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

The Herald of Freedom.

Lawrence, Saturday, Sept. 29, 1855.

To Our Friends.

The regular issue of this paper is now 2,000 copies weekly, and it might be materially increased, if those who approve of its principles and desire its success, would take the trouble to present its claims to their neighbors. There are few of our present subscribers who could not secure ONE NEW RESPONSIBLE NAME *with but little effort; and we respectfully ask our friends that they call the attention of their acquaintances to the claims of the* HERALD OF FREEDOM *upon public patronage. How many of our present subscribers will hand in one new name?*

As an inducement to exertion, each person who shall in future send us six new subscribers, accompanied with $12, shall be entitled to a seventh copy gratis.

September---Prepare for Winter.

The first fall month has come and is just gone. With the exception of two or three days at the commencement of the month, when the thermometer ran up to 96 and 93 degrees for a few hours each day, without the usual accompaniment of a gentle breeze, and the last six days, when the wind has been rather higher than usual, with a cold damp atmosphere, we could not desire a more lovely month than September. In the East we usually expect frosts, heavy rains and all sorts of bad weather during this month, but we have been wholly exempt from these annoyances here in Kansas. We look for two months more of the most delightful weather ere winter is upon us.

It is probable we shall be visited with high winds during the month of November, and possibly during the last of October, but past experience teaches us that they will not be protracted beyond three days at a time. In the meantime every day and hour should be employed in getting ready for winter. No excuse can be offered for suffering through another winter as we did last in rude constructed cabins, ventilated on every side, as was the case with all last winter. Now is the time for improvement, and every man should do his best in getting ready for a visit from old Boreas.

Chance for Liberality.

We wish some consumptive reader of the HERALD OF FREEDOM would insert a clause in his last will bequeathing five thousand dollars to this establishment to further the cause of freedom in Kansas. Our own purse has "kind'er gin out," and we need some aid from some unlooked for source to keep our paper afloat.

QUERY.—Would not such a bequest father the cause of true christianity as much as the bequeathing of a similar amount to the Bible or American Tract Society?

Disappointed.

The pro-slavery praty expected difficulty in this place on the occasion of Gen. WHITFIELD'S visit, to Lawrence.—The Squatter Sovereign took express occasion to remark that the prospects were full of interest both at Tecumseh and this place; they must have been greatly diappointed when they learned, as they have ere this—that all was quiet—that free State men can listen to vituperation in any shape, and will only resort to violence in self defence.

Complete Files.

Several friends have desired us to preserve files of the HERALD OF FREEDOM for them. To such we would say: we have only about twenty complete files remaining. These will be saved and supplied only to those who make immediate application and pay for a complete volume at the time of having their names registered. We can supply any number of files from January 1st to July 1st, but none can be supplied on the 3d quarter, commencing the 1st of July and ending with the 1st of October, save to those who subscribe for a year.

Parties Arriving.

Emigration has commenced arriving from the East, in large numbers, many coming overland through Iowa. Every new arrival is another to swell the host of freedom. Let them come, and let our people extend to them every inducement in their power to make their stay permanent, and beneficial to themselves, the Territory, and the cause of freedom.

Fully Organized.

The Free State party of Kansas are thoroughly organized, and are pushing on the campaign with commendable zeal. Speakers have gone into every portion of the Territory. The people are united in their determination to resist the encroachments of the Legislative Assembly, and to urge on the State movement to a successful issue.

Pay Up.

There are a few subscribers on our books whose names were entered with a promise to "pay in a few days." In many instances those "few days" have been lengthened into months, and still the debt is unpaid. We need every dollar due us from every source, and urgently invite those indebted for advertising, job work or subscription, to pay up immediately.

The Market.

Green apples of large size and flavor are selling from wagons, in Lawrence, at 75 and $1,25 per bushel. Potatoes are sold from 75 cts. to $1; Sweet potatoes at $2 per bushel. Corn meal $1 per bushel.

Next Week.

A communication was received, just as we were ready for press, from one of the Directors of the American Settlement Co., in reply to our articles of Sept. 1st, and 23d. It will afford us pleasure to publish the article, with comments, in our next issue.

☞ Several of our most prominent citizens are now canvassing the Territory in behalf of Gov. REEDER'S election to Congress.

The South Alarmed.

The people and press of the South are getting alarmed at the prospects of the pro-slavery party in Congress. The new movement to elect a Territorial Representative to Congress, independent of the action of the self-styled Legislative Assembly, is conceded by them to be a master-stroke of policy on the part of Freesoilers. And the formation of a State Constitution, and its presentation to the next Congress is an "astute contrivance which could not have originated on the frontiers." Read the following from the Charleston, S. C., Mercury, the most ultra pro-slavery journal published in the South:—

"The Freesoilers have determined to appoint a government of their own; have disowned all obedience to the Territorial Government existing; have determined to elect a Delegate to Congress through their own organization, and leave it to that abolitionized body to determine between it and the law of the land; and, finally, have determined to hold a Convention for the purpose of framing a Constitution, and presenting themselves (a poor minority of the settlers of Kansas) for admission into the Union as a Freesoil State.

