

Free State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR, CHARLES ROBINSON.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, W. Y. ROBERTS.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, P. C. SCHUYLER.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE, J. A. WAKEFIELD.

FOR JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT, S. N. LATTA, M. F. CONWAY, MORRIS HUNT.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, H. MILES MOORE.

FOR AUDITOR, G. A. CUTLER.

FOR STATE PRINTER, JOHN SPEER.

FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT, S. B. FLOYD.

FOR REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT, E. M. THURSTON.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS, MARK W. DELAHAY.

Virginia and Kansas.

Since the patriarchs of the Revolution were gathered to their fathers, Virginia has turned a deaf ear to every benevolent appeal in behalf of her servile population. While her illustrious statesmen and orators were on earth, it was considered no disgrace there to be known as an abolitionist. Washington, was a theoretical abolitionist throughout his life-time, and a practical abolitionist on his death-bed. Jefferson, too, and Patrick Henry, Madison and Lee, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the Randolphs and the Pleasants—the first men of her first families, as well as her mechanics and her laborers—were conscious of the fact that Slavery and Democracy are antagonistic institutions, and that Slavery is at variance with the spirit of Christianity as well as the Declaration of Independence.

Virginia has turned from the rectitude of her ways since that time. Washington is now claimed as a fruit of slavery! (See Sim's "Southward ho!") Her prominent politicians (great men she has not) are all parasites and voices of the slave power. An untimely grave or ignominious punishment would inevitably be the reward of any man who should proclaim in Virginia to-day that slavery is a crime, and he an advocate for its immediate abolition.

The Legislature of Virginia, at the latest dates, was discussing the infamous Black Law of the barons of Kansas—a law which estimates a white man's life below a negro's labor—which muzzles the press, and makes freedom of speech a penitentiary offence. It will pass, and will undoubtedly be obeyed—for slavery degrades the poor white population as well as the servile class—and poverty, ignorance and sycofancy, go hand in hand in Virginia. What the freemen of Kansas repudiated and defied, the servile-souled white subjects of the slave power in Virginia will be forced to respect and obey. It is maintained by the journalists and politicians of Virginia, that slavery is the only true basis on which republicanism can permanently rest. It is a Virginia doctrine, and is embodied in her laws—that property is the proper qualification for the right of suffrage.

Virginia, whose young heart, "in the olden time," beat in unison with the hearts of freemen throughout the world, is now prompt to defend and offer aid to despotism from Russia to Missouri. Her politicians talk publicly of dissolving the Union in consequence of the Friends of Freedom—"the abolitionists"—its Northern section contains. A still more striking proof of her devotion to despotism, was furnished by her Legislature recently. A "Squire Western" of the name of Wellman offered a resolution by which the Governor was authorized to place at the disposal of the President, a regiment of her militia, for the purpose of preserving "law and order" in Kansas. The resolution passed.

We sincerely hope that they will come and bring the celebrated "sword of Virginia" along with them. Our boys would like to see that terrible instrument. Six States already take precedence of Virginia, and if the Wellman regiment comes on there will be one Territory also. We would like to whip Wise's and Atchison's minions at the same time.—Come along, young slaveocrats of the Old Dominion, if you wish to appreciate the significance of the lines—

"O, carry me back to old Virginia, To old Virginia's shore."

Disease among Horses. There has been considerable sickness among horses in this vicinity during the last few weeks, and several deaths. It seems to be an epidemic. The Boston Journal shows that a similar disease prevails in the East, and instances the loss of some valuable horses in one week, one of which was worth \$300. It states that they are first taken with an entire loss of appetite, followed by excessive tremor and y calms.

The Election.

The election for State officers and Legislators will be held on Tuesday.—The ticket nominated by the Convention will be found at the head of our columns. There are two independent tickets in the field. "Young America" has substituted the name of M. J. PARSONS, as Lieut. Governor, for W. Y. ROBERTS, the nominee of the Convention; and SCOTT ANTHONY, of Leavenworth, instead of Mr. FLOB, as Clerk of the Supreme Court. The other nominations of the Convention remain unaltered. The cause of the change is said to be the refusal of Mr. Roberts—notwithstanding his letter, which we published last week—to insist that Messrs. GARVEY & HOLLIDAY shall make no use of his name. The Freeman, Garvey's paper, states that Mr. Roberts denied to Mr. Dickey and others, that he intended by his letter to mean anything more than that he disapproved of the intention to run him as Governor and ROBINSON as Lieutenant Governor. If Mr. Roberts, either by silence or speech, has encouraged Mr. Garvey's attempt to divide the Party, he certainly deserves to be defeated. We can hardly credit the assertion of Mr. Holliday that he has done so.

