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THE KANSAS HERALD OF FREEDOM.

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Select Poetry.

From the Boston Transcript.

Mount Vernon.

BY JONATHAN PUNCH.

Where proud Potomac rears her crested tide
To kiss the feet of Vernon's laureled shore,
There the Great Father laid Time's robe aside,
There rests his urn sepultured rudely o'er!
Gray pilgrims kneel from realms remote and wide,
Their sweet libations on his turf to pour;
And kindling Freedom wafts with lavish hand
Her blessings thence to every bleeding land.

Exalted union of the Mind and heart,
Symmetric grace, o'er men, as Parthenon
O'er temples reigned the model of high Art,
Thou stood'st alone, "Illustrious Washington!"
So grandly planned each fundamental part,
In copious details so elaborate done,
That generations yet unborn may say,
"All ages seemed combined to mould thy clay."

How few thy lackings, Parthenon of Men!
And few thy ornaments simple and severe,
Yet draped in classic elegances, when
In purest light thy prominences peer,
Not by the glare the ambitious only ken,
But neath the rays of virtue shining clear!
In Gothic Tower, irregular and wild,
But Christian greatness, powerful and mild.

When gates of brass unite the stranger here,
To turn with awe and contemplate his dust;
What Mausoleum rises o'er his bier,
To sculpture high the glories due the just?
No civic guard, no priest, no vestal near,
To smooth the turf and wipe away the rust!
Draw nigh sweet countrywomen, view the spot,
A prey to penury—to earth a blot!

Shall not the Nation guard this sacred Tomb!
Her Warrior, Deliverer, Counsellor, Friend,
Who living, had not in his soul aught room
For self, nor sought reward, and knew no end
To follow save his Country's—this his doom!
A brow that scorned for kingly crown to bend!
The moulded Echo of the World's heart beat
For Freedom, was He—tombless at your feet!

General Intelligence.

Demon of the Black Power.

Extract from an Oration, delivered in West Chester, Pa., upon the Anniversary of Washington's Birth Day, by Rev. Robert Lowry.

The Demon of the *Black Power* has the Nation by the throat. It is questionable whether any legislation has shorn this monster evil of its desolation; while it is certain that the inevitable and predetermined tendency of much legislation has been to extend its ravages and increase its victims. Slavery, as a popular institution, is stronger to-day, with all the augmented wealth and industry of the North than at any time since the formation of the Government. The slave interest in the Halls of our National Legislature is more potent than the voice of millions of Northern freemen. Resistance to the demands of a caucus is certain defeat to the party that opposes.—Never did such an oligarchy find place under the shadow of Free Institutions. It is an anomaly in the workings of political science, to tolerate at the heart of a free nation a spirit whose very ailment is the virus of despotism. It cannot be that the brood of the serpents and the eaglets of Freedom remain in the same nest forever. The extermination of *one* race or separate nests for *both* must be the ultimate alternative.

It cannot be disguised that we are verging toward a great crisis, which will try the patriot's heart-strings to their utmost tension. The Union, prized, prayed for, eulogized, almost *deified*, swings on the pivot of the slave question. All other clouds on the national horizon are but flimsy vapor, compared with this robe of midnight that covers the heavens like a pall. The statesmen of the past met the evil as an insolent mendicant; and having not the moral courage to deny the boon demanded, invited it to the National fireside to conciliate its wrath. The statesmen of the present find the world's outcast still sitting at the Nation's heart, now master of the domicil, and more insolent than ever. The politicians of the day not only dare not eject the intruder, but have no power to curtail his demands. What has the South ever asked for that she has not obtained? What administration ever held the ship of State that she did not direct? And yet the sordid hacks of the political stable fawn on her favors and evade her frowns.—We cannot stave off the solution of this monster problem. We may travel through domestic feuds and riven ties and dismembered States to find it, but the solution will come at any price. How long will the Nation make compromise of its virtue with the rapacious encroachments of the Black Power?

