The Herald of Freedom.

Lawrence, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1856.

The South vs. Kansas.

It is really amusing to see the mad schemes of southern men to entail slavery on Kansas. Georgia proposes to appropriate $100,000 from her State Treasury to aid in the enterprise. One slaveholder offers his entire effects for sale, and will donate the whole to pay the expenses of poor men from the South to Kansas; another offers for $25,000 to bring one hundred pioneers from the South to the Territory. Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, and Mississippi, are greatly convulsed on account of the danger of their favorite institution here, and are moving in every possible way, public and private, to secure their end. Suppose they should succeed in transporting their "paupers" *in fact* to this Territory, what would they accomplish? We have a State Constitution, one adopted by the actual settlers of the Territory, and which will go into operation on the 4th of March next, which positively prohibits slavery in the Territory, and there is no way by which this feature can be changed for the next five years.

Then, again, two thousand voters from the South, actual residents of the Territory, would not be equal to the present Free State majority in the Territory; and it should be remembered that whilst public and private means are being consumed to *pay* men for coming to Kansas from the South, it is certain that there will be five times as many freemen from the North come here on their own account.

But there is another view of this question. Those who come here from the South in the manner proposed are poor men; they are not slaveholders, and can not be from necessity. Bring those persons in contact with free labor; let them see the difference between the poor men, degraded to a level with the slave in the South, and the poor man equal with his employer in the North, and but a few months of reflection will make them as devotedly opposed to slavery as men can be.

Look over Kansas to-day and it will be obseved that the opponents of slavery have no firmer advocates, and none who will go to greater lengths to prevent the establishment of slavery in Kansas than settlers from the Southern States, who have seen the evils resulting from the institution, and who have removed to Kansas to avoid its contaminating influence. With the exception of their perfect hatred of the negro as a race, we could desire no stauncher advocates for the freedom of Kansas than the Southern settlers. And in justification of their hatred of the negro, we may be permitted to say that they have only seen him—the vile and degraded vagabond, as made by the damning influences of slavery. They have known him upon the plantation, or those who have been emancipated, and have seen him in his filth and wretchedness, without education or refinement, the vilest of the vile. We think this may be given as the reason of the great difference between the Eastern settlers and those from the South.

Let the people of the South come on. We shall welcome them with great pleasure as pioneers, and feel that the more come the sooner will Kansas be settled, and consequently enriched; but we trust they will not come in the character of the professional rowdy, for should they do so their presence would be a source of regret to us as well as them.

☞ Mr. Abbott, at Blanton; Mr. Sexton, at Topeka; Mr. Partridge, at Osawatomie; and Storrs & Persall, two miles west of Lawrence, have each purchased and set in operation a Little Giant Corn Mill, and are supplying the public with a good article of corn meal. One or two others have been furnished, but there names are forgotten. We have but two more mills at Kansas city subject to our order, and these will be gone in a few. We shall have another supply with the first opening of navigation.

Tobacco.

That was a sensible answer of the physician who was interrogated whether tobacco was injurious to the brain?—"No," replied the son of Esculapius, "for no person with brains will make use of it."

We never see a person smoking a *cigar* without calling to mind a definition we read some years ago, to the effect that it is "A cylindrical roll of tobacco with fire at one end and a *fool* at the other."

Lovers of the weed will do well to put the above in their pipes and smoke them.

☞ We are informed that the women of Lawrence proved themselves heroines, true as steel. While their husbands were throwing up earthwork defences and going the drill of martial exercises, they were engaged during every moment they could spare from their domestic occupation, in making up ball cartridges, with which to make the ruffians bite the dust. Shannon's talk of subjugating such a people is as absurd as to speak of digging down the Rocky Mountains with a pewter spoon.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Slaveholders and the Apostles.

The Rev. Dr. Durbin has been writing a long letter to the Philadelphia Bulletin, for the purpose of proving that "slaveholders were admitted into the Apostolic Church." He bases this opinion upon four propositions:

1st. The prevalence of slavery thro'out the Roman Empire, at the time of the institution of the Apostolic churches.

2d. The admission of the fact by the New Testament, and the historical records closely following the times of the Apostles.

