The Herald of Freedom.

Lawrence, Saturday, March, 31 1855.

The Result.

The following is the official result of the election in this district on Friday last. It is probably needless to say that the election will be contested, and no doubt set aside, for reasons which will appear elsewhere:

COUNCIL.	
E Chapman,	783
Thos. Johnson,	780
J. K. Goodin,	254
S. N. Wood,	255
Charles Garrett,	1
Noah Cameron,	1
ASSEMBLY.	
James Whitlock,	780
A. B. Wade,	781
John M. Banks,	781
P. P. Fowler,	254
E. D. Ladd,	253
John Hutchinson,	252
S. C. Pomeroy,	1
D. L. Croysdale,	1
A. F. Powell,	1
Wm. D. Atwood,	1
R. G. Elliott,	1

Incidents of Yesterday.

During the whole of the day Friday, until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the mercenaries from Missouri had possession of the ballot-box and the passage to it, and controlled it as far as they were disposed. Mr. ABBOTT, one of the judges of the election, who desired to see the law enforced to the letter, felt compelled to vacate his seat, when it was readily filled by a pro-slavery person—whether one of the imported ones from Missouri we are not informed.

Mr. EDWIN BOND, who went there in the morning to discharge his obligation as a citizen, was forcibly ejected from the ground, and pursued by an angry crowd to the bank of the river with curses and threatenings of destruction, and compelled to jump down the declivity, when a revolver was discharged at him, and a ball narrowly escaped his head. He ran along the beach, and finally escaped unscathed.

Mr. WILLIS was also threatened, but through the influence of friends, who knew his danger, was prevailed upon to leave the ground, and to this circumstance, probably, he owed his safety.

Mr. C. STEARNS, who represented himself as a correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune*, and appeared upon the ground with pencil and note-book, came in for a share of their hatred. It seems he had no desire to "go up" at present, and esteeming "prudence the better part of valor," retired to the "country," where report says he is sojourning at our present writing.

Mr. PAGE, at the boarding-house, was assailed, and for a short time appeared in danger from a revolver in the hands of a son of Bacchus; but a friend at his left, with a pair of similar instruments, gave tone to the circumstance, and caused the mercenary to cower, and finally leave the premises.

The greater part of those from Missouri who voted in this city left in the afternoon, and removed their encampment to the Wakarusa, seven miles distant. Their places here were filled at nine or ten o'clock by those who had gone to Tecumseh the night previous. It appears a portion of the latter number had resolved to destroy the HERALD OF FREEDOM OFFICE, with two or three other buildings and had signified their intention in such a manner as to reach the ears of some of our citizens. Accordingly measures were taken for defense in case of an attack. During the whole night patrolling parties from the enemy on horseback were riding at intervals through town, apparently making observations; but they met everywhere the night guard, and probably concluded the better way would be to leave without committing any act of violence.

We repaired to the polls at about ten o'clock in the morning, but retired on the assurance of numerous friends that we were in great personal danger, thinking it best to defer our rights as an elector to a later period in the day, when it was hoped better order would prevail. At about four o'clock we again visited the polls, and discharged our duties as a freeman without molestation. It was the first time we ever appeared at the ballot-box with an instrument of defense, and we trust it will be the last time it will be deemed necessary to be guarded with a retinue of friends, each provided with bowie-knives and revolvers, besides having several of the latter instruments about our own person *ready* for immediate use.

Several individuals were severely crowded and their clothes torn on their passage to vote, and some, who were in a hurry to get away, were compelled to make their *exit over the roof of the building* to the opposite side of the house to escape the crowd.

On the part of our citizens there was no word or gesture used to incite the passions of the invaders; on the contrary, the most prominent men were conversed with freely, and every caution used to prevent excitement on the part of all.—Had a melee commenced it would have been general, and hundreds would have fallen victims. Our own people made no display of means of defense; but, had the occasion demanded, instrumentalities quite as effective as revolvers would have been called in requisition.

The Missourians had two carronades on the ground, but showed much good sense in keeping them as much out of sight as possible.

To the Soldier.

Attention is invited to the advertisement headed "Bounty Land Agency." Those having claims under the late act of Congress, according to the terms of the advertisement, will do well to make immediate application as there directed.

United.

It is a great source of pleasure to us to know, that, without an exception, the Free State vote in this district was a unit on Friday last. At the convention on the Saturday previous, every other issue was waved, and the only interrogations put to candidates in nomination were:—"Are you in favor of making Kansas a *free* State? If elected to represent us in the next Legislative Assembly, will you use *all* honorable means in your power, by vote and influence, to make it a *free* State?" These two simple questions answered in the affirmative, without evasion, was all that was required at the nominating convention a week ago to-day, and with one exception was cheerfully complied with. In that instance the candidate was dropped, and a new one put on the ticket in his place.