"The plan is one of those astute contrivances that could not have originated on the frontiers. It bears the marks of Seward on every section of it; and the object is to transfer the Territories over their domestic laws, to the House of the Representatives at Washington, where the revolutionary doings of a band of incendiaries, it is hoped, will be treated by their brother fanatics as the 'Higher Law.'"

Missourians Coming.

We have waited till the last moment before going to press to gather such information as we could in regard to another invasion of the Territory on Monday next, by armed hordes from Missouri.—Our information is based wholly upon rumor, but our impression is that the border polls will be the only ones which will be annoyed at this time by imported voters. Large parties were on their way from Johnson and Cass counties to Fort Scott, in the south-eastern part of the Territory at last advices. It was said that a barbecue was to be given at that point, to-day, and that was given as the reason of so many moving to that point.

It is supposed that Leavenworth, Wyandot, Atchison and Doniphan, will be the principal places of voting. We have the gratification of knowing that measures will be taken to ascertain the precise number of illegal votes which are polled, and that persons will possess information which they will be prepared to swear to before a Congressional Committee appointed to receive such evidence.

The report about a visit to Lawrence from the minions of the slave-power is quite unsatisfactory. Some tell us that an army is on the way here with cannon to demolish the town, others that there is no demonstration to be made at this point.

LATER:—On Saturday night, the 29th inst., six teams loaded with men from Missouri, passed up on the California road to some point west of this. The opinion is that we shall be visited by an armed mob on Monday, as on the 30th of March.

Indian Religious Meetings.

The Ottawa Indians have an annual religious meeting among them, commencing on the first Sabbath in October. This year it commenced on Friday week. It usually holds its session about three days, during which the whole tribes gather together and listens to sermons from their missionaries. The tribe number about four hundred and fifty members, and are situated on the Ottawa lands, some twenty miles south of this point. They have a Baptist church organized, with about sixty member. Rev. JOHN G. PRATT, under the American Baptist Mission Union, ministers to them once a month. We learn that they hold meetings on each Sabbath, a native assistant conducting the exercises. We would esteem it a favor if Mr. PRATT would furnish us a brief history of this tribe for publication.

The Kansas Struggle.

Kansas will probably be the first field of bloody struggle with the slave power. In this country Freedom or Slavery is to predominate. Both cannot live upon an equality, and he who cries Peace, Peace, is only waiting for stronger manacles to be placed upon his own limbs and the limbs of his children. The freemen in Kansas will not permit the slave power to exterminate them from the Territory, but will meet the Missouri marauders on their own terms.—*Mass. Spy.*

Commissioner of Deeds.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be observed that the editor of this paper is commissioned by the Governors of Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Iowa, and properly qualified as Commissioner of Deeds for those States, with authority to take acknowledgments of deeds, mortgages, powers of attorney, or leases of lands, tenements, or any contracts, assignments, transfers, satisfaction of judgments or mortgages, or any other instruments under seal; also to administer oaths and affirmations, and take depositions and affidavits to be used in the Courts of those States. Members of the legal profession and others having business before such an officer, can apply at the Herald of Freedom office, and have their matters attended to correctly and promptly.—tf.

☞ WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The President has appointed STERLING G. CATO, of Alabama, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, in place of RUSH ELMORE.—A. B. MOORE having declined. He has also appointed J. M. BURRILL, of Pennsylvania, Associate Justice of the same Court, *vice* SAUNDERS W. JOHNSON, removed.

☞ Board is now worth from $3,50 to $5 per week in Lawrence.

The Death Penalty.

It is a well established fact, fortified by the experience of all bygone ages, that determined men are never deterred from the perpetration of crime by the consideration that an ignominious death must inevitably follow; nor by the spectacle of a fellow being dangling by the neck from a gallows, by way of atonement for a felony precisely of the character which any such desperado may himself be meditating. This view of the subject has been in a great measure acknowledged, at least tacitly, by the substitution of private for public executions, in our own and some other States of the Union; while many more of them have abolished the savage system altogether.

Is the punishment of death really just or useful in any well governed State?—Has it ever been known to make evil disposed men better, or to improve the morals of society? On the contrary, does not the slight value set upon human life by the penal laws, furnish an apparent example, an excuse, and a justification for the assassin? If a government, all strength, has a right to wage war upon a single defenseless, though guilty subject, and to destroy his existence by superior force, will not the resolved murderer argue that the right belongs to society, not more in a collective than in an individual sense?