3d. That the church found slavery incorporated with society; that the principles of christianity will gradually abolish slavery, but the preparation which christianity brings, is necessary to the freedom of the slave.

4th. The church "held the conduct of the master and slave, in view of the relation between the parties and their common relations to the church, to be a proper subject of discipline."

Dr. Durbin is one of the greatest lights in the Methodist Church; he has traveled in the Holy Land, and written books on his travels; he professes to be opposed to American slavery, and says he left his native State on account of slavery; and yet we here find him prostituting his talents to fasten upon the christian church the crime of slaveholding! Is it true, as Wesley, the great founder of Methodism, once said, that slavery is the sum of all villainies? If so, the church (acceding to these two Methodist Divines,) stands the endorser of all villainies. Slavery (whether it includes every villainy or not,) certainly includes murder, theft, adultery, and rape—four crimes black enough to disgrace and condemn any religion which tolerates or sanctions them. It would be easy to prove that the life of the slave is in the hands of the master; he can chastise him *moderately* (not over 40 lashes, or by some latitude 100) until he dies; he can work him as many hours per day as he pleases; he can feed him as he sees proper; he can regulate both the quality and quantity of food.—He is authorized to shoot him down, if he dares to disobey any of his master's commands, (persistently,) and if he makes use of his limbs to gain his freedom, (his inalienable right, which Dr. D. acknowledges,) he is chased down with bloodhounds and lacerated with their fangs, and if he holds out is shot down like a dog, and the law now compels Dr. Durbin to join in and chase him down if he should get so far North as free Pennsylvania.

He is frequently advertised as a runaway, and a runaway is an outlaw, and may be killed by any one without incurring censure. (That is the law of the South. Nay, it was a few years ago admitted in a trial of slaveholders at Harrisburgh for beating their slaves in a Pennsylvania jail, that the slaveholders had a right to beat their slaves till they could not run away, and if there was reasonable ground to suppose that the slaves would be rescued, they might even kill them without being responsible to our law.)

That slavery is the boldest theft is self-evident, because it is not merely stealing what the head devises and the hands execute, but is stealing head, hands and the products of these! Was there ever a larceny that bore any analogy to it in fiendish atrocity? We will not attempt to prove that rape and adultry are its legitimate fruit—the most unlearned tyro knows it to be so. Does christianity tolerate men who commit these horrible crimes? We do not believe it, and we call upon christian professors to wipe this foul and bloody blot from the pillars of the christian church.

If it be proved that the early christians tolerated such villainies, and if it can be shown that christianity connives at such crimes, they and it will become a byword and a scorn among all enlightened, moral people. May God defend the right when our christian professors are wresting the sacred principles of christianity to excuse and defend American slavery! Dr. Durbin and Dr. Bowman both assume that slavery is not a crime, but something that merely stands in the way of progress. Therefore slaveholding is not to be denounced as anti-christian!—*Penn. Olive Branch.*

Results of Slavery.

The Newburyport Herald, in a sensible article on this subject, remarks:

The disastrous effects of negro slavery are seen in its breaking down all the interests of the States where it is established. The slave owners constantly complain of their losses from runaway slaves; and in 1850 passed a law to have us return them, but there is not a State in the whole South that would not be better off to-morrow if all their slaves should die to-night. Instead of pursuing the negroes to carry them back, it is wonderful when they see the evil, that they do not drive them away and hunt them with hounds and guns beyond their borders. As a simple illustration of what slavery does in the Old Dominion, look at this fact: a few days ago 70,000 acres of land were sold, in separate tracks, varying from 1000 to 10,000 acres, located in six different counties, at from 1½ to 2⅛ cents per acre.

Just think of it, one, two and three cents an acre for lands in the best located and naturally richest State in this confederacy, right in the heart of the country, surrounded with unequalled advantages. This land was negro cursed; nothing else was the matter. The negroes had eaten up all that was on its surface, and had not energy or intelligence enough to go below to the mines, or to renew it on the top; and as no freemen with settle with negroes, therefore it sells at less per acre than would the ice cakes about Dr. Kane's vessels in the Arctic seas. What more could be said against the slave institution than that it has changed the garden of the new world—the Eden of America—to a desert that sells at two cents per acre. But this result is not peculiar to Virginia; you can follow the dividing line west to the last negro hut, and on one side is the sunlight of freedom and on the other the shadow of negroes; on the first prosperity, progress, and real value, and on the other sloth, decay, and poverty.