The wisdom of our course at that time has more fully appeared since, than it did at the moment of the transaction. Prior to the adjournment of the convention, Mr. CHAPMAN—the person alluded to—went upon the platform, pledged his opposition to the successful nominee, and remarked that Missourians had a right to come into the Territory to control the elections, and publicly invited them to do so. He has been rewarded for his treachery to freedom by being placed upon the pro-slavery ticket, and elected by imported voters.

The editors of the *Free State*, we regret to say, so far forgot their position as to oppose the nomination of the party of freedom. If they are what they profess to be they will live to see the day when they will rue their recent position. Those who are in favor of making Kansas a free State cannot conscientiously support a paper which labors to produce discord, instead of harmony. One of the editors of that paper presided over the deliberations of the nominating convention, and yet refused to tell the people from the platform on which he stood whether he would give his support to the ticket put in nomination there or not, though personally called upon to do so. The other editor rather intimated that he should not support the ticket, and his past conduct has shown that he was in earnest.

When we go into convention with others we consider ourselves pledged in advance to sustain the actions of the majority. If we find that justice cannot be done us, we enter our protest, and retire without endeavoring to bind others by our procedure. Should not our neighbors have done the same if they felt the masses trespassing on the rights of the minority; and not have waited until they found they could not carry their favorite project, before they resorted to this expedient?

The press should labor to make itself subserve the cause for which it was established, and when it ceases to do so it should cease to receive the support of those who, by their patronage and pecuniary aid, have been instrumental in sustaining it.

The editors of the *Free State*—falsely named, by the way—have been loud in their denunciations of us, claiming that we were not what we professed to be.—Their calumny has been passed in silence, and the "cloven foot" has appeared on another person, and he the responsible editor of another paper than the Herald of Freedom.

Election in the Tecumseh District.

On Thursday night last, after it was satisfactorily ascertained that the number of persons imported to this election district from Missouri was greater than the occasion demanded, a company of two hundred was detached from the encampment just west of this city, and between nine and ten o'clock at night took up their line of march for Tecumseh, with the view of overbalancing the large number of free voters in that district, a majority of whom are located at Topeka.—They arrived at their destination in time to participate in the fraud there practiced upon the ballot-box. When they had accomplished the object of their mission they returned in a body to their encampment in this city, where they remained till this—Saturday—morning, when they took their final departure for Missouri.—Their whole stay in Kansas cannot exceed four days; their purposes were declared all along the route; and they expressed a determination to return to Missouri as soon as the election was over, and yet they claim they had as good a legal right to the elective franchise here as any person in the Territory.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, lately from New York, gives us the full particulars of the proceedings at Tecumseh on Friday. He says the polls were opened at the regular period by the Judges appointed by the Governor; that all but Mr. BURGESS refused to take the oath prescribed; that after numberless threats of violence to Mr. B. unless he would resign, during which a pistol was three times snapped in his face, and a club flourished over his head, he proclaimed that, in consequence of the mob without, and threats of violence to the board, the election was adjourned. The mob then selected a new board, with two drunken secretaries, who took possession of the ballot-box, and allowed no person to approach it unless he was right on the "goose question," a slang phrase used among the Missourians, implying they are in favor of extending the institution of slavery over Kansas.

No questions were asked the voter as to his citizenship or place of residence; no oath was administered, or other test required, save an assurance of support to the pro-slavery ticket.

An aged gentleman, who felt disposed to exercise the privileges conferred upon him by the laws and constitution, approached the ballot-box, when he was offered a pro-slavery vote. He remarked that he did not vote that ticket, when some one knocked off his hat, another cuffed him, while a third applied the boot, and forced him from the ground, threatening to put a bullet through him unless he left *instanter*.

The friends of freedom, finding themselves borne down by the invaders, quietly retired from the polls; and we are assured no free State votes, other than three or four, were cast in that district, though that party was largely in the majority; while the pro-slavery marauders from Missouri polled between four and five hundred.

Governor REEDER cannot give a certificate of election to persons thus fraudulently imposed upon the people for representatives; and should a majority of them claim a seat in our Legislative Assembly, it is his bounden duty to neglect to convene that body. If mob violence, and all disregard of law and right in Kansas is the order of the day, let anarchy reign supreme, provided the absence of legislation produces that condition. We would rather a thousand times that Missourians would hold the election in their own State, and then send the elected members here to make our laws, than to send the drunken voter, entirely divested of restraint, with the power, if he sees fit to exercise it, of electing the vilest of his associates to frame our laws.

Missouri and Kansas.