What is the prime element in the "Manifest Destiny" doctrine of the political Solons of the times? Is "Destiny" of such tropical tendencies that it can only make advances toward the equator? Why have we no "Destiny" toward the shore of the St. Lawrence and the banks of the New Foundland? Why have we no "Destiny" into Baffin's Bay and Russia America? Why have we no *ten millions* for a strip of north-eastern territory, or for some fertile "Mesilla" in British America? The answer is obvious. The demands of the slaveocracy are the rule of national policy. We can inscribe on our banners "Fifty-Four Forty or Fight," and then give away a portion of Oregon; we can make patriotic speeches on the integrity of our territory, and then yield, with a diplomatic flourish, a slice of the State of Maine; because those northern climes are not exactly adapted to our *peculiar institution*, and we could not afford to go to war for soil that cannot be employed in the humane purpose of slave-breeding. Every project for the annexation of territory, either by purchase or conquest, has been for the interest of the Black Power. Why this morbid grasping after foreign territory? It is not even pretended that it is needed by the demands of immigration. "To preclude war with contiguous nations by incorporating the nations" is too specious a pretext, since the warlike nations are only *in one direction*. What is this territorial aggrandizement but the inhuman rapacity of the slave demon, entrenching itself in new acquisitions, and fortifying itself against anticipated danger? Let the American Union once be dissolved, and two-thirds of the territory will be consecrated to human bondage. And still the demand is renewed for drafts on our national treasury. It is not enough that Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, California and the Mesilla Valley have almost been devoted to the selling of blood and muscle, or held in reserve for future speculations in God's image. It is already intimated that Sonora is held loosely by the Mexican Republic, and "for a consideration" Lower California can be easily obtained; while the southern fillibusters are unceasingly clamorous for Cuba, and have immortalized in prospective, the name of *Kinney* as the entering wedge of the slaveocracy into Central America. No demands are too arrogant for this assurant Black Power. *Ex parte* legislation for southern railroads is one of the smallest of its modest requests.—Southern conventions, with commercial colors and political cargoes, is but another phase of aggressive assumption. Fulsome threats of secession have always been the spectres that haunted Masons & Dixon's Line; while the southern necromancers have availed themselves of northern stupidity to prove themselves adepts in legislation, at the woful expense of the gullible North.

Never has iniquity made such encroachment on the patience and patriotism of a free people. Notwithstanding the vice of slavery has disappeared from the northern States, the influence of the slave interest on the Central Power was never greater than now. Previous to 1820, the policy of the Government was to guard the Territories from the spoilation of the Black Power, and shut it up within its allotted habitation. In that memorable year, the noted *Compromise*, which was to secure forever the dominion of liberty north of 36 deg. 30 min., was but the magnanimous and honest relinquishment of right, for the satisfaction of a weaker party, and allaying of sectional turbulence. It was a treaty in perpetuity for the permanent securement of the boundaries of freedom, and the determination of the area within which the Black Power should be circumscribed. It was neither demanded by justice or necessity. It might have been witheld on principles of precedent, power and right. But *it was made*—solemnly, sacredly, honestly, as an everlasting settlement of the limits of slavery and freedom. Under this benign influence, the country coalesced, co-operated and flourished. In good faith under the provisions of that Compromise, accessions of territory were made on our southern border, and States, with pro-slavery constitutions, admitted to the Union. The North gazed on the steady encroachments of the Black Power not without alarm, but, true to the sacred pledges of the Missouri Compromise, welcomed the incorporation of the southern States, and endured the increasing domination of the slave interest without resistance. Even amid the excitement and partizan fury of 1850, the too indulgent North, faithful to former compacts, and ever sacrificing for the sake of peace and union, tolerated the infamous and ever to be execrated Fugitive Slave Law, that legislated our citizens into *compulsory slave-catchers*, and turned our northern cities into *hunting grounds for southern kidnappers*.

No page of American history will seem so incredible to the future student of our national rise and progress as the amazing and self-immolating policy of the mighty and magnanimous North. But what will that student say when he reads, that the same Compromise, ratified by the most solemn pledges, observed with scrupulous exactness by the faithful North, accepted by the high contracting parties and published to the world as the *ultimatum* of adjustments and compromises, was, in the year of our Lord, 1854, at the hour of midnight, by the Congress of the United States, ruthlessly, sacrilegiously *repealed! Repealed*, did I say! No! not *repealed*. *The Missouri Compromise cannot be repealed*. The House of Hapsburgh could repeal the popular Constitution by forcing the people under the point of the bayonet; the perjured miscreant on the throne of France could repeal the Constitution of the Republic by ripping it up with his sword; and the Missouri Compromise could be repealed only by tearing it from the statute book of honor, rending it into fragments, and throwing it on the altar of the Moloch of despotism. There let it lie; bearing the sooty touch and sulphur smell of the demon of the Black Power. Let the outraged North gaze on its mangled surface, and strike hands, in the true and faithful compact, that the encroachments of the slave god shall end. Let not that Missouri Compromise, once violated, become a Compromise again. Let it hang as a trophy in the halls of the demon deity of slavery; but let the virtuous North vow on the defiled altar of truth and justice, that she has made her *last compromise* with the Embassadors of the Black Power. If the Nebraska Iniquity has opened a path for slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min., it has also opened a path for freedom south of that line. We have hitherto been the repellants in the warfare; we may now become the assailants. The whole land is now before us. There is, indeed, "no North, no South" to limit the aggressions of either slavery or freedom. The only rampart that the Nation and the world regard as sacred, against the ravages of the monster, has been broken down by a combination of southern slave-holders, northern doughfaces, political demagogues, and hireling renegades. With the destruction of the Compromise of 1820, there are now no compromises to hem in the area of freedom. The Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 can be repealed in Congress, as it has already been by the people of the North. Mason and Dixon's Line and 36 deg. 30 min. are to have no place on the maps of freedom. "No more slave States in the Union" must now be the fiat of the aroused and incensed North. "No more *black stars* in our Country's flag" must now be the rallying cry of the American patriot. Shut up the foul spirit in its own grave-yard. Let them hug their darling "Institution," till it burns, and poisons and destroys them. Carry the Ordinance of 1787 to the very threshold of slaveocracy; and show them how the principles of that testament may be applied not only to the north-west Territory, but to the south-west Territory, and to all territory. We accept the renunciation of all Compromises. Now let the battle be fought, in the name of liberty and humanity, against human bondage in every form. From the hills of New England, through our own Keystone State, and over the plains of the mighty West, the thunder of the ballot-box has wrung a death knell in the ear of those who have prostituted place and power to the service of the slave demon. Catch up the echo and roll it on, ye watchful sentinels of Freedom's Temple. Aye, the people are abroad in the highways of the Nation, gathering an education not taught in the schools. Woe unto that clan or party that stand in the way of an indignant people, made desperate by the friction of successive indignities, and eager to obtain vengeance in the cause of bleeding humanity.