A Free State out of Texas.

From various sources, says the New Orleans Creole, we have come in possession of facts which go to show that the French, German, Swiss, Hungarians and other foreigners will, ere long, make a strong demonstration to form a Free State out of Western Texas. We have lately conversed with men from that part of State, and they unhesitatingly aver that the foreigners there are to a man opposed to slavery. There are also men from the North who are insiduous leaders in the movement, and are urging the foreigners to take a bold stand in favor of the project. They are busy in the work of drilling them for the contest, and already boast of having ten thousand voters.

The struggle for a division will soon commence, and although natives of the State would like to see a division, yet they fear to test the question. But whether they move or not, the foreigners will move for them, and bring on the issue. The longer the natives of the State delay action on this subject the worse it will be for them, for their opponents are gathering numerical strength, and will doubtless overwhelm them sooner or later, unless our present patent process of naturalization is speedily arrested. These patent mills are grinding out voters with astonishing rapidity, and the hopper is kept full of fresh grist from the old world.

Gentlemen who have lately visited that portion of the State confirm the above statements. There is food for reflection to Southern men in this matter, and the sooner the issue is promptly met the better it will be for all parties. What will our Texas exchanges say to this state of things? It will be remembered that a few months ago, J. A. Wilcox published a letter in the organ of the American Party at Aberdeen, Miss., in which the facts alluded to by the Creole were put forward with considerable power—whereat the anti-slavery press affected to laugh and make merry generally.

Mr. Wilcox nevertheless spoke the truth. The foreign population of Western Texas is thoroughly abolitionized, and as a proof, the Germans publish and support an incendiary sheet at San Antonio, called the San Antonio Zietung.—These people own no negroes, nor do they wish slavery either peon or of the Southern stamp.—*Mobile News.*

Utah to be a Slave State.

I met a prominent citizen of Salt Lake City when at Weston. His name is Williams. He is the principal merchant of the Latter Day Saints, and also, I believe, one of the twelve unholy apostles. I inferred from his conversation, that the name of his Deity is Gum. He asseverated by Gum. When he wished to be solemnly emphatic he invoked "My Gum!" and then would make his statement. I am inclined to believe that the Gum he invoked is Gum Arabic. But I will refer to this curious problem on another occasion.

I heard him say that when Utah applied for admission into the Union, she would seek to be enrolled as a Slave State. He said that he owned a slave: that all the apostles did; and that polygamist, Brigham Young, owns several negroes. This statement, although at variance with previous accounts from Utah, is undoubtedly true. I submit it as a text for political essays and Buncombe speeches.

He told me that the accounts of famine in Utah had been enormously exaggerated; and that there is corn enough in their Egypt yet for two years to come.—*Kansas Cor. of St. Louis Democrat.*

Education.

A University in Nebraska—a country of but yesterday. We are assured such an institution is needed there. Immigration is flowing thither in unprecedented numbers. Of ten steam ferries on the Missouri, we learn that not one is idle, while, it is no unusual occurrence for as many as *three hundred emigrants*, with their cattle and household gear, to cross at one of them in a single day. Towns, which twelve months ago existed only on paper, now contain a population ranging from three hundred to a thousand souls. One of these towns is Fontenelle, situated upon the Elkhorn river, near its junction with the Platte. Seventy-five houses will be built in Fontenelle, the present year. It is proposed to build a University at this place. The Territorial Legislature has given to it a corporate existence. It will obtain, by-and-by, two townships of land under a general law of Congress. The people of Nebraska have subscribed $10,000 towards its construction. It is proposed to raise by contribution in the States, $20,000 more, and the work will have been accomplished.—*Chicago Press.*

The Right Sort of a Compromise.