Are not the feelings of every civilized and christian community shocked and outraged?—its moral sense blunted and paralyzed, on every occasion of the infliction of the death penalty upon a malefactor, however heinous his offense, and however secretly the fatal blow be given? The day and the hour at which the doomed man is to be dragged forth from his dark cell—the grave-clothes, the coffin, the blind-folding, the binding of the limbs with cords, the halter, the gibbet, the drop,- the agonizing strangulation—pah!—are not the images of all this horrible paraphernalia impressed upon the mind of every man, woman and child, during every hour of the day within which such an exhibition of legalized brutality is known to be in process? How many thousands ask themselves and each other—had this seemingly forlorn, helpless, deserted victim, a wife or child, parents or kindred, here or elsewhere? Had he no friend in all this selfish and villainous world of ours, who could plead, trumpet-tongued, for the mere boon of life, that he might breathe, though in a living tomb, throughout the residue of that brief span which the God of Nature might vouchsafe to allot; instead of being crushed out of existence by a violent and cruel blow, in the midst of health, manhood, and prematurely consigned, a ghastly, strangled corpse, to the darkness of the cold oblivious grave!

But, although the idea that the hanging of a man works no practical benefit to the survivors, the custom is nevertheless cherished, in what is erroneously conceived to be in a modified form. In our view, however, this modification is but an aggravation of, or modification upon, the old mode of suffocating a criminal in the face and eyes of an assembled world. No other reason for the infliction of death as a punishment for crime, is conceivable, than that it furnishes a warning against the commission of offenses that may lead to a like catastrophe. Executions, then, if they must be, should take place in the very midst of the multitude; otherwise, how is the public, the supposed aggrieved party, to be satisfactorily certified that the death warrant has been duly fulfilled? Why not do it in open day, so that all those "just persons" who desire to behold such displays of the vengeance of the law—and all others who are emulous from any other motive, to be present at the authorized slaughter of a human being, may be accommodated and gratified. This would be more honorable to the State, and vastly more humane, even, than sneaking behind the dead walls of a prison yard, and there, by the help of a posse of sheriff's officers, a few deputized surgeons, and a dozen "invited guests," committing the legal butchery *secundum artem.*—*Boston Gazette.*

Rattlesnake's Bite.

Many persons have died of the bite of this wily and dangerous reptile. Although not so large in size as the boa constrictor yet the effects of its bite, if not provided against, are so fatal and deadly as the coils which enfold man and horse in their chill embrace. Many may wonder why the bite of the rattlesnake is so fatal.—The reasons are simply these: The poison, or the fluid which acts as such, issues from the fangs, and is secreted in the wound made by the bite. This fluid chills and crystalizes the blood, and benumbing steals gradually over the frame, like that felt by a freezing person, the blood being like water in a freezing state. Some years ago a physician was bitten by a rattlesnake; but, unfortunately, though he cured many of various kinds of diseases, he could not cure himself, nor could he be cured by any of his brother physicians; and in one or two hours he died a martyr to his own ignorance, with the antidote within arms' reach, and which, if taken in time, would have saved his life. And even now there are like cases in the papers, which proves beyond a doubt that the fact is not known as it ought to be that brandy or rum taken immediately after the bite, or as soon as convenient, and in such quantity as to make a person tipsy, will destroy the effects of the poison and serve as a safe and sure antidote.

Give the Devil his Due.

We have been of the opinion, for a long time, that Gov Reeder ought to be removed from the office of Governor of Kansas for his Anti-Slavery interference in that Territory, and we would gladly have hailed his ejection from a high public position which we believed he had disgraced. But we are ready to admit and it is due to truth and justice, that we should do so, that Gov. Reeder has been wronged by being removed upon the grounds assumed by President Pierce and we believe a brief history of the transaction will bear us out in the position we have taken.—*Alabama Sentinel.*

Appetite.

A medical writer says that the failure of appetite in the summer is apt to be considered as *per se*, an evil, to be deplored and removed; while it is only a sign of mischief, not the mischief itself. Instead, therefore, of resorting to stimulating condiments or medicines to force an appetite, one should live abstemiously for a few days, and as the system works off the causes of disease, a natural appetite will come back. In those rare cases in which a failure of appetite depends on absolute deficiency of food, a return to more generous diet presents the only hope of relief.

Men of Bad Character.

Did woman see the responsibility of the station she holds in society—did she feel how much she is the arbitress of a man's destinies on earth, nay, even beyond it, how different would she act!—Instead of dispensing her smiles equally among all men, she would show by her discountenance of vice how hateful it was to her; no matter how talented a man was, how graseful in his manners, or pleasing in his person, unless virtue was the guiding star of his conduct, she would banish him from her presence, as a being unworthy of breathing the same air with her; she should shrink from his society as she would shun a noxious reptile.