First Winter in Kansas.

We find the following letter in an exchange, from a clergyman in this Territory, to a friend in the East. It has but just come under our observation:

"Details of travel and labor, of successes and disappointments, with alternate hopes and fears, as to final results in matters which interest and excite the public mind, reports of daily, weekly, and monthly progress, and confident declarations as to the future, these things, however much desired by private correspondents or by readers of periodicals, are not always practicable, and it may be doubtful whether they are always profitable.

As I have said before, I write principally for the benefit of intended emigrants. A crisis has passed. "The winter is over and gone." How are the squatters? Have they starved out, perished with cold, or been swept away by diseases the first winter? Have they been driven away by the savages of their own race, or another? Are they weeping at their lot, and sighing for their former homes and comforts? In what has the experiment of the first winter in Kansas resulted? These inquiries cannot fail to interest every one who thinks of making Kansas his future home. Let facts speak:

WEATHER.—The winter has been delightful. No rain worth mentioning, no mud, few cloudy days, air balmy and refreshing. Plowing or any ordinary out-door work performed, children playing in the open air as in spring, many cattle and ponies wintered without feeding. This is a general description. Now and then the clouds gather and the wind sweeps furiously over the vast plains, but generally subsides in 24 hours. On Jan. 20 we had a snow storm, an extraordinary one for this country. This was followed by a week of sharp weather, gradually moderating to the usual temperature. Another squall came up on the 22d of February, followed by a like keen spell; just winter enough to brace the system. I desire no better climate for winter comfort.

HEALTH.—The health of the settlers has been almost uninterrupted. Very few deaths have occurred; and in traveling somewhat extensively, I have not met a single case of severe disease. The uniform appearance is that of general health; I have met with several ladies who came to the Territory feeble and delicate, and have been restored to fine health. I know two physicians of experience and intelligence, who give it as their decided opinion that the dry bracing atmosphere of Kansas is favorable to the recovery of persons afflicted with bronchitis and similar complaints; and both of them were themselves personally diseased in the same way. I can myself bear testimony to the testimony of Kansas climate, or Kansas life, or of the two united, in dyspepsia. Now, I don't want to fill up the country with invalids, especially of the dyspeptic class; but Kansas certainly is healthy, if we may credit either the testimony or the appearance of the men, women, and children who have wintered here.

FARE.—After all the predictions of want and suffering that were uttered in the ears of emigrants on their way, I have not heard of a single case of starvation; I have not met with a single case of actual suffering or want in Kansas. True, provisions have been purchased at high rates and hauled a great distance; but the settlers have uniformly, as I have observed, had both the means and the foresight to provide in advance. The bill of fare is generally simple, but all bear testimony of an increase of appetite, and all have enough; and nowhere have I witnessed more domestic neatness and skill, nor more genuine and cheerful hospitality, than in the cabins and shanties of Kansas. It is not Mr. Boynton's "learning to be comfortable without comforts"—there are some actual comforts. The soil of Kansas is expected to yield a large portion of the supplies for another winter.