The latest news from Kansas is full of interest. Among other items we have read the following with great pleasure, as indicating the spirit with which the Free State men have met the issue forced upon them by the tool of the Administration, Shannon. At a conference with some of the leading men of Lawrence, Shannon said he had concluded to send an order commanding the men of Lawrence to deliver up their arms. He asked Dr. Robinson what they would do if such a demand should be made. "Well," said the Doctor, "I would propose a compromise measure—*keep the rifles and give them the contents.*"

That is one of the best said things of the age. It deserves immortality, with the famous reply of the Spartans to the demand for their arms: "Come and take them." There is not a doubt that this compromise would have been faithfully carried out, if the subject had been pressed. A distinct and vivid conviction of this fact had a vast effect upon the nerves of the Border Ruffians.—There is nothing like Yankee pluck and Sharp's rifles for such emergencies.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Economic.

A man who chews $25 worth of tobacco annually, and stops his paper because he cannot offord to take it.

☞ In the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word as—fail!

Original Correspondence.

For the Herald of Freedom.

A Good Letter.

New York, Dec. 28, 1855.

G. W. Brown & Co.—Gents:—Your paper, after weeks of its non-appearance, has arrived to S. P. Townsend, and read with pleasure; especially the Constitution the freemen of Kansas, in convention of the people, have sent forth to the world. But I regret, with you, that the rights to property of females is not more respected by it. But much more is it to be regretted that the question of the rights of man are rendered, in a majority of cases, nugatory by it, or will be, as population becomes more dense upon your beautiful Territory, by land-limiting laws and homestead exemptions—though this last would not be so essential were the great basis of *land limitation* laid at the foundation of your institutions.

Slavery grew almost of *necessity* from the grants of large tracts of land to the early settlers of the South, who, being too lazy to work or too proud to beg, and too sordid or ignorant to respect the rights of others, made a dead set upon the land; and as the land would not work itself no more than themselves, why, "niggers" must be coerced into slavery, and thus create a state of society where every man not the owner of slaves nor the favored of the crown, came in time to be a cependent upon an accidental providence for the means of support—to such a providence as alone the sordid and grasping of our species will ever allow to even their white brothers, while ever preaching the Christian duties of self denial and honesty to the humble and homeless of the earth as the *sine qua non* of social life and duties.

Your Kansas friends will all recollect that slavery grew out of the conditions stated, and such of them as have traveled South will remember that all that vast region is but thinly peopled, and the land not only going to waste but not half so productive to the family of man as the almost sterile soil of New England; while the white population of that region not owning slaves, and about as numerous as their colored brethren, are in a worse condition than the blacks themselves—because it is not gentlemanly to work, and education and other social blessings cannot come without it to them, however much the slaveholder can polish up his offspring to live uselessly at the expense of the "nigger" and the less fortunate white population, whom even the "nigger" despises as not being so well clothed, respected or housed as himself.

Your Kansas friends will recollect, too, of the "Anti-Rent wars" of that region, growing out of the large landed proprietorships granted by the government of Holland along the shores and in the region of the Hudson River and also by the crown af England—which proprietorships shed their baleful influence to this day—the population upon which being the poorest and least advanced of the New Yorkers.

Man cannot grow, society cannot improve, where land monopoly can or does exist; and the depravity so rife in New York city, and in every city of the land, is the result of that laxity of morals, and that absence of true patriotism which must, of necessity, spring up where the ownership of the soil—whether city lots or farm lands—is in the hands of the few. We all know ourselves to well not to know *that the power to do wrong begets the will to do it*—and the exceptions to this rule are so rare as to clearly demonstrate that few men having the power to withhold a brother's rights, fail to exercise that power and sanction all their acts of cupidity, either by existing laws or by getting control of legislators and the enactment of laws that will. More than one half of our city population are mere wanderers upon the face of the earth—tenants at compulsion of necessity—between whom and their landlords there springs up a natural hostility. The one grasps all he can get of his tenant's income—the tenant evades the payment of all he can to his landlord, and hence community is demoralized, and all sense of honor and humanity is lost between them. Meanwhile *home* ceases to be a lovely place; there is no altar—no worship there. Half of all the working population scarce receive enough from year's end to year's end to supply those comforts that are rendered absolutely necessary; for it is idle to say that the working man shall not have and ought not to want those articles of taste and those luxuries that invite him on every hand, while his do-nothing or do-little non-laborious neighbor may partake of them at pleasure, and be the greater *gentleman* for his self indulgence. Who should eat of the products of labor or wear them, more than those whose labors are the source of their production? Oh the sickening sense—the loathing with which the true man contemns both the man of wealth who controverts the poor man's right to his own creations to enjoy them—and more loathingly still the workingman who echoes this insult upon his craft.