During the last hours of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, while it was pending in the United States Senate, Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, of New York, obtained the floor, and in one of the most forcible speeches of the session, protested against the repeal of that clause in the Missouri compromise which dedicated all that territory lying north of 36 deg. 30 minutes to freedom. He showed by the laws of emigration, that Kansas must, from the very nature of the circumstances which surrounded it, become a free State; that the liberty-loving, free born sons of the north and west would pour in by thousands, and settle upon her broad prairies, making her valleys teem with wealth and her hills joyous with the shouts of a population, none of whom were *slaves*. The challenge, given by the chivalry of the south, was accepted by Mr. Seward in the following terms:

"Come on, then, gentlemen of the slave States! Since there is no escaping your challenge, I accept it in behalf of Freedom. We will engage in competition for the virgin soil of Kansas, and God give the victory to the side that is stronger in numbers, as it is in Right."

About ten months have elapsed since the utterance of those memorable words, which deserve to be recorded on the title page of Kansas history, during which time thousands have left their homes in the East, South, and West, and taken up their residences on this battle-ground of freedom. The late census returns showed that, thus far, *every election district in the Territory* was settled by a large majority of voters from the free States, and that, if left to the ordinary course of things, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory would be a unit upon the subject of human rights. But, it seems, this could not be. A secret organization was got up in Missouri, and under the representation to the gullible that the New England Emigrant Aid Company was an institution chartered for the purpose of sending the *serfs* and *paupers* of eastern alms-houses to people this region, they raised a fund of probably half a million of dollars, and visiting the grog-shops and dens of vice in the river cities of Missouri, hired the ruffians and cut-throats congregated there to come into Kansas by thousands on election day, and with threats of carrying their measures at all hazards, took possession of the ballot-box, and elected the Legislature by fraud. Before the polls were closed these imported voters were on their retrograde march for Missouri, and ere we go to press will probably be on their own plantations, lording it over the black man whom they have reduced to servitude, as they hope in due time to reduce the white laborer of Kansas, by bringing his toil in competition with that of the slave.

In this district, where the late census report indicates but three hundred and sixty-nine voters, the election shows there were *ten hundred and thirty-nine votes* polled, nearly three times as great a number as legitimately belonged here; and yet a large number of our *actual* residents, and particularly those from a distance, did not exercise their right to the elective franchise, as they found they could not do so without endangering their lives. The free State strength in this district is full five to one, and yet the pro-slavery ticket has a majority of more than three to one.

We had great faith in the progress of humanity, and hoped to see the day when virtue would triumph over vice, intelligence over ignorance, and freedom over oppression; but our confidence in human nature has been greatly shaken by the last few days' proceedings, and to-day would repose with greater security under the shadow of a thirty-two pounder, with all the armament of war and the paraphernalia of the battle-field, than in the gentle teachings of the law of kindness which we formerly supposed, in our simplicity, would govern a world, and lead it to practice the deeds of peace, so earnestly inculcated by the Saviour of our race.

☞ We love to see a woman treading the high and holy path of duty, unblinded by sunshine, unscared by storm.—There are hundreds who do so from the cradle to the grave—heroines of endurance of whom the world has never heard, but whose names will be bright hereafter, even beside the brightest angels.

Near Neighbors.

"We are too near neighbors," remarked a Missourian to us on Friday last, "to advocate different interests." In reply, we assured him that we saw no objection to neighbors entertaining different views; that divisions commenced somewhere, and where honestly entertained were rather a credit to the persons holding them than a reproach, and should be so considered; that a noble mind had no disposition to enthrall the minds of others.

We are apprehensive our neighbors in Missouri are like certain individuals we read of, who desire nobody's land to border on theirs. They would, had they the power, monopolize the whole of God's free earth; and, instead of making it resound with anthems of joy, would convert it into a mausoleum of death, around which would be heard the sighs, groans, and lamentations of an enslaved and outraged people, made wretched and base by contamination with their oppressors.

The Hirelings.

Of the disgraceful proceedings in this place on Friday last, by which the ballot-box was converted into an engine of oppression, we have hardly patience to write. To see hundreds of hired mercenaries on horseback, on foot, and in wagons and carriages, coming into Kansas in a body from an adjoining State, and expressing a determination to return so soon as they shall have polluted the freeman's safeguard with their touch, and to see that purpose fulfilled without any action whatever showing an intention to remain here for a single hour after they shall have cast a ballot, is, to say the least, enough to make a republican ashamed of his national connections; and were he not strongly wedded to the federal Constitution, in a moment of vexation he might be led to exclaim that he desired "no union with such base mercenaries."

Agent in St. Louis.