STATE OF SOCIETY.—The character of settlers is, of course, various; but I suppose no section of the Union has commenced its career with a more intelligent, virtuous, and energetic class of people, than are found here. Settlers have, to a great extent, grouped themselves together in neighborhoods, according to moral and social affinities, or as previous acquaintance or relationship dictated; and the new-comer may select society to his liking. No where have I addressed a more interesting congregation than in this Territory. A number of common schools will be opened next summer.

ARE THE SETTLERS SATISFIED?—Without an exception, so far as I know. If there is a thought of returning in their hearts, they do not whisper it. Some flee at first sight, or even without a sight; but those who have made a trial of one winter seem cheerful, and full of vigor and expectation.

So much for the first winter in Kansas. I urge none to come, but these are the facts as they now exist.

Indian Affairs.

Col. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is about to trump President Pierce's four regiment Indian war. Col. Manypenny will send an expedition with Indian goods to Fort Benton—and has called a grand convention of the red men and will try and arrange a general treaty of peace. This will be apt to take the wind out of the sails of General Harney's Sioux expedition.—*Occidental Messenger*

The Nebraska Bill.

However expedient the politicians of the slave-holding States may deem it to express their real feelings now in regard to the Nebraska bill, involving the repeal of the Missouri compromise, we presume there is not a candid and patriotic and just-minded and intelligent man in the whole South, who does not at heart deeply regret the passage of that ill-starred and most disastrous measure. We claim no especial credit for having clearly foreseen and earnestly foretold the consequences of the measure, for it seems to us that those consequences were too obvious not to be descried by every intelligent man whose eyes were not blinded by passionate excitement. The northern supporters of the Nebraska bill in Congress have almost to a man been swept from that body. They themselves knew before they gave their votes that such would be their fate, and they made the most earnest appeals to the southern Senators and Representatives to spare them by not pressing the bill, but their appeals fell upon relentless hearts.

The last number of the National Intelligencer, a paper ever true to the just rights of the South, publishes the speech of Mr. Rogers, of North Carolina, on the Nebraska and Kansas bill, and adds:

In laying before our readers the speech of Mr. Rogers of North Carolina, on the Kansas bill of last session, we cannot forego the opportunity which it offers to us of expressing our respect for the wisdom and independence of that gentleman's course on the unfortunate repeal of the Missouri compromise—a measure which proved the opening of Pandora's box for this previously happy and harmonious country. Is there a southern gentleman now, whatever may be his opinion of the strict right of that compromise at the time of its adoption, who would not consider it a small concession—practically unimportant as time and the course of events had rendered it—if he could thereby restore this great and glorious Union to the condition of mutual respect, esteem, and concord which prevailed throughout it fifteen months ago? Not one, we believe, who truly values the perpetuity of the Union, would hesitate to give his heart and voice for the national *status quo*, could it now be affected without greater evils in the attempt than success would cure.—*Louisville Journal.*

The Horse Known by his Ears.

The size, position, and motion of the ears of a horse are important points.—Those rather small than large, placed not too far apart, erect, and often in motion, indicate both breeding and spirit; and if a horse is in the frequent habit of carrying one ear forward and the other backward and especially if he does so on a journey, he will, generally, possess both and continuance. The stretching of the ears in contrary directions shows that he is attentive to everything that is passing around him, and while he is doing this he cannot be much fatigued, nor likely soon to become so.

It has been remarked that few horses sleep without pointing one ear forward and the other backward, in order that they may receive notice of the approach of objects in any direction. When horses or mules march in company at night, those in front direct their ears forward; and those in the middle of the train turn them laterally, thus seeming to be actuated by one feeling which watches their general safety.

The ear of the horse is one of the most beautiful parts about him, and by this is the temper more safely indicated than by its motion. The ear is more intelligible even than the eye; and a person accustomed to the horse, can tell by the expressive motion of that organ, almost all that he thinks or means. When a horse lays his ears flat back on his neck, he most assuredly is meditating mischief, and the bystander should beware of his heels or his teeth. In play the ears will be laid back, but not so decidedly, nor so long. A quick change in their position, and more particularly the expression of the eye at the time will distinguish between playfulness and vice.

The hearing of the horse is remarkably acute. A thousand vibrations of the air, too slight to make any impression in the human ear, are readily perceived by him.

It is well known to every hunting man, that the cry of hounds will be recognized by the horse, and his ears will be erect and he will be all spirit and impatience, a considerable time before the rider is conscious of the least sound.—*Horse and Rider.*

The Kansas Outrage.