Such men exist, however, and they are the cause from which springs all social misery, present and prospective; and you have laid down in your own constitution *the law of this result*, and the law of their production and increase indefinitely. There is no protection in it against the all-absorbing, all-enslaving power of money, and the ever accumulating social misery thence resulting.—There is not one *tangible* right of humanity paid respect to in its entire fabric.

What are the elective franchise—freedom of worship and freedom of speech—but the right to exercise a choice of masters, while abrogative of the power to resist them, under the fundamental law, that gives to property higher prerogatives and better protections than to man *per se*—to man the creator of all property! Has it never yet reached the comprehension of men that absorption of the soil begets, to the extent of its existence, a depression and enslavement of free labor, while the unrestricted right to *employ* this labor in the *production* o labor is both the stimulus and reward of all industrial toil?

Has it never struck our legislators that land *per se* is no more property in a *commercial sense* than are suffrage, freedom of speech, or freedom of worship? That they have as good a right to enact laws for the sale and conveyance of my right to worship, to vote, to speak or to think, as they have to force away from me my right in and to the soil. If a man has neither a social or moral right to sell his mental and moral freedom, by what principle of equity or sound jurisprudence do they deprive him of *his right of soil*, or convey to him or his moneyed master the right to buy and sell that highest of all earthly rights—an inherent right—a right to some spot upon earth whereon to rest his weary head, erect the family altar, and gather around him family ties—there to worship God, there to love his country and his neighbor—things impossible in the chaos of existing social institutions, where every man's hand is raised against his neighbor—where wealth lets no man breathe without a commission upon the privilege, nor any man work without deductions upon his labor; while the unemployed are increasing like leaves of autumn, and becoming an institution in our midst with never enough remuneration, or chances for labor to beget the habit or reward the desire. *Land limitation laws* can alone save us as a people from the social decay that has ever attended the race, and the Great West should inaugurate it.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

Important Discovery at Babylon.

Col. Rawlinson has just discovered among the ruins of ancient Babylon an extensive library—not indeed, printed on paper, but impressed on baked bricks—containing many and voluminous treaties on astronomy, mathematics, ethnology, and several other most important branches of knowledge. These treatises contain facts and arguments which, in his opinion, will have no small operation on the study of the sciences to which they relate, and which throw great light upon biblical history and criticism; and the history of our race.

Lands in Kansas.

Inquiry having been made as to whether lands in Kansas are locatable with bounty land warrants, we learn that the public lands in that Territory will be subject to location with bounty lands warrants after they shall have been surveyed, offered at public sale, and become subject to private entry; that at present there are no lands subject to private entry in the Territory, and consequently none now subject to location with warrants. The Indian trust lands, however, to be sold for their benefit, will not be subject to such location.—*Washington Star.*

Abolition of Slavery in Egypt.

A recent letter from Alexandria states that the Egyptian government has lately put into execution the decision come to by the divan, relative to the abolition of slavery. Not only is it not allowed any longer to buy or sell slaves in Egypt, but all those in the possession of private individuals were informed that they are free. All of them immediately left.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

☞ The National Democracy is in want of a watch-word. The last one, bequeathed to them by Gen. Cass, the tattered shibboleth, "squatter sovereignty," was so dirty that the people would not pick it up. We offer them one at once tough and true—"Plunder national; principle sectional."—*Bangor Mercury.*

Advertisement.

BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.

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

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

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

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

Having officiated as Bounty Land Agent under the former law, and received from the proper officers, for the use of the claimants, a very large number of warrants, the subscriber offers his legal services to the public, and feels confident that he can give perfect satisfaction. No fee will be required until the warrant is obtained. Persons having claims will make immediate application at the Herald of Freedom office.

G. W. BROWN.

Lawrence, Kansas T., July 25, 1855.

PLOWS! PLOWS!!

Having procured the agency of Samson, Walker & Co's celebrated *Steel Clipper Prairie and Farming Plows*, manufactured at Belleville, Ill., we are prepared to fill all orders from Kansas Territory and elsewhere.

