

Original Correspondence.

For the Herald of Freedom.

A Night on the Prairie.

Suffering enough for a life-time can be crowded into a single night. I never knew how intensely one could suffer, and live, until I had passed a night—a long, cold and tempestuous night—on the prairies of Kansas.

There were many cold days in January. I do not tell you this as matter of news; but mention it as a preface to a reminder.

It was in the afternoon of one of those cold days that I found it necessary to go to a neighbor's, some five miles distant, after a cross-cut saw which he had borrowed a fortnight before.

Feeling slightly uncomfortable at the prospect of the long walk before me, but not anticipating any serious difficulty in getting along, I declined the proffered invitation of my friend and his wife to stop until morning with them, and hastily struck off in a homeward direction.

Timid and unused to hardships, shrinking from exposure, and dearly fond of a cozy seat in the chimney corner, what wonder that my confusion and bewilderment should be extreme? With no land-marks to guide me, no stars even to direct, and no road to follow, I strode rapidly in a zig-zag course, over patches of ground where the snow had been swept off, dragged through huge drifts, fell into water-washed gullies and holes, and then, breathless and fearful, hoping I was right yet almost knowing I was wrong, paused to collect myself and to adopt some regular mode of proceeding!

Many times I essayed to retrace my steps to my friend's, but without success; then I would yell at the top of my voice, then listen, with one hand to my ear, for a response—but none came. Again I would hallow, and again listen—but the fierce wind-gusts would sweep past in mockery of my efforts! Once I fancied I caught the sound of a voice, the last, uncertain, undefined tremor of a distant call, and then frantically I tried to out-race the wind; but the howling blast raised its notes ten times louder, and drowned my own shrieking!

I stumbled into ravines and followed the course of creeks; turning to the right and to the left, to convince myself that I knew where I was. But the trees, in the blackness of the night and strength of the hurricane, seemed like myriads of phantoms waving their long arms and bowing their heads before me, and while every rustling bush to my excited imagination appeared to be a crouching beast, I would rush out, falling over logs, getting caught in vines and briars, until I reached the open prairie. Louder and fiercer than ever would the storm then rage, and the air would fill thicker with unnatural shapes! Tall things would stalk past me—some come stealthily up and howl in my ears, and others dance in the air around me; and while I hurried away it seemed as if two goblins had leaped on the saw, one on each end, and were tetering each other across my shoulder!

I have wondered, since then, if such fancies would be devil any body else under similar circumstances. Perhaps so!

And thus passed most of the night. It was near morning, that I began to feel a weakness and hopelessness that I knew preceded utter exhaustion. The fearful conceits had vanished from my brain; the wind was hushed, save at intervals,

and then it merely moaned over the prairie and sighed mournfully among the trees. Until now I had not been cold. The exercise of running, and struggling, and falling, had kept me warm. But now, when the mind was too tired to be excited, the cold began to be felt. And then it was that I felt a calmness which I had not felt before, and looked hopefully for the morning.

Gradually, but surely, I was instinctively getting nearer and nearer home. The gullies appeared familiar; a large rock that I chanced to stumble against in clambering across one of them, satisfied me as to my locality, for I knew it laid at the roots of a scraggy tree that I had blazed when I took my claim.

A dim light, not a stone's throw distant, then greeted my longing eyes. I called aloud, but my voice was hoarse. I could hardly advance a step. Again I called out—this time a fresh, bright light beamed out of my own cabin window, and a dear woman came to the door, held a lamp, that burned steady and clear in the still air, high above her head and looked eagerly in all directions.

HARVEY. VALLEY OF THE THREE MILE, K. T.

For the Herald of Freedom. "Kansas Treaty."

Mr. BROWN—DEAR SIR:—Under this title, I perceive in the "St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette," that poor governor Shannon has undergone a severe castigation from your old, estimable, and talented friend, Judge Solomon L. Leonard, a gentleman who has, by his own merits and industry, aided somewhat by that potent word, democracy, risen successively from the post of county surveyor, militia general, to circuit judge—in which last position, he has shed lustre on the judiciary of his State, and who, it seems, has more recently acquired additional renown in the late "Wakarusa war."