Is such the case? No! No matter what a man's vices, if he is handsome, brilliant in conversation, and versed in the arts of flattery, all the smiles and attentions are lavished on him that ought to be bestowed only on the virtuous; while the man who is endowed with every good quality that can render him estimable, if wanting in the showy acquirements of society, is treated with the utmost indifference. This gives rise to the too general received opinion, that a worse a man is, the more agreeable he is to the women.

Can it then be wondered at, that to meet her society, win her affections by a thousand nameless attentions, and slight them when won, is the pastime of an hour to those honeyed flatterers, those destroyers of women's happiness who, like a gilded serpent, captivate but to annihilate. Were they regarded as the pests of society instead of being treated as its ornaments, the race would disappear.—*Emerson.*

Cisterns.

I read an article in the Register of the 11th inst., on cisterns, and as water, pure and uncontaminated, is one of the first necessaries in a family, I thought it might be well to state a very simple method, by which the accumulation of dirt may be prevented, and that is to have a shut-off, which should always be opened after a rain, and when rain comes, let it remain open until the water comes from the roof colorless the first discharge will be found highly colored, but it will soon become pure and limpid, and fit for the palate of the most fastidious. The dirt that collects in a cistern is from the accumulation on the roof, and in the conductors, deposited there by birds, and also by the wind.

The ordinary way of fixing a shut-off, is to cut an opening in the side of the upright conductor into which a shingle is placed when it is desired to shut off the water, but this method is quite uncertain, as the shingle is very apt to be forced out by the rain, or blown out by the wind. An equally simple, and much more effective way, is to have a horizontal shoe, a foot or more long, and at the point where it enters the house, nail a narrow strip of board, say an inch thick, across the bottom of the shoe on the inside, then just back of this point bore a good sized hole, into which put a plug, the water will then flow over the strip of board into the cistern, take out the plug and all the water will be discharged at the auger hole; not one drop can go into the cistern.

The Working of Cows.

Why should not cows work for their living as well as other females—animal and human? We were visiting a friend the other day, who owned a small farm and managed it well; and in the course of our observations he called our attention to a large calf, the largest one we ever saw at the early age of two days old. It was a beauty. We wanted to see the cow that produced such fruit. He showed her to us. She was a good conditioned cow, but only of the ordinary size.—He then remarked that the cow belonged to a yoke of cows; which with two other cows, had done all his farm work for several years past—hauling wood, drawing stone, plowing greensward, harrowing the ground, hauling manure, &c. They worked as kindly and more actively than oxen, and appeared in as good plight, and produced as good calves, and gave as much milk as lazy cows that did not work. He is quite sure that a small farmer who has no very heavy work to do—such as logging, &c., had much better keep four cows, and teach them to work, than to keep two cows only and one yoke of oxen.—*Lasalle, Ill., Journal.*

Compromises.

Minnesota, says the Albany Journal, it appears by the last census, has 55,000 inhabitants. She will be ready for admission, therefore, as soon, if not sooner, than Kansas. In view, pro-slavery journals propose a new compromise. "Give up Kansas," they say, "and we will let you have Minnesota. Thus we shall restore peace.

Suppose a thief who has purloined a pocket book, is detected in the act. He turns to the robbed individual and says: "Sir, don't let us go to law about this.—Law is dangerous. Let us compromise. I will offset your watch, which I did not take, against the pocket book, which I did. I will keep the one, and you shall keep the other. Thus we shall be even, and peace will be restored!"

It strikes us this would be just about the same sort of an arrangement.—*Wis. Dem.*

Blessings of Poverty.

Hear what a very distinguished writer says on the subject:

"Poverty is the nurse of manly energy and Heaven-climbing thoughts, attended by love and faith and hope, around whose steps the mountain breezes blow, and from whose countenance all the virtues gather strength. Look around you upon the distinguished men that in every department of life guide and control the times, and inquire what was their origin and what was their early fortunes. Where they, as a general rule, rocked and dandled in the lap of wealth? No, such men emerge from the homes of decent competence or struggling poverty. Necessity sharpens their faculties, and privation and sacrifice brace their moral nature. They learn the great art of renunciation, and enjoy the happiness of having few wants. They know nothing of indifference or safety.—There is not an idle fiber in their frames. They put the vigor of a resolute purpose into every act. The edge of their minds is always kept sharp. In the schools of life, men like these meet the softly nurtured darings of prosperity as the iron meets the vessel of porechain."

☞ The first Sunday School in America is said to have been established at Albany, N. Y., in 1820, by Mrs. Upfold, an English lady, mother of the present Episcopal Bishop of Indiana.