These Plows are manufactured expressly for the wants of the West, and with a view to durability, &c. Their merits have been fully tested, and thus we can freely recommend them.

Persons ordering can judge of the size wanted, description, &c., from the character of soil and strength of team. The Prairie Plows are from 14 to 20 inches furrow, or larger if ordered. The Corn or Farming Plows vary in size from One Horse No. 4, to Nos. 5, 5½ Large Two Horses Roll. All have steel points and mould boards.—Prairie Plows vary in price from $17 to $20—numbers named—Corn do. from $6 50 to $10 25, manufacturers' prices.

Send your orders with specifications, and they will be promptly filled.

F. A. HUNT & Co.,
No. 19 Levee, St. Louis, Mo.

April 14, 1855.

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. 30, '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 C. 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.

F. A. Hunt & Co.,

General Commission, Produce, and Forwarding Merchants, No. 19 Levee, St. Louis, Mo.

N. B.—All orders for any description of Merchandise, when accompanied with a remittance, will meet with prompt attention. The commission for buying any amount over fifty dollars will be 2½ per cent.; under fifty dollars 5 per cent. The subscribers will confine themselves strictly to a legitimate commission business, and they will at all times be prepared to make liberal advances on consignments.

References in Kansas:—S. C. Pomeroy, Esq., Dr. C. Robinson.

F. A. HUNT, (Late of Hubbell & Hunt,)
J. EDWARD HUNT.

St. Louis, April 14, 1855.

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 CLAIM. 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.

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.

A Man and Woman Wanted,

To assist in a hotel during the winter. The former to cut and draw wood, see to stock, and make himself generally useful; the latter to do housework, sewing, washing, &c. A suitable couple will find a good comfortable home for the winter. Apply immediately at the Tecumseh Hotel.

Tecumseh, Nov. 10, '55.

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 money's 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.

Notice.

The subscriber having purchased and erected a "Little Giant Corn Mill," at his place half a mile south of Blanton's Bridge, is prepared to grind corn in the ear, for stock feed. Also Meal and Hominy for family use.

☞ All orders attended to at short notice, on reasonable terms. JAS. B. ABBOTT.

Blanton, Nov. 24, '55.—tf.

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.*

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.

G. W. Brown,

Attorney at Law. May be found at *Herald of Freedom* office K. T. Jan. 6.

H. . 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.

B. Slater,

Produce Dealer and Commission Merchant, No. 19 Levee, St. Louis, Mo.

Jan. 6, '55.

John Hutchinson,

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery, 30 Main st., Lawrence, K. T.

Edward Clark,

Attorney, Solicitor, & Counsellor, and General Land Agent. Office on Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas Territory.

Lawrence, Feb. 12, '55.

Dr. John Doy,

Main street, Lawrence, K. T.

Jan. 20, '55.

J. S. Emery,

Law Office 30 Mass. st., up stairs.

Lawrence, Jan. 6, '55.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED.

One thousand agents wanted immediately, in every part of the United States, to canvass for subscribers to the Herald of Freedom. A liberal commission paid for services, and no capital required. Address

G. W. BROWN & CO.,
Lawrence, K. T., Feb. 3.—tf Publishers.

Caution.

All persons are cautioned against buying a note made by A. H. Mallory to J. S. Mott of Lawrence for about $35, as the note was given for company property in which I had a joint interest with Mr. Mott, and Mr. Mallory has been forbidden to pay the same.

L. S. BACON.

Lawrence, Oct. 18, 1855.—3t.

John Baldwin, Ferryman,

Has just completed his new ferry boat, and holds himself in readiness to take passengers and teams over the Kansas river, opposite Lawrence, at all hours, on application, at the usual prices.

Lawrence, June 2, 1855.—*tf.*

Graham Flour, Lard, &c.

Just received at Stearns' a lot of good Graham Flour; also Lard, and 100 bushels of those splendid Potatoes we have been expecting so long. Nov. 17, '55.—2t.

BOGGS & SCOTT,
Westport, Mo.,

Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Brushes, Glassware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, and all kinds of genuine and popular Patent Medicines. Assortment very extensive and complete—wholesale and retail at the lowest prices. All articles warranted pure.