The recent outrages in Kansas by the border slaveholders of Missouri, afford the free people of the North a foretaste of what they must ALL COME TO, IN DUE TIME, if they permit this heartless despotism to make any further progress in this country. What is this Union worth with the preponderance of such influences within its limits? Who would not cry for dissolution more earnestly than did our fathers for a separation from the British Crown, if this overshadowing despotism is to encircle us with its brutalizing influences; and its outrageous defiance of even the forms of law are to be continued? The last election in Kansas was more outrageously conducted than the first. Armed slaveholders from Missouri took entire possession of the polls, and votes were put into the boxes without any reference to right, or even to a show of decency. All that we cherish in our Republican system, as essential to domestic order and the safety of life and property, was rudely trampled under foot. We would have the admission of that State to this Union resisted, though it cost rivers of blood and a hundred millions of treasure. We trust that when this crisis comes, it will appear that there IS A NORTH.—*New Haven Palladium.*

☞ "Never pull out a gray hair," said a gentleman to his daughter "as two generally come to its funeral." I don't care how many comes to the funeral if they only come dressed in black."

Original Poetry.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Kansas.

We leave the hearth-stones of our youth,
With this devoted band;
And like the Israelites of old,
We seek a distant land.

A land of promise to the brave,
Whose hearts are firm and true;
And quails not, though familiar things
Are passing from their view.

There comes in silence to the soul,
A voice that's still and small;
To avert the dark, impending fate,
We listen to the call.

We go to plant upon the soil,
Freedom's wide-spreading tree;
That all may hail, beneath its shade,
A land of liberty.

We go to save this virgin soil
From dark oppression's stain;
We go to save it from the grasp
Of slavery's cruel chain.

We take with us the shield of Faith,
Our armor burnished bright;
For in the name of God, we go
To battle for the Right.

East Greenwich, R. I., March, 1855.

Miscellaneous.

From the Massachusetts Spy.

The Emigrant Aid Company.

The *Daily Transcript*, of Wednesday last contained an article, in which, on the strength of a letter from certain irresponsible persons belonging to the last Kansas party, serious imputations were cast upon the motives and management of the Emigrant Aid Company.

In the *Daily Spy*, of Thursday, the facts which were the subject of complaint in the letter, and the ground of aspersion in the *Transcript*, were explained in such a manner as to clear the Company from all blame, and expose the injustice of the disparagement insinuated in that paper.

The very slight, and, as at present, wholly untenable grounds on which, in this instance, censure and reproach were indulged in, and the cool treatment the Company has met with from many persons at the North to undertake to control public opinion, naturally suggest a few reflections on the design of the enterprise and its claims on the people.

The movement arose from the necessities of the times. By the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the entire question of freedom or slavery in Kansas was left to the people of the Territory to decide. The fate of Kansas was thus made to depend upon the sentiments of her people in regard to slavery, and what, under ordinary circumstances, those sentiments were likely to be, it was not difficult to conjecture. With slave States on the East and on the South—remote from all the influences of Northern freemen—deemed so great an acquisition by the slave States that no sacrifice or effort was deemed too great to secure it, what reasonable expectation could be entertained that Kansas would become a free State; that the votes of the few scattered settlers whom individual enterprise might send there from the North, would suffice to keep out slavery?

The attempt to make Kansas eventually a free State, by the action of Congress in refusing to admit her as a slave State, was almost sure to fail; for the refusal to admit a State, for such a reason would be opposed to all precedent, and might be deemed by many right-minded northern men, a violation of State rights. Besides nothing would prevent Kansas from applying for admission with a free constitution, and after being admitted from changing it to suit the wishes of her people. But if no constitutional objections existed to such a plan of defeating slavery, the venality of public men, and the exigencies of party, would render such a mode of opposition very uncertain and inconstant. Another Union panic might arise, and northern men might be again induced "to conquer their prejudices," or the success of a party scheme might require that slavery should a second time be legalized in Kansas.

What, then, remained to be done?—Kansas was justly regarded as the key of the position in this great contention. Let Kansas be made free, and the downfall of slavery was sure.

At this critical juncture, the Emigrant Aid Company was formed. Its declared object was to facilitate the emigration of free settlers to the new territory, through an organization.

The movement began and has thus far continued. The company has attracted the attention of the whole Union—given rise to a number of similar organizations scattered through the North, and is regarded by many of the wisest and best men of the country as offering the most feasible and effective plan for making Kansas a free State,—that has yet been proposed.

It adopts, as a matter of necessity, the principle of the Kansas act, that the people shall decide the question of freedom or slavery, but seeks to effect a result quite different from what its friends anticipated would follow from its application.

Its plan of operations has been carried out in detail, and presents a very perfect combination. In the conduct of any great enterprise, it is quite impossible to forsee and provide for all the contingencies that may occur. Especially is this true of an enterprise with distant points of concentration, extended on a long line of travel, and having to do with masses of men with varied wants, and sometimes fanciful expectations or untractable minds. Besides, the forces of nature are not always under control, and the hatred of those against whom this movement is directed cannot be rendered entirely powerless.