Gentlemen having occasion to transact business in St. Louis will frequently consult their own interests to better advantage by sending their orders to B. SLATER, Esq., 27 levee, and have him attend to their wants, than by going themselves. He holds himself in readiness to purchase merchandise, groceries, or any article of machinery or otherwise which may be desired, and forward the same with the least possible delay to the people of Kansas, charging them but a moderate compensation for his services. Acquainted, as he is personally, with all the prominent business firms of St. Louis, it is but reasonable to suppose that he can make better bargains than an entire stranger, one wholly ignorant of those advantages. Business men should not fail to make Mr. SLATER's acquaintance while on their journey to Kansas.

An Eastern View.

The Portland, Me., Inquirer has a long article, in a late number, touching Kansas, from which we make the following extract, adding a few slight corrections. Kansas is the great point of attraction from all parts of the American Union; and instead of the interest dying out, as was contemplated, it increases in intensity from month to month. To those who have deliberately made up their minds to go to Kansas, the Inquirer says:

The soil is not exceeded in any other part of the West, and it is superior to most. It is not a dead level, like much of Illinois, but a rolling prairie, generally all ready for the plow. Timber is not abundant, but sufficient for many years to come; and as the fires will be stopped, timber will grow up with immense rapidity. Comparatively little is needed, for coal is found in moderate quantities, and clay for bricks is abundant,

As for crops, &c., almost everything that earth produces grows luxuriantly there. From 20 to 40 bushels of corn to the acre will come by a single turning of the turf, and afterwards 70 or 80 on the average—the labor requisite being only for planting and harvesting, and that done by cultivators, &c.

Agricultural labor commands good wages and ready pay—say $1 to $1 50 a day. Mechanical labor is still higher, and will remain so, as buildings, villages and cities are so rapidly to grow up.

Land can be taken up—160 acres—unoccupied—and when it comes into market the claim will be good at government price, $1 25 per acre. There is no distinction between native and foreign citizens.

The commercial advantages of that country will forever demand its entire productions at liberal prices. It is on the great central track to the Pacific, where a railroad will soon be made. A vast Indian and Santa Fe trade already centers there, and a water communication is open through the Missouri and Mississippi with all the world.

The way to get there is through the Mass. Emigrant Aid Company. They take you from Boston for about $25 fare, and in seven days, you paying your incidental expenses, and carry 100 pounds baggage, if you please. You are taken care of on the way as fully as it is in the power of the company's agents to do so, and on your arrival afforded all the knowledge in their possession, to aid you in fixing your location and business. New England institutions and society are scarcely to be waited for there, for you take them with you.

The city of Lawrence is already well established, and its growth will outstrip Chicago or Milwaukie. Other large towns are located, and will be forthwith begun.

A more patriotic, or a nobler Christian enterprise never challenged herculean energy than to plant a Free State on higher principles than any other in the Union, there in the center of the continent, to serve as a key to the liberties of the whole. A strong emigration early this spring is certain to secure it to freedom; and is there not energy enough in the North to do it, or are we too besotted long to preserve the liberties we have.

On the whole, while their will be a deprivation of many conveniences, and no chicken-hearts should go, it is our deliberate opinion that the world does not offer another such chance for emigration combining to an equal extent the comfort, usefulness and pecuniary advantages of Kansas. We would invest money there sooner than anywhere else within our knowledge.

Destruction of the Press.

It was only by the most urgent and continued importunities of the leaders of the mob who visited us on Friday last, that our office was saved from destruction. Various resolves were passed in regard to it, but the final conclusion was that the worst strike the pro-slavery party could make would be to destroy an opposition printing office, or do harm to the editor. Perhaps they remembered the removal of C. M. CLAY's paper from Lexington, or the murdering of LOVEJOY in Alton, two important eras in the anti-slavery history, events which will be remembered for years to come.

If Missouri desires to quadruple the natural emigration to Kansas from the free States during the ensuing season, and strike a death-blow to slavery not only here but in Missouri, let them resort to some act of violence. Our own poor life is a minor consideration to that of freedom for a great State, such as Missouri; and as for our printing office, a few thousand dollars, which could be raised in the eastern cities in one hour after the arrival there of a telegraph dispatch announcing the event, would purchase another equally as good; and a few thousand more would entrench it beyond the reach of a rabble, made crazy by fanaticism or intoxication.

The Iniquity Consummated.

From all the information we can gather, we are confident there were not less than ten thousand imported voters in this Territory on Friday last from Missouri, who came in crowds of several hundreds at a time, and returned in the same manner. There were not less than ten hundred sent into this district alone; but finding their services not wanted here, they were detached to the number of two or three hundred and sent to other points. The road between this point and Westport, for days before the election, was filled with covered wagons, loaded with Missourians, who made no secret of their purpose of coming into the Territory and voting and then returning. Long before the ballot-box was closed hundreds of their men were on the retrograde march from this vicinity. Such is "squatter sovereignty" in Kansas.