To those who are not aware that Missouri is not the lawful guardian of Kansas Territory, and that her officials are responsible to the people of Missouri for the manner in which they demean themselves, to such, I say, the Judge's communication might appear indelicate; and particularly so inasmuch as the "large and respectable" party to which he belongs, is incessant in its denunciations of that "meddlesome" and "officious" propensity, which leads certain persons to "attend to other peoples' business." But all this seeming impropriety vanishes, when it is considered that Kansas, of right, belongs to Missouri, and that those factious persons, who are seeking to make a free State, are guilty of a flagrant infraction of the Constitution, and an invasion of the rights of the South. The propriety of the Judge's strictures, becomes also apparent, when taken in connection with the construction recently given by President Pierce, of the "Popular Sovereignty clause" of the "Kansas Bill"—which construction concedes the sole and exclusive right of the people of Missouri to legislate for the Territory; and that any "organized opposition" to such legislation is treason, and must be suppressed.

Thus the Judge very properly asks: "And is not the duty of the citizens to yield obedience to the laws, as their representatives make them?" That is, the representatives which our guardians see fit, in their superior and enlarged general office, to appoint for us. General Pierce also, in his special message, gives expression to the same doctrine, viz: "The great prerogative of self-government must be respected." That is, we have the right of all minors to govern ourselves, through and under the direction of our guardians. The great sin of the Governor consisted in not understanding this great principle; and for this offence the guardian will discharge him—as other tutors are discharged—without consulting her wardship, Miss Kansas. Governor Reeder committed the same blunder. He thought it his duty and interest to conform his actions to the wishes of the actual, bona fide settlers of the Territory, regardless of the opinions of their guardians. But they soon reported him to President Pierce, who, in a very cogent argument, apprised him of his error.

The same fate awaits Governor Shannon. Missouri hath said, let him be removed! And removed he will be.

Again; if Governor Shannon had properly understood the relation of Missouri and Kansas, viz. that of Guardian and Ward, he never would have committed the indiscretion of telling the insurgents at Lawrence that he had not requested the assistance of Missourians to enforce the laws enacted by that very respectable body, insolently denominated by the rebels, the "Rump Parliament." What more reasonable than that the guardian should administer moderate correction and chastisement to his refractory ward? Nor is it matter of surprise that Missouri should manifest some concern at the waywardness of her young protegee, who appears so much intoxicated with the sudden transition from maternal restraint to that perfect, unrestrained and reckless freedom into which she has just emerged. But how any gentleman of Governor Shannon's intelligence, or any person not grossly ignorant of the rights of States and communities, and of the principles of Popular Sovereignty, should be guilty of thus encouraging those Kansas rebels in their arrogant defiance and derision of the sovereign State of Missouri, is to my mind utterly inexplicable. But how to prevent the recurrence of the mischief is the question? I suggest as the last means of obviating the difficulty hereafter, that the mode of operating the government be changed in this way: Let the State of Missouri nominate, and the President confirm. By this means Missouri would be conciliated, and the danger of dissolution lessened.

For my part, my earnest desire and prayer is, that I may never be forgetful of my allegiance to Missouri, or fail to appreciate the numberless blessings which we enjoy at her hands.

A SQUATTER SOVEREIGN.

Letter from a Missourian. WESTERN MISSOURI, Jan. 2, 1856.

DEAR FRIENDS:—Your letter, written soon after your arrival in Kansas, was received some weeks past. We were glad to hear from you, and that all were well. All are well here and hereabouts, thank God.