The difficulties of this enterprise, and the glorious results to be attained by its success, should make us very charitable in excusing the errors and mistakes that may attend its progress.

The claims of the Emigrant Aid Company upon the people of the free States, so far as they depend on the design of its formation, are freely acknowledged by all. The only question is, whether this organization employs practical and effective means to accomplish that design. And what do facts tend to establish on this point?—

That the organization is both practical and efficient, is shown by the success that has attended its efforts up to this hour. Under its auspices, the emigration of northern freemen to Kansas has gone on with unexampled rapidity. Already has it sent out to the new Territory over sixteen hundred persons, and these are but a small portion of the number who have gone there indirectly through its influence. It has kept open a communication between us and that distant land, so that the emigrant has not felt that he was separated from all the endearments of home. It has taken up little eastern communities and transported them with unbroken number, and unsevered ties, to a country where, under a more genial sun, and on a more fruitful soil, they may enjoy the pre-eminent advantages of New England habits of industry and virtue. It has made emigration attractive by the social relations and charities with which it surrounds the emigrant, and the assurance it gives him that a place is prepared for him. But its work has not been confined to general projects. It has employed agents to explore the new Territory and make known to the settlers its abundant and varied resources, and the most desirable places for settlements. It also employs agents along the route to Kansas, to procure tickets for the emigrants at greatly reduced prices, and to furnish them with whatever information and assistance they may reasonably require. It has issued a pamphlet of thirty-four pages entitled, "Information for Kansas Emigrants," of which it has distributed, at its own expense, about one hundred thousand copies. This pamphlet contains full and explicit directions to the emigrant in regard to all matters affecting his journey and the success of his enterprise. We have been struck with the minuteness of this pamphlet in anticipating every conceivable want of the emigrant, and the entire fairness with which the company avows its real objects and limits its responsibility.

Thus the Emigrant Aid Company has done much to people Kansas with a freedom-loving population. It can point to the present condition of Kansas as the best evidence of its usefulness and success. If slavery is to-day less sure of prospering in Kansas than it was a year ago, then it is due to the efforts of this organization, and if in the future, slavery shall be driven from its borders, the result will in fairness be ascribed to the same instrumentality.

But it is the chief benefit of this organization that it holds northern anti-slavery sentiment as regards freedom in Kansas steadily to a practical object, and does not suffer it to exhaust and dissipate itself upon visionary plans and prospects.—Kansas is no longer a dreamy land, over which impends a fearful doom, which we would gladly avert but know not how. There is a plain practical way of rescuing her from slavery, involving no disputed questions of constitutional law—identified with no party organization, but commending itself to the favor and support of all true friends of human freedom and popular rights.

As slavery has hitherto triumphed through its perfect social organization, so shall freedom hereafter possess the same means of defence or aggression. From an institution it shall hereafter derive stability, energy, and well regulated action.

With the design of making Kansas a free State, and success thus faranswering to the magnitude of the design, and prophetic of its final accomplishment, the Emigrant Aid Company has appealed to the North for sympathy and support. Nothing would be so natural as to suppose that the appeal would be regarded. If the public speakers and presses of the North have ever been sincere in deploring the introduction of slavery into Kansas and its existence elsewhere—if they have been sincere in uttering those sentiments in favor of freedom, to which all true hearts respond—if they do not desire the encroachments of slavery to continue, that they may be furnished with material for fine speeches and flaming editorials—if as they assert, the question of freedom in Kansas is really the dominant question of the age—why should they not exert their influence in favor of this organization, as the practical means of effecting what they profess to desire?

Such, however, has not been the case. Some of the most prominent anti-slavery speakers at the North have hardly alluded to this enterprise, for which the South sincerely thanks them. It may be of too practical a character to meet the views of theorists and declaimers, or it may attach too little importance to refined speculations and impassioned rhetoric. It may have committed the error of supposing that the time for action had come, after speaking had gone on for twenty years.