Subscribe NOW.

Will our friends go to work at once and aid in filling up our subscription list?—We must have the "sinews of war" to make our paper all its readers desire, and this can only be obtained by additional subscribers. We are now in the midst of stirring times; perhaps the beginning of an important era in our national history. The times forebode great events, and Kansas is to be the field of adventure.—The horizon at present looks foreboding, but the rainbow of hope is seen in the distance. As faithful chroniclers, it shall be our duty to give the facts, without exaggeration, that the distant observer may be enabled to judge correctly of the progress of the cause for which those who have emigrated here have sacrificed so much.

Cowardly.

Can anybody tell why the Missourians, who made such an onslaught on Lawrence on Friday last, were induced to bring two cannon here with them? They must have been consummate cowards to have supposed such weapons necessary, after importing an army four times as strong as our whole strength united. Besides this, every man of them was prepared with two revolvers and a bowie-knife. Desperate men resort to desperate measures.

Survey of the Kansas River.

We learn that Capt. SWIFT, late of California, and formerly of the East, will commence a survey of the Kansas river from this place east to its confluence with the Missouri, on Monday next, with a view, if found practicable, of placing a steamer on the river, to make daily trips between Lawrence and Kansas city, Mo.

Captain S. promises us the notes of his survey for publication, as soon as completed. He went down the river a few days ago a mile and a half or two miles, and found, as far as he made observations, about three feet of water in the channel. We feel very confident he will find sufficient at any intermediate place between this and the Missouri, to float a vessel drawing not more than twenty inches of water; and believe such a craft can be employed nine months in the year.

Getting Desperate.

Eastern emigrating parties who have recently arrived, report that the excitement of the Missourians is intense all along the river against the "*Abolitionists*"—as *all* eastern men are called by them, by way of stigma—and that the steamers no sooner arrive at the Levees of the several river towns then persons come on board, and apply to the clerk to know how many persons of this description are on board. They claimed they desired the information that they might know how much "hemp" to bring along on election day. Money has been raised by thousands of dollars, with the express purpose of importing voters, and has been expended with a lavish hand in endeavoring to make Kansas a slave State. The people of the East will look with deep interest for this issue. We have laid back to the last moment, to enable us to give all the information, in our possession concerning the election.

☞ This number completes the first quarter of a year since the commencement of the *Herald* and with it, a few subscriptions, which were received under special circumstances, expire. We hope all such will renew immediately, but not for so short a time as three months, as we are unwilling to receive any future subscriptions for that period.

Stanhope Burleigh.

The above is the title of a novel recently published by SPRINGER & TOWNSEND, 222 Broadway, New York, and is said to be a powerfully-written work, descriptive of Jesuitism in America, and is designed for the times. We know nothing of its merits, and cannot judge of its influence until a copy is received, which the publishers promise us; then we will endeavor to do the work ample justice.

☞ By reference to our advertising columns it will be observed that G. W. Brown has been duly commissioned to take the acknowledgment and proof of deeds and other instruments of writing under seal for Pennsylvania, as also to administer oaths and affirmations, and take depositions, to be used in any of the Courts of that State.

☞ Our friend, J. HUTCHINSON, Esq., has removed into his new law office, just south of us, on Massachusetts street, and with his fine display of law books, looks as if he was ready to attend to his professional duties, on the call of his friends.

Complimentary Meeting.

MARCH 24, 1855.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a meeting held on board the steamer Sonora, on her passage from St. Louis to Kansas city, by the first regular party of 1855 emigrating from New England to Kansas Territory, under the auspices of the New England Emigrant Aid Company:

Resolved, That we, the members of the first party for Kansas of 1855, under the auspices of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, take pleasure in bearing our testimony to the gentlemanly and courteous conduct of their worthy Agent, Dr. ROBINSON, and we desire here to express our gratitude to that gentleman for the valuable services rendered us for our comfort by the untiring efforts made by him at the sacrifice of his own ease to make our unavoidably tedious journey to Kansas as pleasant as possible; and we do desire publicly to express our thanks to this worthy gentleman for the assistance rendered us on this journey.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to the captain and officers of the steamer Sonora for their kind and courteous attention to our wants while on our passage from St. Louis to Kansas city, and we cordially recommend those wishing commissions executed in St. Louis to intrust them to the care of Mr. Crawford, the clerk, or his gentlemanly assistant. ARTHUR MECHAN, Ch'n.

LUTHER DAME, Secretary.