Another ticket, headed "Anti-Abolition Free State ticket," has been got up by Messrs. Garvey, Holliday, Elliott & Smith, all of whom were candidates before the Convention and defeated by overwhelming majorities. To effect their election, they have charged the Convention with corruption, perjury and abolitionism. We hope that every man who voted for delegates to the Convention will resent the insult thus indirectly offered to him, by using all his exertions to defeat the bolters.

Mr. Holliday, the editor of the Freeman, in order to cast odium on the regular nominations, designates them as the Emigrant Aid Society's Ticket, because Dr. Charles Robinson, our candidate for Governor, is an agent of that Society.—Yet C. K. Holliday, less than a year ago, applied to that Society to be appointed its agent. We state this on the highest authority. His request was refused, and since then he has been, Stringfellow and Atchison, perhaps, excepted, the most industrious calculator of it. We refer our readers to the letter of the Emigrant Aid Society, to see how little cause the people of Kansas have to abuse that Association.

Of Mr. Smith, we will only say that we do not wonder that he dislikes the nominations of the Convention, as he was a candidate for two offices, and was defeated on both. Read Charles Stearns' communication published in another column, and then decide on Mr. Elliott's conservative pretences. If Mr. Elliott is an anti-abolitionist, the regular nominees of the Convention are pro-slavery men—for all of them are more conservative on the slavery question than he. Mr. Stearns is one of the three abolitionists of Kansas, for, so far as we can learn, there are only three in the Territory.

In order to defeat Dr. Robinson's election, which can only be done by dishonorable measures, Messrs. Holliday and Garvey published an extra of the Freeman, intended for circulation in remote parts of the Territory, in which it is stated that Dr. Robinson had declined. This is false. Read the subjoined communication on this subject:—

EDITOR HERALD OF FREEDOM:—I notice in the Kansas Freeman, published by E. C. K. Garvey, Esq., a statement that I had withdrawn my name from the ticket nominated at the Convention of the 22d ult. In regard to this matter, I have only to say that my name was put upon the Ticket by the Convention without solicitation or desire on my part; but since it has been thus used, I have not authorized, and shall not authorize any man, or set of men, except the Convention, to withdraw it; and the above statement is without a shadow of truth, as all similar statements will be.

Very respectfully, CHARLES ROBINSON. They state, also, that Col. LANE encouraged the formation of a new ticket and "started the ball" in favor of it.—Read what the Colonel says in reply to this charge:—

LAWRENCE CITY, Jan. 7, '56. Having participated throughout in the proceedings of the Convention held in this city on the 22d of December, for the nomination of State officers, I abide the nominations made therein—having and intend to give to the entire ticket my earnest support. The candidates are true Free State men, having been nominated by the Delegates of the Free State party, and are entitled to the support of that party.

The recent news from the States indicates our prospects fair for admission into the Union by this Congress. I would consider any division of our party at this crisis peculiarly unfortunate, and trust it may be avoided. The course indicated is one I have invariably pursued and expect to pursue; while a member of a party I will abide the decisions of that party; when I cannot, I will separate myself from it. J. H. LANE.

Freemen of Kansas—shall HOLLIDAY and GARVEY dictate for whom you shall vote, or can you rule yourselves? Reply at the polls on Tuesday.

Congress, after more balloting for speaker, is yet unorganized, the vote counting much as before.

The Treaty of Peace.

In a letter on "Kansas Affairs," dated Kansas City, Dec. 9, published in the Missouri Statesman, we find the paragraph subjoined:—"Judge Wm. A. Story, who visited the camp of the Missourians, in company with a committee sent from Kansas City, for the purpose of appeasing the threats of the Clay county company to tear down our fine hotel, returned last evening. He tells me that up to eight o'clock Saturday morning peace negotiations had not been ratified; but not to be alarmed, that blood would not be shed. He says the Yankees offered to give up their arms, deliver the men who resisted the laws, and acknowledge the supremacy of the laws of Kansas Territory. Gen. Atchison made this statement to him."