They also keep a variety of Miscellaneous and School Books, Stationery, Envelopes, Note Paper, Mottoes, Steel Pens, &c., &c.

Oct. 13, 1855.

Notice

Is hereby given to E. Chapman, of the [illegible] awrence, K. T., that the farm claim [illegible] laid near said town, and which he has [illegible] and pretended to sell to one John P. [illegible] shall pre-empt and hold, as I have been [illegible] ejected therefrom by threats and demonstrations of violence. Said Chapman has not a [illegible] right thereto, and I shall prove my title [illegible] all dispute. All persons therefore, are [illegible] not to purchase lots or city interests of said [illegible] man or Wood, located upon said claim, [illegible] have no right to sell the same, and as [illegible] favor of the movement now being made [illegible] "outsiders," to break up the settlement of [illegible] last, I shall transfer said claim to them if [illegible] best. G. JENK[illegible]

Lawrence, Aug. 11, '55.—3m.

Hurra for the Vegetables

The subscriber would inform those [illegible] inhabitants of awrence and vicin[illegible] norant of the fact, that he has actual[illegible] ceeded in obtaining a supply of most k[illegible] anti-scorbutic articles of diet, which he [illegible] for sale at his NEW PROVISION SO[illegible] 19 Massachusetts street. He is now desi[illegible] proving to all concerned, that it is [illegible] healthy to live on vegetables than on m[illegible] course from perfectly disinterested motive[illegible] has made arrangements for the runn[illegible] teams regularly to the Mother country, [illegible] he hopes to be able to keep on hand con[illegible] enough of the articles calculated to regale [illegible] petites of the people, to atone for the lo[illegible] sence from the market of almost every th[illegible] Missouri pork.

☞ For sale as above Superfine Flo[illegible] superior Seed Wheat, at the lowest [illegible] prices. C. STEA[illegible]

Lawrence, Sept. 8, 1855.—6m*

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

A fine selection of School and Miscell[illegible] Books are kept for sale at the office [illegible] *Herald of Freedom*, among which are The [illegible] ines of History, Heroines of the Crusades, [illegible] Book of Martyrs, Perilous Adventures of [illegible] clers, Farm and Fireside, Cruise in the Me[illegible] ranean, Hurry Graphs, People I Have Met, [illegible] Letters, Fun Jottings, Autographs for Fre[illegible] Great Cities of the World, Frank Freeman's [illegible] ber Shop, Mirror of the Soul, Antiquit[illegible] Western New York, Signers of the Declar[illegible] Army of the United States, Geographical [illegible] ry of New York, Pocket and quarto Bibles [illegible] Also, a large supply of Toy Books for chil[illegible]

We have also a very superior article of [illegible] cap and Letter Paper, Pens, Penholders, [illegible] Writing Fluid, adhesive Envelopes, Faber's [illegible] cils, &c. L. H. BROWN & C[illegible]

Lawrence, Feb. 3, 1855.—tf

Lawrence Lodge under Dispensat[illegible]

A. F. & A. M.

Holds its regular communications at [illegible] hall on Friday evening before the [illegible] moon in each month

JAMES CHRISTIAN, W. [illegible]
William H. R. Lykins, Sec'y.
Lawrence, K. T., Nov. 10, 1855.

Tecumseh Hotel.

This large *Hotel*, containing sixteen [illegible] sized, well finished and comfortably [illegible] nished rooms, is now ready for public accom[illegible] dation. Stables and other conveniences [illegible] premises. Public patronage is invited. [illegible] and accommodations furnished for public [illegible] ings, conventions, courts, &c.

Tecumseh is situated sixty miles west of W[illegible] port, twenty miles west of Lawrence, fifty [illegible] miles w. s. w. of Leavenworth, sixty miles [illegible] e. of Council Grove, sixty miles south of Ne[illegible] ka boundary, sixty miles north of Sac and [illegible] Agency.

Lady and gentlemen travelers may rely [illegible] obtaining good accommodations and good [illegible]

Tecumseh, K. T., Aug. 25, 1855.—tf.