☞ A good example for people as well as pastors, is the following, mentioned by the Christian Freeman:

"A certain Universalist clergyman, 'not unknown to fame,' said to us eighty years since, that while he would discuss *topics* with his brethren—while he would urge his peculiar convictions in argument with them—of one thing he was resolved. He would never, for any cause, have a public personal quarrel with a brother minister. He has kept his word, and set a good example. We wish *we* could add that we had *fully* imitated it!"

A good example, also, for editors, as well as "pastors and people."

Kansas Territory.

The fate of that Territory hangs in even balance. The slaveholders of Missouri, under the lead of Atchison, organized a secret combination, by which the election of Delegate to Congress was decided in their favor. Emboldened by the success of that proceeding, they are now preparing to control the elections for the Legislature in the spring. They are holding meetings, making threatening speeches against "Abolitionists," and passing fierce resolutions to intimidate emigration from the North. Slaveholders in Missouri intend again to take possession of the ballot-box in Kansas. Such is squatter sovereignty in practice.

In the first place it was attempted to cheat the people with the old story that slavery would not go there. So said the supineless Everett—so slaveholders and serviles. This failed, and the next dodge to escape the indignation of society, was to purloin the credit of anti-slavery emigration, and proclaim that by it Kansas was sure to become a free State. See, said they, how admirably "popular sovereignty," though slandered, inures to freedom. The next thing that waked them up to the beauties of their doctrine, was the triumph of drunken Missourians over the Kansas ballot-box, with fearful danger that the Territory will be finally lost to liberty. Such stupendous villainy as repealed or supports the repeal of the law of liberty in that country, has rarely been equaled by human depravity. O! the tears, the agonies, the curses that will yet gather upon their heads!

If Kansas is lost, nothing to human views can be saved to liberty in all that center of the continent. Slavery will be secure in Missouri; it will seize all the territory west of Kansas and south of it; the Indian tribes will be exterminated before it; whatever of Nebraska is worth anything will probably be also lost, and hope for Utah, New Mexico, and every portion of Texas, will expire. Before this power liberty in California, now feeble, will also speedily fall, and slavery sweep the whole Pacific coast! All this, and whatever may lie beyond, turns upon Kansas as its pivot. If liberty can make a stand there, the opposite of all this may be reasonably anticipated.

It is in the power of the free States to carry emigration enough there to control the result, but we fear there is not force of will enough. The courage, if not the integrity of freemen in Congress is impaired, while the slave power and its minions, North and South, are cheered with new hope. Although our hope for freedom in those Territories has been very slight without congressional prohibition, yet we earnestly hope robust men will go there and prosecute the struggle with unflinching energy. The example would greatly aid the friends of liberty in Congress, and we believe success would in some way crown their efforts.—*Portland, Me., Inquirer.*

☞ The advanced guard of a party of nearly a hundred emigrants, arrived in our city on the 8th, from the East, on their way to Kansas. They were nearly all mechanics and farmers, and every one of American birth. But few foreigners seem to settle in that section.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

☞ The weather is warm and pleasant, with indications of rain.

Meteorological Observations.

LAWRENCE, K. T., March 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.
Mar. 21.	22	40	40	Cloudy, with snow squalls; wind E. and S. E.
" 22.	18	37	34	Clear; W. and S. wind; ground half covered with snow.
" 23.	35	62	54	Clear; W. & S. wind; snow mostly gone.
" 24.	36	58	34	Clear; with strong N. and N. W. wind.
" 25.	24	57	38	Some clouds, with strong S. W. and S. wind.
" 26.	27	55	29	Cloudy, with snow squalls; strong N. W. wind.
" 27.	18	39	27	Cloudy, with strong N. W. wind.

Advertisements.

Transit for Sale at First Cost.

A NEW and perfect Instrument, with Tangent, Screw, and double plate. Address by letter or otherwise S. B. LOWE, Kansas, Mo.
March 31.—6t*

G. W. Brown,

COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, and other Instruments of Writing under Seal and Depositions for Pennsylvania, will attend to the duties of his office on application at the HERALD OF FREEDOM OFFICE.
Lawrence, March 31, 1855.—tf.

BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.

AN act of Congress, passed March 3d, 1855, provides a pension of 160 acres of land, for all persons who served in the Revolutionary war, or in any other war of the United States, provided fourteen days' services were rendered; and

Secondly, To *all* who served in any battle, though actually engaged for only a single day; and,

Thirdly, To the widow, or if no widow, the children who are under 21 years of age at the time of the passage of the act; and,

Fourthly, To those who, under former laws have received warrants for a less amount than 160 acres, are entitled to an additional warrant to make up the deficiency to that amount.