If General Atchison made these statements, the arch-ruffian is a liar as well as demagogue and traitor. Neither the Yankees in Kansas, nor the Free State soldiers who assembled at Lawrence, ever offered to deliver up their arms, nor promised obedience to the infamous enactments of the Ruffian Barons. We subjoin a correct copy of the treaty of peace, transcribed from the original in Gov. Shannon's own handwriting. It was at Gov. Shannon's earnest request that Gen. Robinson has hitherto prevented the press from obtaining copies of it:—"WHEREAS, There is a misunderstanding between the people of Kansas, or a portion of them, and the Governor thereof, arising out of the rescue, near Hickory Point of a citizen under arrest, and some other matters:

"And whereas, a strong apprehension exists that said misunderstanding may lead to civil strife and bloodshed: "And whereas, it is desired by both Governor Shannon and the citizens of Lawrence and vicinity, to avert a calamity so disastrous to the interests of the Territory and the Union; and to place all parties in a correct position before the world, now, therefore, it is agreed by the said Gov. Shannon, and the undersigned, citizens of said Territory, in Lawrence now assembled, that the matter now in dispute be settled as follows, to wit:

"We, the said citizens of said Territory, protest that the said rescue was made without our knowledge or consent; but that if any of the citizens of the town of Lawrence have engaged in said rescue, we pledge ourselves to aid in the execution of any legal process against them. That we have no knowledge of the previous, present or prospective existence of any organization in said Territory for the resistance of the laws; and that we have not designed and do not design to resist the legal service of any criminal process therein; but pledge ourselves to aid in the execution of the laws, when called upon by the proper authority in the town or vicinity of Lawrence. And that we will use our influence in preserving order therein; and we declare that we are now, as we always have been, ready at any time to aid the Governor in securing a posse for the execution of such process. Provided that any person thus arrested in Lawrence or vicinity, while a foreign force shall remain in the Territory, shall be duly examined before a United States District Judge of said Territory, in said town, and admitted to bail. And provided further, that all citizens arrested without legal process, by said Sheriff's posse, shall be set at liberty. And provided further, that Gov. Shannon agrees to use his influence to secure to the citizens of Kansas Territory remuneration for any damages suffered, or unlawful deprivations, if any have been committed by the Sheriff's posse in Douglas County. And further, Gov. Shannon states that he has not called upon persons resident in any State to aid in the execution of the laws, and that such as are here in the Territory are here of their own choice, and that he does not consider that he has any authority or legal power so to do, nor will he exercise any such power. And that he will not call on any citizens of any other State who may be here. That we wish it understood that we do not express any opinion as to the enactments of the Territorial Legislature. WILSON SHANNON, C. ROBINSON, J. H. LANE.

We also subjoin the commissions of Gens. Robinson and Lane: To C. ROBINSON and J. H. LANE, commanders of the enrolled citizens at Lawrence.—You are hereby authorized and directed to take such measures and use the enrolled force under your command in such manner for the preservation of the peace and the protection of the persons and property of the people in Lawrence and vicinity, as in your judgment shall best secure that end. WILSON SHANNON, Lawrence, Dec. 9, 1855.

Not a Puff. Calling in at the new store room of HUTCHINSONS & Co., a few days ago, we felt for the moment that we had been suddenly transported from Lawrence to Broadway, New York, so spacious are their rooms, and so well filled are they with the most beautiful productions of the workshops of two hemispheres.—Everything seems spread out there which utility or fancy can covet, and at prices but little in advance of those of the Northern and Eastern States.

This not being designed, or paid for as a puff, we beg the reader to excuse us from further remarks, and call for himself, and judge whether we were much at fault when we were dreaming of standing in the door-way of some of the merchant princes of New York. Remember that their new store-room is adjoining the one lately vacated by them in the paw stone building.

The weather is not near so cold, nor the air so sharp, as it was a few days since.

Enforce the Laws.

The editor of the Cincinnati Columbian says that Gov. Shannon should enforce the laws of the Territory at whatever cost, but discountenances violently his inviting aid from other States to do this. What would the Columbian do? Nine-tenths of the people of Kansas disregard the hasty laws attempted to be enforced upon them by the people of Missouri. They will neither obey the laws themselves, or aid the Governor in enforcing them. The people of Kansas had no voice in their enactment. Not a single individual composing the so-called Legislature owed his election to Kansas votes. Not a single member reflected the views of a Kansas constituency. And yet the Columbian desires to see laws thus enacted forced upon us at "whatever cost." It can't be done! There is not sufficient power in the federal government, saying nothing about our Territorial government, to enslave the people of Kansas. Gov. Shannon is well aware that he is powerless, and this information which he has got by dear-bought experience will save him a world of trouble.