Kansas Lands.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing on the 25th of August, says:—

A great anxiety is felt relative to the probable time when the Kansas lands will be thrown into market. I have ascertained at the General Land office, that so far as that office is concerned, these lands will be offered for sale, and will be open to location within the next twelve months. The time, however, depends in a measure on the action of the Indian Bureau, as there are yet outstanding Indian titles to be extinguished. It may be safely calculated that some time during the next year the holder of certificates can appropriate to his own use and benefit a portion of these fine lands which brought into such extravagant play Gov. Reeder's speculative propensities. The charming half-breed Kaw lands may yet fall to the share of the "border ruffians," should they be ready with legal certificates to pounce upon them at the first opening of the General Land office. I would advise them to keep a sharp look out for the occasion, of the near approach of which I shall try and keep you advised.—*Squatter Sovereign.*

Bound for Kansas.

The Cleveland Herald of Tuesday says: A band of fifty hardy young men were in the city to-day, bound for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. From one of their number, Mr. Wm. Phillipson, we learn that the entire party is from Syracuse, N. Y., and that vicinity, and under the direction of R. G. Otis, who has the Government contract for building dragoon barracks at Fort Leavenworth. They go out there to erect the Government buildings. Such a band of vigorous, intelligent and industrious young men is worth to that abused Territory more than a gold mine.

Moral Character.

There is nothing which adds so much to the beauty and power of a man as a good character. It dignifies him in every station, exalts him in every period of life. Such a character is more to be desired than anything else on earth. No servile tool, no crouching sycophant, no treacherous honor-seeker ever bore such a character; the pure joys of righteousness never spring in such a person. If young men but knew how much a good character would dignify and exalt them, how glorious it would make their prospects even in this life, never should we find them yielding to the groveling and base-born purposes of human nature.

Indiana Democracy.

The following resolution, among others, was adopted at the late Democratic State Convention in Indiana:

"Resolved, That we must, positively and unequivically, condemn and oppose all attempts to control by force or violence the right of free suffrage of citizens at the polls, either in States or in Territories of this Union. The will of the people properly expressed is the highest law; but if that expression be stifled or defeated, there is an end of civil government, and a failure of the power of the people to protect themselves."

Lost Baggage.

The Cleveland Herald contains an advertisement of two hundred trunks, boxes and packages to be sold by the Toledo Railroad Company on the 15th of November next, unless previously claimed and the charges paid. Not one article in ten out of the whole contents has the address of the owner. Hence the difficulty experienced by the company in giving information of the loss.—If every traveler would take the precaution to have his name and residence distinctly marked upon his trunk, or valise, or traveling bag, few losses would occur of the kind.

☞ Contracts have been made for the introduction this year of large numbers of African slaves into the island of Cuba, one party agreeing to supply 7,000.

Prices Current.

LAWRENCE, September 29, 1855.

CORN—$1 25 ℔ bu.; corn meal $1 50 ℔ 50 lbs.
BEANS—$4 00 ℔ bush.
FLOUR—In sacks, $5 00 ℔ hundred; superfine, $5 50.
DRIED PEACHES—$3 50 ℔ bush.
BUTTER—Fresh, 25c.
BEEF—7@9c. ℔ lb.
HAMS—Smoked, 15c.; bacon, 12c.; prime pickled pork, 10c.
LARD—12½c. ℔ lb.
TALLOW—12½c. ℔ lb.
CHEESE—15@20c. ℔ lb.
EGGS—25c. ℔ doz.
SALT—Coarse, $1 50 ℔ bush.
SUGAR—New Orleans, 9@11c.; crushed, 15c.; white, 12c.
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75c.; golden syrup, 95c.; common, 70c.
RICE—12½c. ℔ lb.
CRACKERS—15c. ℔ lb.
CODFISH—10c. ℔ lb.
COFFEE—14@16½c. ℔ lb.
TEA—Black, 70@80c. ℔ lb.; green, 80@$1 00.
TOBACCO—25@70c. ℔ lb.
SALERATUS—10@15c. ℔ lb.
BAR SOAP—10@12c. ℔ lb.
COARSE BOOTS—$3@$3 50 ℔ pair.
BLANKETS—$2@$14.
BUFFALO ROBES—$5@$8.
CALICOES—10@16c. ℔ yd.
DELAINES—25@45c. ℔ yd.
SHEETINGS—Coarse, 9@12c.; domestic, 9@10c. bleached, 10@15c.
LAMP OIL—$1 25 ℔ gall.
BURNING FLUID—$1 25 ℔ gall.
IRON—Bar, 9c.; round and square, 9@10c.; nail rod 12½c.
NAILS—$8 ℔ hundred.
HIDES—Dried, 8c.; green, 4c
HAY——℔ ton.
LUMBER—$35@$5 ℔ thousand ft.
HARD WOOD—$3 50 ℔ cord.
SHOT—12½c. ℔ lb.; lead, 10c.; powder 35@50.
WINDOW SASH—$@10c. ℔ light.