Herring's Patent Champion F[illegible] Proof Safes,

With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Lo[illegible]

Which Received the Prize Medale at the W[illegible] Fair, London, 1851—World's Fair, New [illegible] 1853-'4

The subscribers are the only persons aut[illegible] ized to make and sell the above reno[illegible] Safes and Locks in the State of Missouri, an[illegible] can and will furnish them at New York mann[illegible] turers' prices—warranted free from dampne[illegible]

ROBERTS & DAV[illegible]

Depot No. 13 Levee and 26 Commercial st[illegible] one door from Chestnut, St. Louis.

July 21, 1855.—1y.

New Goods.

The undersigned are now receiving [illegible] stock of Fall Goods, consisting of [illegible] Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, F[illegible] niture, Saddlery, men's and boy's Cloth[illegible] Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery—and indeed [illegible] most every article usually called for. Sale [illegible] low rates as they can afford. Thankful for [illegible] patronage heretofor extended to them, [illegible] hope to merit a continuation of the same. T[illegible] cash.

WANTED—Dry Hides, Butter, Eggs, &c.
HORNSBY & FERRIL[illegible]

Lawrence, Sept. 22, 1855.—*tf.*

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

F. A. Hunt & Co.,

Produce, Commission and Forward[illegible] Merchants, 19 Levee, St. Louis, Mo., [illegible] tween Pine and Chestnut.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to filling [illegible] ders for any description of Merchandise [illegible] Produce.

May 19, 1855.—*tf.*

G. PARTRIDGE, J. SMITH, W. H. SMITH, H. S. [illegible]

Partridge & Co.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission and Forwarding Merchants, No. [illegible] North Second-st., St. Louis, Mo., will make [illegible] eral cash advances on consignments of produ[illegible] for sale in St. Louis, New Orleans, New Y[illegible] and Boston.

St. Louis, Oct. 27, '55.—1y.*

H. Wells & Co.,

Florence, Mass., manufacturers of W[illegible] Patent Portable Saw Mills; admitted [illegible] best in the United States. Single mills with [illegible] inch to 72 inch Saw Double Mills, adapte[illegible] cutting all sized logs to 4½ feet in diameter [illegible] Child's Circular Saw Mills constantly on ha[illegible] Mills shipped to any part of the country, soc[illegible] ly boxed, warranted to give satisfaction.

Florence, Mass., Aug. 25, '55.—2m.*

G. P. Lowrey.

Attorney at Law, and General La[illegible] Agent, Lawrence, K. T.

References:—Hon. Andrew H. Reeder, G[illegible] S. C. Pomroy, Lawrence; Wm. C. Bryant, E[illegible] New York city; Hon. Ass Packer, Mauch Chu[illegible] Pa.; Hon. Wilber Curtis, Gt. Barrington, Ma[illegible]

Lawrence, Oct. 27, '55.—tf

G. W. Brown,

Commissioner of Deeds, and other I[illegible] struments of Writing under Seal, and Dep[illegible] sitions for Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ve[illegible] mont, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, and New York, w[illegible] attend to the duties of his office on application [illegible] the Herald of Freedom office.

Lawrence, May 12, 1855.—tf.

Notice.

All persons are hereby notified that as so[illegible] as the land office is opened, I shall pre-em[illegible] the N. W. quarter of section 26, T 19, sec. 1[illegible] Said claim I took on the 20th day of Mar[illegible] last. G. W. DRITZLER.

Lawrence, Dec. 29, 1855. 46-3m*

New Grocery Store!

The subscriber has added to his form[illegible] stock of Provisions, a supply of nearly a[illegible] kinds of Groceries, which are offered cheap f[illegible] cash, or produce of all kinds.

Wanted—White Beans, Butter, Pork, Lar[illegible] Cheese, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.

C. STEARNS,

Lawrence, Dec. 30.-tf 19 Massachusetts-st.

Dr. S. C. Harrington.

Office No. 1 Twelfth street, Lawrence, Kan[illegible] sas Territory. Jan. 6, '55.

Several valuable CITY INTERESTS fo[illegible] sale cheap, by G. W. BROWN.

Lawrence, Dec. 1, '55.

Fowlers & Wells's publications for sa[illegible] at the Herald of Freedom Office.

A. D. Searl,

City Surveyor and Civil Engineer, No. 30 Main street, Lawrence, Kansas T.

Brushes—Of all sorts and sizes, by

Nov. 24. WOODWARD & FINLEY.