The PEOPLE of Kansas have formed a State Government, and after the fourth of March will set the entire machinery in motion. Uncle Sam is too well schooled in the rights of the squatter sovereigns to offer any resistance; and Wilson Shannon, if he knows his duty, and heeds it, will quietly resign into the hands of the people the "little brief authority" with which he has been clothed.

It is apprehended by some that we shall come in collision with the Federal Government. The federal government owes its existence to the people, and it can never become so much the oppressor as to attempt to enslave those who have imitated its example.

The people of Kansas have numberless precedents to justify them in their procedure, as will be seen by an article in another column from the Pittsburgh Dispatch. In Michigan they absolutely expelled the government officials by force, and set up for themselves. This course will not be necessary in Kansas, for our Territorial officers will have sense enough to retire without bringing themselves in collision with the powers that be.

The Columbian cannot yet understand the true condition of things in Kansas, or the editor would not be talking about "enforcing the laws" here, when it is well known to every intelligent person that we have no laws, save the United States' Statutes, to enforce, and these are never violated.

Prospects Favorable.

We have almost been induced to despond frequently, in view of the many difficulties we have had to contend with in publishing our paper during the last year, but thus far have been enabled to keep afloat, hoping for an improvement with the new year. The year has opened upon us, and thus far the indications are that we were correct in our judgment; and the probability now is that nearly every subscriber of the last year will renew his subscription, and thus enable us somewhat to make up for the losses on the first volume.

As the first volume is about expiring, and the distance is so great between us and subscribers, we are anxious they should forward their renewed subscriptions with as little delay as possible.—Last year the receipts for subscriptions were almost wholly consumed between our local, canvassing and general agents. This year we are desirous of dispensing with these, as far as possible, and hence, ask subscribers to order the Herald of Freedom direct, enclosing the money and registering the same, and in case of loss on the route the loss shall be ours.

We shall only work off an edition equal to our subscription list, consequently cannot supply those with continuous files who delay the renewal of their subscriptions to the close of the volume.

The Proof. We have said more than once that the people of Missouri were doing more to secure the final triumph of freedom in that State than the united effort of the "abolitionists" directed in that direction for twenty years could accomplish. The people have gone to thinking, and reflection generally ends gloriously for the success of truth. If proof were wanting that we were correct in our statements we would give the following letter to the Mobile Daily Evening News, from a gentleman in Sumter county, Ala., who was at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and has visited Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska. He says:—

"The result of so great an agitation in Kansas has been to frighten many of the large and wealthy planters of Northern Missouri, and many have sold their negroes or moved further South, for fear of losing their servants. A Marylander told me, a few days since, that he had been traveling all through those portions of Missouri north of the Missouri river, and that he found many planters selling and more desirous of doing so to move further South; that the major portion of the present residents were in favor of making Missouri a free State; and that many Yankees and Western free State men were moving into the country all determined to do their utmost to make Missouri a free State."

A Good List. We are indebted to several gentlemen for large additions to our subscription list. Mr. E. JONES, late of this city, sends us over fifty new names, accompanied with the cash, from Wilbraham, Mass., and promises us another list in a few days. Such friends are worth having.

Stringfellow Grinding his Organ. Stringfellow is gushing and foaming and threatening and boasting and lying and writing most frightful philippics.—Listen! for a moment! Hear how he grates his teeth:—"We would it were within the range of the most liberal indulgence for us to express satisfaction with the adjustment of the difficulties which called so large a number of the squatter sovereigns from their firesides to encounter the inclemency of bleak December winds. * * * Had the matter rested with Mr. Jones, the sheriff, the result would have been different. The criminals would have been traced to their hiding places, and safely secured against the audacity of a set of God-forsaken fanatics. This would have given satisfaction, answered the purpose of the requisition, and fulfilled the ends of justice. As it is, base, cowardly, sneaking scoundrels will go unpunished and be left free to perpetrate their infamous outrages wherever they may find an unprotected pro-slavery family. We have heard the opinion expressed by some, that the moral effect of the policy pursued will have a happier result than a more decisive and rigorous course would have had. Talk to us of "moral effect" upon a set of low-down pharisees, who make one job of saying their prayers and picking a pocket. As well preach morality to the devil as to expect a set of thieving abolitionists to be influenced by "moral effect." Such ingrates are only to be controlled through fear of bodily injury or pecuniary loss, and not through the ordinary channels by which the better portion of humanity are governed."