MARRIED,

In Owego, N. Y., Sept. 13th, by Rev. G. H. Blakeslee, Rev. James S. Gilling of Lawrence, K. T., to Miss J. Augusta, eldest daughter of Silas Goodrich, Esq., of Owego, N. Y.

DIED,

At Haness Creek, Taylor county, Iowa, Sept. 3d, of inflammation of the bowels, LOUIS CELESTIA, youngest child of Seth W. and Salome M. Robinson, aged 19 months and 25 days.

Farm Claims for Sale.

I have several very superior FARM CLAIMS left with me for sale, to which I invite the attention of those desiring improved lands in Kansas. Two claims are situated contiguous to each other, and should be purchased by different individuals who are connected in business. One is all timber, the other all prairie. There is a double log house and forty acres under good fence on one of the claims.

Another claim four miles from Lawrence, and same distance from Lecompton. House on claim and about 15 acres planted.

Also a claim three miles from Lawrence, nearly covered with timber suitable for sawing purposes. Log cabin and thirteen acres under good rail fence on premises.

The above, with several other choice claims, will be pointed out to those desiring improved lands in Kansas.

☞ Persons having claims to sell, as well as those desiring to buy, should call on me at the HERALD OF FREEDOM OFFICE.

G. W. BROWN.

Lawrence, Sept. 20, '55.

Notice

IS hereby given that I am now erecting a dwelling immediately east of the east line of Lawrence, where I shall pre-empt a quarter section of land, or such legal sub-division as I may be entitled to by law. JOHN SPEER.

*Lawrence, Sept. 29, 1855.—1t.**

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife NANCY JANE HOWE has left my bed and board, without any just provocation, I therefore warn all persons not to credit her for anything on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.

DANIEL L. HOWE.

*Washington Creek, Sept. 29, '55.—2t.**

Just Received at Stearns',

SUPERFINE FLOUR; Potatoes—Sweet and Irish; Honey; Eggs; Meal; New Corn; Apples at 75 cents a bushel.

Lawrence, Sept. 29, '55.—1t.

To the Electors of Kansas Territory.

YOU are hereby notified that an election will be held in the several election precincts of this Territory on the

Second Tuesday, 9th, of October next,

for members of a Convention to form a Constitution, adopt a Bill of Rights for the people of Kansas, and take all needful measures for organizing a State Government preparatory to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State.

By order of the Executive Committee of Kansas Territory.

J. H. LANE, Chairman.
J. K. GOODIN, Secretary.

Lawrence, Sept. 22, 1855.—3t

New Goods.

THE undersigned are now receiving their stock of Fall Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Furniture, Saddlery, men's and boy's Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery—and indeed almost every article usually called for. Sale at as low rates as they can afford. Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them, they hope to merit a continuation of the same. Terms cash.

WANTED—Dry Hides, Butter, Eggs, &c.

HORNSBY & FERRILL.

Lawrence, Sept. 22, 1855.—tf.

Lost.

A few weeks since, in this vicinity or between this place and the Shawnee Mission, a tuck MEMORANDUM BOOK, containing four shares of Erie and Michigan telegraph stock, amounting to $200, and other papers valuable to me. All persons are cautioned against purchasing said stock as it is valueless unless assigned by me over my signature and transferred on the books of the company. My name was in the forepart of the book. By restoring it to me at this place, or giving information in regard to it, the possessor shall be satisfactorily rewarded.

E. D. LADD.

Lawrence, K. T., Sept. 15, '55.—tf.

Hurra for the Vegetables!

THE subscriber would inform those of the inhabitants of Lawrence and vicinity ignorant of the fact, that he has actually succeeded in obtaining a supply of most kinds of anti-scorbutic articles of diet, which he offers for sale at his NEW PROVISION STORE, No. 19 Massachusetts street. He is now desirous of proving to all concerned, that it is far more healthy to live on vegetables than on meat—of course from perfectly disinterested motives. He has made arrangements for the running of teams regularly to the Mother country, so that he hopes to be able to keep on hand constantly enough of the articles calculated to regale the appetites of the people, to atone for the long absence from the market of almost every thing but Missouri pork.

☞ For sale as above SUPERFINE FLOUR and superior SEED WHEAT, at the lowest market prices.

C. STEARNS.

Lawrence, Sept. 8, 1855.—6m*

H. Wells & Co.,

FLORENCE, Mass., manufacturers of Wells' Patent Portable Saw Mills; admitted the best in the United States. Single mills with 36 inch to 72 inch Saw Double Mills, adapted to cutting all sized logs to 4½ feet in diameter.—Child's Circular Saw Mills constantly on hand. Mills shipped to any part of the country, securely boxed, warranted to give satisfaction.