You have had squally and noisy times since your return. The first version we had of your "rebellion," &c., we now believe to be a full batch of lies, concocted in the womb of iniquity, and begotten by the devil and some of his sons, who are the very image and likeness of the old monarch. You are truly a set of slaves, serfs and bondmen. When I reflect that your Legislature were creatures of Missouri, citizens living and dwelling in Missouri, chosen by Missourians, twenty-five of whom came from Macon county, in this State, one hundred and fifty miles, headed by a godly preacher, I am constrained to cry out, Manes of our Fathers! shades of Patrick Henry, John Adams, and Samuel Adams! have we so degenerated? No, my children, liberty is a tarce. There is no shadow of a shade of liberty in Kan-as, and this is pretty much the truth all over the United States. If the Missourians have the right to legislate for, and to "bind you in all cases whatsoever," so have the people of Texas, Alabama, Iowa—so have the English or Mexicans; so have the Cubans and the people of St. Domingo. Good Lord! I have read all law, human and divine—Solon's Draco's, and Bonaparte's—but none can compare in atrocity and despotism with your pamphlet of bogus laws. I much question if the laws of hell and the infernal regions can exceed yours in atrocity. Submit to the galling yoke, or flee away. But where will you go? There is but little liberty anywhere. The Democrats! I belonged to the abominable set all my life. They cry out freedom, liberty, and equality when seeking votes, but once installed into office, the "dear people" may sink into perdition for what they care. It is the spoils, the public pap that they seek after. The constitution, bill of rights, and human rights all may sink into oblivion if you will but let them have the Treasury. I will never vote for one of the blood suckers again.

I am a slaveholder, as you well know. I was born one, ever have been one, and no man shall take from me my rights. I will defend my rights with my last drop of blood. But I had rather my negroes and those of all my kindred, (for all have slaves) and all in Missouri, and all in the United States, were put on one vast ship, and that ship scuttled and sunk in the middle of the Pacific, than to have witnessed the drunken and beastly immorality, the more than sacrilegious, devilish and infernal assaults made on the elective franchise, and on republican institutions and privileges, such as I have witnessed lately.

Not one voter in thirty throughout the State of Missouri owns even the soles of his feet. Some who do own have an interest—a reversionary interest—of one-eighth part of an old, gray-headed negro man. Now, is it not plain to the eyes of the most obtuse understanding, that Davy Atchison, and Stringfellow, and such like, have done more to open the eyes of slaves to their condition and their rights, (if they have any) and render them unhappy, untractable, disobedient and worthless, than all that has ever been said or done, or that can be said or done, by all the abolitionists on both sides of the Atlantic put together. These blind men have injured slave property one hundred per cent. They have opened the eyes of hundreds and thousands of Missourians who own no slaves, and hundreds and thousands who do own them, to the fact that slaveholders are a very little minority in this great State, and should it ever come to the test, for most assuredly it will come, you will find two-thirds of the voters going one way and one-third or less going the other. Only see how we are trampled upon by monopolies. The boat monopoly on Missouri river, the salt monopoly by hogs, or rather by hog dealers—salt being now \$6 and likely to be \$8 per sack before spring. The cause: We have no way to get to market. Missouri can't build a railroad. With all her mineral wealth, with all her fertile lands, she is the poorest of old creation in the world. Nothing developed, nothing done. Her school system is very good, but such school teachers, in general, "all the world and the rest of mankind" never beheld. I know many of these worthies. I could describe many of them. This much I will say; that the arts and sciences they have never contended even to look at. But wily they know is made of corn.

Labor is high here, indeed. No negroes, no laborers can be had, of any sort, at the highest prices. What shall we do? We must either import more Africans, or we must seize upon the Indians and Mexicans, or the Cubans. Laborers we must have. We are in a predicament that has no parallel on earth. We have the best lands on the globe, a healthy climate, more mineral wealth than any part of the earth, leaving out gold and silver, and yet our minerals lie still, not in the earth, but on it; our lands lie uncultivated, and where cultivated, the produce either rots on our hands, or we must sell it at a nominal price, a mere pittance; and yet we have to pay for sugar and coffee, salt and tobacco, shoes and boots, from one hundred to three hundred per cent. more than all the world, or any part of it. The shoes and boots we get are not worth, as a general thing, twenty-five cents per pair. If abolitionists do make our shoes and boots, the devil has a full and fair bill of sale for them, and I wish they may have to wear all that each one of them ever made, or shall make, around their necks whilst they are in their master's kingdom, or until some papist shall send a writ of habeas corpus to his Majesty to deliver them all up, and all the old shoes and boots they have ever made.

I say again, that Atchison, Eastin and Stringfellow have pushed "niggers" into territory; they have pushed matters in Missouri to the utmost limit. Thousands of slaveholders now think! Hundreds speak whisperingly, and many of them come out rather boldly. You know what I mean.