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It is rather funny, we admit, to talk of the "moral effect" of the retreat of the Missouri rabble on us—especially as they retreated without the accomplishment of a solitary object they had threatened to execute. Notwithstanding that the Missourians were afraid to attack us the valiant Stringfellow doesn't seem to regard us as men of courage. He says:—

BRAVERY.—Three of the Abolition picket guard were put to flight by one of the Pro-Slavery guard. As they were nearing the town, a shot from the pistol of our guard killed one of the party—the other two having fleet horses escaped. Another instance of bravery displayed near Lawrence is worthy of note. Twenty-three Abolitionists, armed with Sharp's rifles and revolvers, were met by six of our picket guard and ordered to halt.—Although their business called them on they were compelled to return to Lawrence. Such are the wretches we have to contend against. Twenty-three cowards put to flight by six brave men!

This statement is a lie, of course; for truth respecting us is never admitted into the columns of the Squatter Sovereign.

We have selected other extracts but are obliged to omit them for want of room.

Correct Opinion.

Gray, of the Cleveland Plaindealer, talks like a man. We thought him always wrong, but we are glad to make a correction in his favor. Speaking of David R. Atchison's inroads into Kansas he says:—"He, with all other residents of Missouri who have crossed the borders of that State either to vote or fight in Kansas, should be shot, if no other means can be used to prevent their intrusions."

We may be allowed to say that we coincide in opinion with Mr. Gray, and that Atchison will be shot like a dog, traitor as he is, if he shall be found in Kansas with arms in his hands in case of a similar outbreak to the last. The people of Kansas hold him, and his colleague—B. F. Stringfellow—responsible for all the difficulties on the border; and in due time they will compel those men to pay the penalty for their violence, if continued.

We thank the editor of the Plaindealer for his opinion, and assure him that hundreds will adopt it as their sentiment from this time forth. Mr. Atchison was here—there is no concealment about this—and he shall be held responsible for his intrusion.

The Perjurer.

Pot Laughlin, the hero of the Kansas Legion, said that the Free State men would endeavor to blast his reputation, labor to prove him unworthy of credence. Poor booby! There was no necessity of pursuing that course with him, for his own statements were too barefaced to be credited by any person, unless it was among men like himself. We felt confident his vile report would recoil upon him, and it has done so. The pro-slavery party, those for whom—according to his own confession—he played the perjurer, have traced him up, and found he absconded from Kentucky to come to Kansas, and left his friends greatly embarrassed pecuniarily on account of his villainies. We published an item in our last issue from the Louisville Courier in regard to him, and now find that article, as copied from the Kentucky paper, traveling the rounds of the pro-slavery journals in Missouri. Poor, perjurer Pat! He stands disgraced before the world, and will fill an ignominious grave.

A Good List.

We are indebted to several gentlemen for large additions to our subscription list. Mr. E. JONES, late of this city, sends us over fifty new names, accompanied with the cash, from Wilbraham, Mass., and promises us another list in a few days. Such friends are worth having.

Correspondence.

For the Herald of Freedom. Information Desired. LAWRENCE, Jan. 9, 1856.

MR. EDITOR:—I am no politician, and am so much occupied with my business, that I have no time to study deeply into Kansas politics, they not coming under the head of those items of knowledge concerning which the Scripture saith, "the wayfaring man though a fool need not err therein." I therefore am under the necessity of asking you a few questions respecting the two tickets for State officers now before the public.

1st. Is the ticket nominated by the late Convention an abolition ticket, as its opposers assert?

2d. Is the new ticket, headed "Anti-abolition ticket," such in reality? I am entirely unsophisticated in politics, therefore you must excuse my greenness in offering a few remarks, upon the basis that both of the above questions are to be answered affirmatively.

On reading the two tickets I perceive the names of five individuals upon both of them. Now as this is nearly one-half of all the names, it occurred to me that if the former ticket was abolition, the latter could hardly be a tea-table anti-abolition ticket; unless the old saying, "a man is known by the company he keeps," is so far changed as to mean "a man is really in character with his comrades are." In other words, five men, who are abolitionists when nominated on one ticket, become strong anti-abolitionists, when placed upon another. I suppose, however, that this sudden transformation of character, must be owing to the pro-slavery tint which these men have received in passing through the hands of the getters up of the new ticket.