Having officiated as Bounty Land Agent under the former law, and received from the proper officers, for the use of the claimants, a very large number of warrants, the subscriber offers his legal services to the public, and feels confident that he can give perfect satisfaction. No fees will be required until the warrant is obtained. Persons having claims will make immediate application at the HERALD OF FREEDOM office.
G. W. BROWN.
Lawrence, Kansas T., March 31, 1855.

J. RIDDLESBARGER. W. G. BARTLEY.

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.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED.

ONE THOUSAND AGENTS wanted immediately, in every part of the United States, to canvass for subscribers to the HERALD OF FREEDOM. A liberal commission paid for services, and no capital required. Address H. A. BILLINGS, Esq., General Agent, Buffalo, New York, for particulars. G. W. BROWN & CO.,
LAWRENCE, K. T., Feb. 3.—tf Publishers.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

A FINE selection of School and Miscellaneous Books are kept for sale at the office of the *Herald of Freedom*, among which are The Heroines of History, Heroines of the Crusades, Fox's Book of Martyrs, Perilous Adventures of Travelers, Farm and Fireside, Cruise in the Mediterranean, Hurry Graphs, People I Have Met, Rural Letters, Fun Jottings, Autographs for Freedom, Great Cities of the World, Frank Freeman's Barber Shop, Mirror of the Soul, Antiquities of Western New York, Signers of the Declaration, Army of the United States, Geographical History of New York, Pocket and quarto Bibles, &c. Also, a large supply of Toy Books for children.

We have also a very superior article of Foolscap and Letter Paper, Pens, Penholders, Black Writing Fluid, adhesive Envelopes, Faber's Pencils, &c. L. H. BROWN & CO.
LAWRENCE, Feb. 3, 1855.—tf

FOWLER'S & WELLS'S publications for sale at the HERALD OF FREEDOM OFFICE.

KANSAS NURSERY.

THE subscribers have made arrangements for bringing into Kansas Territory a large number of all varieties of FRUIT TREES, which they will deliver at all the principal points in the Territory, immediately after the opening of navigation, and sell them at the lowest possible prices. Orders left with S. N. Wood, Esq., Lawrence, or forwarded to us at Pottawatomie Creek, (Westport post-office, Mo.,) will be promptly attended to. WM. & G. W. PARTRIDGE.
Pottawatomie Creek, Feb. 17, '55.—6t*

COMMISSION & FORWARDING.

PARK & PATTERSON, PARKVILLE, Missouri, having ample premises for storing all kinds of Goods and Merchandise, and having made extensive arrangements with trustworthy and careful Teamsters for the establishment of REGULAR WAGON TRAINS to all parts of the Great Kansas Valley, are now ready to receive consignments, which will immediately, on arrival, be dispatched to their places of destination.

P. & P. will also contract to forward families or parties from Parkville to any point in the new Territory desired, and thus save much time, trouble, and expense to emigrants.

☞ Wagons, Cattle, and Horses for sale.
Jan. 27, '55.

FRUIT TREES FOR KANSAS.

NEARLY all the leading Fruits of Europe and America are cultivated and for sale at the Randolph Nurseries, Crawford county, Penna.

All orders from G. W. Brown, Esq., will receive prompt attention, who will act as Agent at Lawrence City, Kansas Territory, in forwarding orders for Trees at our risk. O. T. HOBBS.
RANDOLPH, Jan. 6, '55.

W. J. PATTERSON,

REAL ESTATE AGENT AND CONVEYANCER, PARKVILLE, Mo., will promptly attend to the purchase and sale of REAL ESTATE in the northwestern counties of Missouri, as well as to the investigation of Titles, location of Land Warrants in the new Territories, &c. Having particular knowledge of the lands in the magnificent Kansas Valley, with draftsof the best locations, (made on the ground,) he is ready to give advice to persons desirous of settling there.

☞ Land Warrants wanted. For sale, a number of eligible Town Lots in Parkville. This town is situated at one of the main entrances to Kansas. Also, a FARM of 320 acres, one half fenced, in good timber, and well-watered, to be sold cheap for cash. Title perfect. No better chance can be found in the Platte Purchase.

*** Letters, post-paid, directed to the *Lawrence* office, will be immediately answered. Jan. 6, 55.

Dr. John Doy,

MAIN street, Lawrence, K. T. Jan. 20, '55.

H. Clark, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office No. 80 Main street, Lawrence. Jan. 6, '55.

John Hutchinson,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, 80 Main st., Lawrence, K. T.

A. D. Searl,

CITY SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER. No. 80 Main street, Lawrence, Kansas T.

J. S. Emery,

LAWYER. Office next door south post-office, Main st., Lawrence, K. T. Jan. 6, '55.

Dr. S. C. Harrington.