Florence, Mass., Aug. 25, '55.—2m.*

Tecumseh Hotel.

THIS large *Hotel*, containing sixteen good sized, well finished and comfortably furnished rooms, is now ready for public accommodation. Stables and other conveniences on the premises. Public patronage is invited. Rooms and accommodations furnished for public meetings, conventions, courts, &c.

Tecumseh is situated sixty miles west of Westport, twenty miles west of Lawrence, fifty-four miles w. s. w. of Leavenworth, sixty miles s. s. e. of Council Grove, sixty miles south of Nebraska boundary, sixty miles north of Sac and Fox Agency.

Lady and gentlemen travelers may rely upon obtaining good accommodations and good fare.

Tecumseh, K. T., Aug. 25, 1855.—tf.

Indian War.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons that they must not pass through the Shawnee Reserve, as traveling through that Reserve is now attended with the utmost danger, from starvation or otherwise, unless they call at the Hotel lately erected by the subscriber, and fill their stomachs with all the luxuries and esculents of the season. Travelers can stay all night if they choose; can bring their families along and stay a week, if they prefer, and get too fat to leave unless they lighten their pockets of gold and take in exchange dry goods, groceries, hardware, or other merchandise, of which the subscriber has a great variety in his store attached to said Hotel. To be found at Wakarusa, one mile east of Blue Jacket's.

PASCHAL FISH.

August 11, 1855.

Chairs! Chairs!!

JUST received and for sale a fine assortment of Rocking, Office, Parlor and Common Chairs, which I offer for sale at wholesale or retail, at as low prices as can be obtained in the Territory, at my claim one-half mile southeast from the burial ground.

HORACE A. HANCOCK.

Lawrence, K. T., Aug. 11, 1855.

Dr. Jno. P. Wood,

FORWARDING and COMMISSION MERCHANT, has just completed his new Warehouse on the Levee, and is ready to receive the consignment of goods, either on commission or otherwise.

Lawrence, June 2, 1855.—tf.

City Property for Exchange.

THE undersigned is desirous of exchanging City Property in Lawrence for a pair of Horses or Ponies, and a light Wagon or Buggy.

J. K. GOODIN.

Wakarusa, June 30, '55.—tf.

Allen & Gordon,

DEALERS in Dry Goods, Provisions and Groceries, Topeka, K. T. Call and examine. [June 16, 1855.—tf.

Dr. E. A. Barnes,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Main street, Lawrence, K. T. [June 23, '55.—tf.

H. B. Bouton,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and General Land Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

Aug. 11, 1855.—6m.*

J. RIDDLESBARGER. W. G. BARKLEY.

Riddlesbarger & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Kansas, Mo.

March 3, '55.

Edward Clark,

ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, & COUNSELLOR, and General Land Agent. Office on Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas Territory.

Lawrence, Feb. 12, '55.

B. Slater,

PRODUCE DEALER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 19 Levee, St. Louis, Mo.

Jan. 6, '55.

Dr. John Doy,

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

G. W. Brown,

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

J. S. Emery,

LAW Office 50 Mass. st., up stairs.

Lawrence, Jan. 6, '55.

John Hutchinson,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, 50 Main st., Lawrence, K. T.

A. D. Searl,

CITY SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER, No. 50 Main street, Lawrence, Kansas T.

Dr. S. C. Harrington.

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

James Christian,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Lawrence, Kansas Territory, will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care, in the various Courts of the Territory. Having an experience of some years as a lawyer in the South and West, and being familiar with the Pre-emption laws, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage in obtaining pre-emption to lands, collection of debts, and in getting redress for bloody noses.

Reference may be had to Silas Price & Co., Hamilton Finney, Clerk of Circuit Court, Hon. John Cummins, Judge of County Court, and R. L. Y. Peyton, Esq., Harrisonville, Mo.; Samuel Pike, and James G. Walker, Esqrs., Bloomington, Illinois; Hon. William Norvell, Joel Howard, Esq., Carlise, Ky., William Tesh, Esq., and John Danver, Esq., Allegheny City, Pa.

Aug. 11, 1855.

New Boarding House in Lawrence.

THE New House, No. 34, Massachusetts street, will open early in August next, for the reception of boarders, both permanent and transient. The proprietors will spare no labor or expense to make their House, so far as the facilities of the place will permit, a pleasant and comfortable home for those who favor them with their patronage. We solicit a share of public patronage, especially from those who may be able to provide themselves with lodging, though we will not limit our hospitalities to such. Prices will not vary essentially from those established by other houses.

C. HURD, } Prop'rs.
L. S. HALL, }

Lawrence, K. T., July 28, 1855.—tf.

Pioneer Wagon Shop.