"Anti-abolition ticket," forsooth! Of course, then, Mr. Elliott, one of the principal supporters of the new ticket, must be a strong anti-abolitionist. Well, "the times change" and men change with them, I suppose; but this same Mr. Elliott, together with myself and a few others, one year ago, strongly condemned the leading nominee, of what Mr. Elliott now terms the "abolition ticket," because he was not abolition enough.

The Free State denounced Dr. Robinson, as well as yourself, for taking "conservative ground" on the anti-slavery question, and supported one of the nominees of the "anti-abolition ticket," because he was more of an abolitionist, or anti-slavery man, than Dr. Robinson's favorite, Mr. Fleniken; but now Dr. Robinson is too much of an abolitionist for Mr. Elliott. Verily, pro-slavery company has had quite an effect upon our former redoubted champion of undiluted anti-slavery. For my part, I shall not support the first ticket for the reason that it is not an abolition ticket, and of course not the second, because it carries a lie on the face of it, as I have above explained. Yours respectfully, C. STEARNS.

For the Herald of Freedom. Commercial Correspondence. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28, 1855.

G. W. BROWN & Co.—GENTLEMEN:—We have not received a very large lot of Kansas freight since the close of navigation, but report what is now in store, as follows:—

R. Gregg, 1 trunk, 1 box; G. Jenkins, 5 kegs butter; J. M. Jones, 4 boxes; Wm. C. Clendell, 5 boxes; S. N. Wood, 2 bbls.; A. B. Clapp, 1 box; J. Spuer, 1 circular saw; S. C. Pomeroy, 1 frame, 1 carriage, 4 boxes; J. Blood & Co., 1 box; H. H. & Co., 3 boxes; W. Eldridge, 1 box fruit; F. Davis, 1 box, 1 chest, 2 trunks; R. D. Norton, 1 box; H. P. Warters, 2 box, 1 trunk.

IN OTHER FORWARDING HOUSES.—A. C. Clement, 2 boxes; Col. Horace Hobbs, 1 box; M. Polly, 1 stove; J. S. Von, 2 chests, 2 boxes; Wm. W. Wyman, 1 bbl.

Freight shipped from Nov. 26th, when we last reported:—

S. W. Eldridge, 211 packages, steamer E. A. Ogden; Wm. H. Wheeler, 2 packages, steamer E. A. Ogden; W. Jordan, 1 package, steamer E. A. Ogden; H. H. & Co., 128 packages, steamer Martha Jewett; S. W. Eldridge, 5 packages, steamer Martha Jewett; Hutchinson & Co., 2 bales bawling, steamer Martha Jewett; Rev. E. Nute, 1 roll of matting, steamer Martha Jewett; C. S. Pratt, 2 boxes furniture, steamer Sonora; Morrow & Blood, 1 box harness, steamer Sonora; C. A. Lapham, 2 packages, Sonora; M. Palle, 6 packages, steamer Sonora.

We have had a severe spell of cold weather since the 23d. Navigation closed, and business dull, and tight times for money, which will continue until about the 10th of January. Yours truly, B. SLATER.

For the Herald of Freedom. Complimentary. BOSTON, Dec. 21, 1855.

MESSES. G. W. BROWN & Co.—DEAR SIRS:—Enclosed you will find a two dollar note of the Warren Bank, Danvers, for which we wish you to continue to us the HERALD OF FREEDOM. We feel a great interest for the success of Free State principles in Kansas. You have taken a noble stand for Freedom, and God will reward your valor and firmness. As for the people of Lawrence, the whole Free States are indebted to them, say, every soul that has aspirations for liberty owes them a debt of gratitude. Let them remain as true and firm as they have been, and success will crown their efforts, and if they need any more Sharp tools to cultivate with, why they must be sent on. We are full in the faith that Kansas will be a free State, which will give a heavy blow on the back bone of Slavery. We are advocates for Freedom to all men now and forever. Yours very respectfully, E. W. C.

Forefather's Day was celebrated on the 22d ult., at Plymouth. Gen. William H. Seward was the orator of the occasion, and acquitted himself most ably, of course.