-Cure Meeting. The meeting convened at the office of the Herald of Freedom, pursuant to adjournment, Saturday evening, March 24—E. D. LADD, Esq., in the chair. The Secretary being absent, JONAS SPEER was appointed Secretary pro tem.

On motion, the report of the committee on constitution and by-laws was read and adopted, by separate articles, as follows: WHEREAS, We, the subscribers, believe that Hydropathy, including the Hygienic agencies of water, air, light, food, temperature, exercise, sleep, clothing, and the various in their various modifications, comprises a whole and ample *Materia Medica*, capable of producing all the really remedial effects possible in all diseases, when employed or applied according to established and invariable laws, and of preserving the human system in a state of health and vigor, and for the purpose of promoting and extending our knowledge of the same, and of securing the assistance by personal aid and attendance in sickness, we form ourselves into a society, and adopt the following CONSTITUTION.

ART. I.—Name.

This society shall be called the "Lawrence Hydropathic Hygienic Society."

ART. II.—Officers.

Sec. 1.—The officers of this society shall consist of a President, Vice President, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and Librarian, who shall be elected at the annual meetings of this society.

Sec. 2.—It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the society, give the casting vote when a tie occurs, and sign all orders on the Treasurer for moneys voted by the society.

Sec. 3.—The Vice President shall perform the duties of the President in his absence, or at his request.

Sec. 4.—The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all the correspondence of the society with other societies, medical institutions and individuals, as the society may direct, and preserve the same on file.

Sec. 5.—The Recording Secretary shall keep a faithful and complete record of all the proceedings of the society.

Sec. 6.—The Treasurer shall receive and keep account of all moneys paid into the Treasury, and pay the same out on the order of the President, when voted by the society.

Sec. 7.—The Librarian shall have charge of the books and periodicals belonging to the society, together with all communications presented by members, and shall deliver the same to members desiring to consult the same at any reasonable time, and shall on Saturday afternoon of each week, from 3 to 4 o'clock, have the library open to members for general distribution and exchange, and shall keep account of all books distributed and returned and the date thereof.

ART. III.—

Sec. 1.—There shall be elected quarterly at the quarterly meetings a Relief Committee, consisting of seven persons, of whom the President shall be Chairman, the balance of said Committee consisting of three males and three females, whose duty it shall be to visit sick members of their children under eighteen years of age when notified, and ascertain what personal aid and attendance are necessary, and provide the same, by detailing such members as they shall see fit, in each particular case, taking care that the duties shall be as equally distributed among the members as circumstances will permit.

Sec. 2.—There shall be elected annually, at the annual meeting, a Board of Censors, consisting of four persons, two males and two females, whose duty it shall be to consider such confidential questions and communications not requiring personal treatment as may be presented, anonymously or otherwise, through the Librarian, who shall act confidentially in all such cases, or personally if preferred, and give the best answers and advice that their knowledge and means of information will admit of.

ART. IV.—Meetings. Sec. 1.—The annual meetings shall be held on the first Monday evening of January, and quarterly meetings on the first Monday evenings of January, April, July, and October. Sec. 2.—Weekly meetings for lectures, essays, discussions, and social intercourse, shall be held on Monday evenings, at which it shall be proper for members to present statements, verbal or written, of such important cases of disease and treatment as may have occurred in their practice or come under their observation.

ART. V.—Library. Sec. 1.—The Library shall consist of such books, periodicals, and papers, as shall be donated or loaned to it for the purpose, and purchased by order of the society. Sec. 2.—No books shall be retained by the person drawing the same for more than two weeks at any one time, under a penalty of one tenth of the cost of the same for every additional week so retained. Sec. 3.—The Librarian shall critically examine every book when given out and returned, and assess upon the person having the same to the full amount of any unusual damage it may have sustained while in his or her possession.

ART. VI.—Miscellaneous. Sec. 1.—Any person may become a member of this society by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, by signing the constitution and paying the sum of fifty cents, and twenty-five cents for each number thereafter. Any member may be removed from membership by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting. Sec. 2.—The Librarian shall see that the place of meeting is properly lighted and warmed at each meeting. Sec. 3.—Seven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Sec. 4.—The meetings of the Society shall be limited to members, except that persons may be admitted, or the meetings made public, by a majority vote of the Society. Sec. 5.—The members of this Society shall be under no obligation, as members, to render aid to persons who are practicing upon drug principles. Sec. 6.—This constitution can be amended at any regular meeting by a majority vote, notice of said amendment being given at previous regular meeting. On motion, the following officers were elected: President, E. D. LADD; Vice President, G. W. BROWN; Corresponding Secretary, S. N. WOOD; Recording Secretary, MR. MARY JOHNSON; Treasurer, MISS ANNE GLEASON; Librarian, MRS. MARGARET WOOD.

On motion, the following Board of Censors was appointed by the meeting: Dr. HARRINGTON, E. D. LADD, Mrs. LUM, Mrs. BROWN. The meeting elected the following persons as Relief Committee: Messrs. JAPPAN, WOOD, ARCHIBALD, Mrs. JOHNSON, MISS GLEASON, and Mrs. WOOD. G. W. BROWN, Esq., announced that he would donate an order on Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, of New York city, for ten dollars' worth of Water-Cure books, and also a quantity of the part of the publishers of the Water-Cure Journal and Phrenological Journal to tender twenty copies of each publication to the Society. J. SPEER read the following extract from a letter received by a gentleman, Dr. A. BEAULIEU, of Medina, Ohio, who desired to establish a Water-Cure in Lawrence: "Are there any springs of soft water in your city? If so, I believe a well-conducted Water-Cure would be a valuable acquisition to your citizens, not only as an infirmary for the sick, but as a bathing establishment, a great luxury for the healthy in sultry summer weather. Would any of your wealthy citizens aid in getting up such an establishment?" On motion, a committee of three was appointed to devise a plan for getting up a Water-Cure establishment in this vicinity, with instructions to report at the next meeting, viz: G. W. BROWN, Dr. S. HARRINGTON, JONAS SPEER.

On motion, the following officers were elected at the annual meetings of this society: President, Vice President, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and Librarian, who shall be elected at the annual meetings of this society.

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The Southern Side.

Free White State Party.

Such is the cognomen assumed by a new party organized in the vicinity of Fort Leavenworth. They have published in the Leavenworth Herald this platform, signed by seventeen of their citizens, which we insert below: WHEREAS, Our principles as a party, and our motives as men, have been grossly