THE undersigned are now ready to manufacture Wagons of every kind, such as Baggies, Covered Wagons, Ox Wagons, Double and Single Horse Wagons.

Repairing of all kinds, done at the shortest notice and in the best manner. Also we are prepared to do Blacksmith work of all kinds. Horses shod in the best manner. Having procured one of the best Black-smiths in or out of this Territory, we hope the public will patronize us.

Having been at great expense and trouble in getting good workmen and the best of seasoned lumber, we are on hand to do any job you want in our line. Shop on New Hampshire street, Lawrence, K. T. LEARNED & GRIMES.

Aug. 4, 1855.—3m.

REMOVAL!

The New Store Opened.

OUR new store is now opened temporarily, but is not finished, and we are now receiving the largest stock of goods ever offered in the Territory. It embraces all the varieties for which there is a demand; and we shall be able at all times to supply both the wholesale and retail trade for this section of the Territory, according to the best of our abilities.

Test our goods and our prices, and we'll abide the result.

Terms—Invariably cash.

HUTCHINSON, HARLOW & CO.

Lawrence, August 4, 1855.—tf

City Lots and Farm Claims.

UPON the urgent solicitation of several friends I have determined upon giving some portion of my attention for the future to the sale of CITY LOTS and FARM CLAIMS. Those having either lots or claims they wish to dispose of, by furnishing me with a description of their location, advantages, and price, will find a ready purchaser.

I have several very desirable farm claims at my disposal, situated near the city of Lawrence, on which sundry improvements have been made. Also several city lots and interests in this and neighboring towns.

G. W. BROWN.

Lawrence, Sept. 1, '55.

Notice

IS hereby given to E. Chapman, of the town of Lawrence, K. T., that the farm claim which I laid upon last town, and which he has jumped and pretended to sell to one John P. Wood, I shall pre empt and hold, as I have been forcibly ejected therefrom by threats and demonstrations of violence. Said Chapman has not a particle of right thereto, and I shall prove my title beyond all dispute. All persons, therefore, are warned not to purchase lots or city interests of said Chapman or Wood, located upon said claim, as they have no right to sell the same, and as I am in favor of the movement now being made by the "outsiders," to break up the settlement of March last, I shall transfer said claim to them if I think best.

G. JENKINS.

Lawrence, Aug. 11, '55.—3m.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes,

WITH HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCK.

Which Received the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851—World's Fair, New York, 1853—4

THE subscribers are the only persons authorized to make and sell the above renowned SAFES and Locks in the State of Missouri, and we can and will furnish them at New York manufacturers' prices—warranted free from dampness.

ROBERTS & DAVIS.

Depot No. 13 Levee and 26 Commercial street, one door from Chestnut, St. Louis.

July 21, 1855.—1y.

Mosier, Jenkins & Co.,

DEALERS in *Hardware, Stoves*, &c., and manufacturers of Tin, Copper, and Sheet iron ware, have taken rooms in the building lately vacated by *Hutchinson, Harlow & Co.*, on Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas T.

Aug. 11, 1855.

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby notified that I have taken the claim lying east of the claim now occupied by Edward Clark, Attorney at Law, and caused a house to be built on said claim.—All persons are cautioned against making improvements on said claim, or paying any moneys that may accrue from the use of the house on said claim, as I intend to pre-empt said claim, and sue for all moneys arising from the hire of said house or claim.

J. H. SIMMONS.

Lawrence, Aug 11, 1855.

Ready Made Frame Houses.

THE subscriber having contracted for a large number of the above houses, is prepared to furnish those in want. They are of different sizes, and will be sold at the lowest prices.

A line addressed to E. Simmons, Kansas, Mo., will meet with prompt attention.

REFERENCES.—S. C. Pomeroy, Esq., Kansas city, Mo.; Dr. C. Robinson, and G. W. Brown, Esq., Lawrence, K. T.

E. SIMMONS.

June 16, '55.—tf.

L. C. Tolles, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, office at J. Hutchinson's, three doors south of the Herald of Freedom office.

Dr. Tolles has purchased the medicines, fixtures &c., belonging to the late Dr. H. Clark, and holds himself in readiness to answer all calls in the line of his profession.

Lawrence, June 2, 1855.tf

F. A. HUNT. E. SLATER. J. E. HUNT.

F. A. Hunt & Co.,

PRODUCE, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, 19 Levee, St. Louis, Mo., between Pine and Chestnut.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to filling orders for any description of Merchandise and Produce.

May 19, 1855.—tf.

Hardware.

MOSIER & JENKINS, wholesale and retail dealers in stoves, hollow ware, tin ware, sheet iron, wagons, plows, and farming utensils generally, at their rooms adjoining Walker & Click, Water street, Kansas city.

They have also a branch store at