The press, too, has not given the movement its earnest and united support.—The leading journal of the world regards the scheme as the greatest and most practical the age has seen. The two leading reviews of this country have given it their unqualified approval; but the presses of the North either pass it by in silence or criticise it in a style that no merely human work can bear. What if slight errors have occurred in the conduct of the enterprise? What if the expectations of the public have exceeded the possible attainment? Shall the enterprise be abandoned, and Kansas surrendered to slavery for such a pitiful reason? Will northern men and presses extinguish the last hope of saving Kansas, and engage in the ignoble work of abusing and annoying the noble and determined men who have undertaken this enterprise?—Is it the condition of their aiding to make Kansas free, that they, themselves, or their party, shall reap a selfish benefit? The great obstacle to the triumph of freedom, is, and ever has been, the divided efforts of the North. One is of Paul, and another of Apollos, and a third of Cephas, and each is afraid that he shall not get all the glory of achieving emancipation. The South is united and harmonious, having nobody to watch but the common foe—but we are distracted with selfish objects and envious of each other. When the battle with slavery hangs "in even scale," and a decisive effort is made to win the day, we refuse to go forward till we can be assured what turn politics will take after the war, or how our fame with posterity will then compare with the fame of others, or whether promotion is to come from the East, or the West, the North, or the South. May God save us if this spirit of jealousy and selfish calculation is to be cherished and indulged.

What can be more discouraging to those who are engaged in this enterprise, than the miserable objections that are raised against it. To one class of minds, the scheme is objectionable for the same reason that Paul's preaching at Ephesus was objectionable, because it set the city in an uproar. To another class, the recent elections prognosticate its failure, when in fact the presence of the Missourians was a confession on their part, that *without* them, slavery was insecure; and does any one suppose that these incursions will decide the fate of Kansas? By a third class, the Emigrant Aid Company is denounced as a money-making concern. No money has yet been made by the Company, but the hope is entertained that at some future time the Company may possess valuable stock, and that without injury to the emigrant or to the public.—And who can object to the honest acquisition of wealth as the incidental result of a great philanthropic movement.

This is an enterprise in which all right minded men can unite. The northern democratic party can sustain it in perfect consistency with the principle of non-intervention. The whig party can sustain it as the surest way to prevent the future encroachments of slavery. The free-soil party can sustain it as an organization that may well attend and invigorate political action. The American party can sustain it, as a means of establishing the Protestant religion and the common school on the confines of the Republic. And in short, all at the North whose sentiments have long been right on the question of slavery, but who have hitherto been unable to see a safe and practical way to carry them out, may find in this organization what they have so long desired.

The contest will soon be decided, either with or without the North. Slavery will not wait for freedom to settle the disputes of placemen and time-servers in its own camp. It will not wait for "questions of words and names" to be decided, before it strikes for dominion. It will grow and assert itself while the North is changing its attitudes, and making itself sad over the evils of slavery.

Thus may a new example be added to the list of great enterprises that have failed, more through the pusilanimity of their friends than the valor of their foes.

Worcester, April, 1855. S——.

Squatter Sovereignty.

The practical effect of this sham-democratic doctrine, is now being amply illustrated in Kansas. Legalized under false pretences, the system now discloses its real purpose to be the extension of slavery, in which it is thus far triumphant. But the end is not yet; and the sting of these Kansas outrages will excite every true patriot in the land, to vindicate the wronged and insulted spirit of liberty.

The Atlas admirably generalizes upon this topic in the following words: "The two mockeries of an election which have taken place within the first year of the existence of Kansas as a territory, are a striking commentary upon the absurdity of what are called the principles of popular sovereignty. They demonstrate conclusively the wisdom of the fathers of the republic, in subjecting territories to the guardianship of Congress during their infancy, and the incalculable value to human freedom of the immortal principles of the ordinance of 1787. That nothing can be more unreliable, dangerous, or mischievous than the entrusting so great a power to the worse than lottery of chance settlers, even if honestly exercised, nothing could demonstrate more plainly than the past year's experience.—When, instead of an honest expression of public opinion, we have so scandalous an outrage upon law and decency perpetrated in the name of popular sovereignty, it teaches lessons upon which Congress cannot practice too soon.

We are by no means apprehensive that all this lawless evidence, these outrages upon the rights of the real inhabitants of the territory, or these threats of lynch law assassination will accomplish their object. These desperadoes have the will, but happily they lack the means of making Kansas a slave State. It is an easy matter now for a few hundreds to overpower the scanty handful inhabitants. It will not be so simple a matter when there are fifty thousand voters in Kansas, as there will probably be before another year, for these lawless marauders to control the election. No permanent or abiding danger need be apprehended, unless it have the effect, which it should not, of discouraging from emigrating thither the thousands of freeman, who are thinking of making their homes in Kansas. This, doubtless, was the great object, in view of which it was planned and executed; but that it will fail of accomplishing its purpose in checking northern emigration, we have not the shadow of a doubt.—*N. H. Sentinel.*

Illinois Banks.

The notes of all the Illinois suspended Free Banks, are now redeemed at par by the Auditor of that State, he having in compliance with the law, sold the stocks which were pledged for security of the notes.

The suspended bank notes of Wisconsin are also redeemed in the same way.