OFFICE No. 1 Twelfth street, Lawrence, Kansas Territory. Jan. 6, '55.

G. W. Brown,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. May be found at *Herald of Freedom* office, K. T. Jan. 6.

B. Slater,

PRODUCE DEALER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 27 Levee, St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 6, '55.

Woodruff House,

SYCAMORE, between Third and Fourth sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Jan. 6, 55.—6m* DAVID RUNNION.

Niagara Temperance House,

TERRACE, near the Liberty Pole, Buffalo, N. York. S. D. ALLEN & CO.,
Jan. 6, '55. Proprietors.

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, each week, at $2 per annum, *strictly in advance*. The HERALD contains thirty-two columns reading matter, is printed on fine white paper, a very superior quality, with new Scotch-face type, and the best of black ink, and is a subject of commendation by all who see it, for its neat mechanical execution.

The HERALD is thoroughly anti-slavery, and will labor with energy to accomplish the object of its establishment, which was to aid in making Kansas a free State. To the pioneer, or those who contemplate locating in the Territory, it will be almost indispensable, as it will abound with observations on the soil, climate, productions, and natural resources of the Territory. The information it will be able to furnish as to the different routes, distances, and cost of travel, and the various articles which the pioneer should bring with him to his new home, will be invaluable, and richly remunerate the subscriber for his trifling investment. The eastern politician or philanthropist, who wishes to keep fully advised of the progress of the great questions of civil and religious freedom, will hail the advent of the HERALD weekly with much delight. It is believed that every class of our fellow-citizens, and particularly the informed, will be entertained and interested by a perusal of its columns.

IT IS THE ORGAN OF THE EDITOR'S INDEPENDENT MIND, but disclaims ALL connection with ANY party, faction, sect, or creed, other than as they meet his approbation.

The very large circulation which the HERALD has already attained, makes it the most valuable advertising medium in the Territory, and as such, we offer the use of its columns to those who wish to give publicity to their business; claiming, however, the right of *refusing all liquor and patent medicine advertisements*, as all others of a doubtful or immoral tendency. TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—Ten cents a line for the first insertion, and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. No reduction made for long advertisements. G. W. BROWN & CO.

H. A. BILLINGS, General Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.
LAWRENCE, Kansas T., Feb. 3, 1855.—tf

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

OSAGE ORANGE HEDGES.—Persons in want of a LIVE HEDGE, at an early day, should not defer planting beyond the ensuing spring. I have about three millions of plants ready to set, and will receive orders through G. W. BROWN, Esq., of the *Herald of Freedom*, for any quantity, to be delivered in Lawrence City, Kansas Territory, on the opening of navigation, for $5 a thousand. It is customary to plant 1,000 trees on forty rods of ground. During the first two years after being transplanted, they require about the same amount of labor per annum usually bestowed on a row of corn; after which—everything favorable—they will answer all the purposes of rail fence, besides being many times more durable. Early orders desired. E. H. MASON.
LIBERTYVILLE, ILL., Jan. 6, '55.

LAWRENCE HOUSE.

THE undersigned respectfully beg leave to inform the citizens of Lawrence and vicinity that they have recently opened the above boarding-house, and will supply their table with every variety of food which can be found in the Territory or in the adjoining State of Missouri. We are thankful for past patronage, and hope, by close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. Strangers will do well to give us a call, and we trust they will not go away unsatisfied. Terms reasonable.

BAKERY.—We have connected with this establishment a Bakery, which enables us to have always on hand a constant supply of bread, pies, cakes, crackers, &c., fresh, and for sale at the lowest rates. SAMUEL KANNADY,
SAMUEL FRY.
LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 13, '55.

PROCLAMATION.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TERRITORY OF KANSAS.

TO the citizens and inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas: I, ANDREW H. REEDER, Governor of the said Territory, do hereby proclaim and make known, that, under and by virtue of the authority conferred, and the duty enjoined by the thirty-fifth section of the act of Congress passed the thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1854, entitled "An act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas," I have, until otherwise provided by law, defined the Judicial Districts of the said Territory, and assigned one of said districts to each of the Judges appointed for said Territory; and have also appointed the times and places for holding the Courts in the said districts, as follows, that is to say:

All of said Territory embraced within the following bounds shall constitute the *First Judicial District*, to wit: Commencing at the mouth of the Kansas river; thence up the Missouri river to the northern line of the Territory; thence along said line west to the line between the eleventh and eighteenth election districts; thence down said line to the military road leading from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Kearney; thence along said road to the line between the twelfth and thirteenth election districts; thence down the same and the waters of Soldier creek, along the western shore thereof, to the Kansas river, and down the same, on the southern shore thereof, to the