The consequence of this is that the notes of all the Wisconsin and Illinois Free Banks are now currency with the bankers of St. Louis.

The Banking laws of these two States seem to be effectual in giving security to bill holders, which is the most important consideration, after all, in any banking system.—*Frontier News.*

The Work Commenced.

Notwithstanding the want of rain, and the backwardness of spring the people of Kansas and Nebraska will have cause to rejoice when they learn that two parties have entered upon the surveys of the principal lines in the two Territories; and will proceed with the execution of their contracts with all possible dispatch: and cause return of the standard parallels and guide meridian lines to be returned to the Surveyor General's office at the earliest day possible, so as to enable other parties to enter upon the survey of the township lines which will be followed up with sub-divisions of sections and quarter-sections. The gentlemen Messrs. Ludlie & Manners head the two parties that have entered the field. Mr. Ludlie's field of operation is confined to Kansas, and Mr. Manners goes to Nebraska, both of whom rank high in the scale of their professions, and are known to be reliable and energetic men. That their work will be executed with accuracy and dispatch, none who know them will doubt. The operations in the Surveyor General's department has been much retarded on account of the lateness of the grass, which is an indispensable element to the undertaking of the surveys. General Calhoun has been using every effort to organize his board of surveyors from the best practical men in the country; and he has left undone nothing that will tend to the execution of his official trust in the most satisfactory manner as as well to the satisfaction of the large body of emigrants that daily come to our soil. As to the general government, the great good sense, and practical knowledge of Gen. Calhoun of the wants of the western people, his high order of intellect; kindness of heart, impulses the most generous, will in his responsible official position make him a great favorite with the people of the Territories. Gen. Calhoun comes among us with much reputation as a statesman; and by those who know him best it is said, upon the stump, or in any position where mind is called upon to grapple with ingenious sophistry, he scarcely has an equal anywhere.—*Leavenworth Herald.*

The Prospect Ahead.

The N. Y. Herald of Monday last, gives the following hopeful view of the financial prospects ahead. It is all the more cheering as coming from the Herald, the general tone of whose money articles is calculated to advance the interest of the Bears:

We do not see anything in the future calculated to prevent our having an easy money market. A very active revival of business might in a short time create a demand for capital, and our accumulations would become distributed; but we do not see the slightest indication of a revival of business, but, on the contrary, evidences of a very moderate movement. Our importations have not been smaller, for the season, for many years, and our indebtedness on the other side is at present a matter of no consequence. A good demand exists in England and on the Continent for our public securities, and the exportation of specie cannot, under any circumstances, reach an amount of any importance. Our gold receipts from California remain within our own limits, and add largely to our metalic currency. Our banks are in a strong position, better fortified with specie than ever before, and on all sides of us are evidences of growing prosperity. We are just entering upon a new growing season when our farmers will provide for the cultivation of an unusual extent of ground. This, we trust, will lead to an abundant harvest, and the remuneration of the producing classes throughout the country. A good crop next fall would set us all up again, and remove all vestiges of recent disasters. It has been many years since the United States occupied in the financial and commercial world such a proud and independent position, and if we are disposed to conduct our foreign trade upon proper principles, we can maintain ourselves as we now stand. The European war tested our resources to the utmost, and we have now nothing to fear from the continuation of hostilities in the Crimea, or to any other part of Europe.

Indian Payments.

On Monday and Tuesday last, the U. S. Indian Agent for the Shawnees, Mr. R. C. Miller, paid that tribe the balance of their annuity—$40,000.

We also learn that Maj. Robinson, Agent for the Delawares, commenced paying that tribe yesterday.

These payments will throw into our place quite a large amount of money, which, with the vast amount received from Santa Fe traders, will have a tendency to relieve the stringency of the money market that has existed for some weeks past, in consequence of the large purchases made by our merchants in eastern markets, this spring.—*Westport, Mo., Frontier News.*

Business in St. Louis.

It needs but a slight glance at the business portions of our city at the present time, to satisfy any one that an immense business is going on. Boats are daily arriving in troops from almost every quarter, all heavily laden, and in most cases crowded with passengers. The steamers from the Ohio are literally swarming with emigrants bound for Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, &c. Our rivers, excepting the Missouri, are all in good stage. Some rain has fallen within a few days past, and we hope that our Missouri river friends will soon have plenty of water.—*St. Louis Presbyterian.*

Territorial Judges.

The U. S. Supreme Court has sustained the point, that the President of the U. States has the power to remove Territorial Judges. The question was brought before the Court in the case of Judge Goodrich, of Minnesota, who was removed by President Fillmore. He applied to the Court for a *mandamus* upon the Secretary of the Treasury, to pay him his salary since his dismissal. The Court refused his application.