My negroes I bought with my money. They are for my children; and if you find that a majority of the resident voters will make Kansas a free State, yield, as honest people should do, and come away, and we will go to old Virginia, or where we please. But if you find that you invite those lawless, drunken gentlemen from my State to aid you in voting—if you invite Kentuckians, or Texans for so despicable, so vile, so damning a purpose, I disown you from that hour and forever.

Captain A. M. Atchison and Stringfellow and some two or three ensigns have said that if Kansas becomes a free State Missouri is gone, Alabama is gone, and, perhaps, Cuba is gone! What fudge! what stuff! what nonsense! When Illinois and Iowa became free, did that destroy slavery in Missouri, or anywhere else? Not a word do these Solomon say of Nebraska. Bah! bah!

Wise, of Virginia, told the Virginians that he had entertained hopes that California would have been a slave State, for in that case all the negroes in Virginia would have been sent there to dig gold, and thus Virginia would be rid of the evil. What stupid nonsense from a tolerably clever man! Adieu.

Lawrence Lodge under Dispensation. A. F. A. M.

HOLDS his regular communications at their hall on Friday evening before the full moon in each month. JAMES CHRISTIAN, W. M. WILLIAM H. R. LYONS, Secy. Lawrence, K. T., Nov. 10, 1855.

New Store in Lawrence. W. & C. DENCAN have opened an entire new stock of Goods in their new concrete building on Massachusetts street, consisting of the usual variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., which they are offering for sale at fair prices. Having embarked in the business with the view of continuing it permanently, and having bought their goods for ready cash and established but one price for every class of customers they feel confident they can do as well for their customers as can be done by any other house in the city, and make it far more advantageous to those wishing to make large purchases than they can do at any place between this and St. Louis. We invite the public to give us a call and examine our stock and prices, and we are confident they will not go away dissatisfied. One Price Store, Lawrence, Nov. 10, 1855.

Teacuch Hotel. THIS large Hotel, containing sixteen good rooms, well furnished 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 meeting, convention, &c. &c. Teacuch is situated sixty miles west of Westport, twenty miles west of Lawrence, fifty-four miles s. w. of Leavenworth, sixty miles e. n. e. of Council Grove, six miles north of Nebraska boundary, thirty miles north of S. and P. Agency.

Books! Books! A FINE selection of School and Miscellaneous Books are kept for sale at the office of the Herald of Freedom, among which are The Heroes of History, Heroes of the Crusades, Fox's Book of Martyrs, Fables of Aesop, Travellers, Farm and Fireside, Cruise in the Mediterranean, Harry Grafton, People I Have Met, Rural Letters, Fun Jottings, Autographs for Freedom, Great Cities of the World, Frank Freeman's Barber Shop, Mirror of the Soul, Antiquities of Western New York, Signs of the Declaration, Army of the United States, Geographical History of New York, pocket and quarto Bibles, &c. &c. all for sale at a great bargain. Call on G. W. Brown, Esq., at the Herald of Freedom office, Lawrence, or on me on the claim for par. L. H. BROWN & CO. Lawrence, Feb. 8, 1856.—tf

Valuable Claim for Sale. MY CLAIM, situated within one and a half miles of Leavenworth, and the prettiest in the Territory, has a story log house, forty-eight feet long, with six capacious rooms, a cellar, with stable and never-failing spring of water near the house, with ten acres improved with fence, eighty acres timber, and numerous improvements which I have not room to notice; with teams, harness, agricultural implements, carpenter's, cabinet-maker's, blacksmith's and coach-maker's tools, household furniture, &c., all for sale at a great bargain. Call on G. W. Brown, Esq., at the Herald of Freedom office, Lawrence, or on me on the claim for par. L. H. BROWN & CO. Lawrence, Jan. 12, 1856.—tf

Home Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of St. Louis. THIS Company proposes to take risks upon buildings and personal property in Kansas Territory, upon the most favorable terms. Applications for insurance taken by G. W. & H. HUTCHINSON & CO., Lawrence, K. T. They have the general agency for the Territory. T. L. SALISBURY, Secy. St. Louis, Dec. 20, 1855.—tf

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes. WITH HALL'S PATENT POWER-PROOF LOCK, WHICH RECEIVED THE PRIZE MEDAL 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 & DAVID. Depot No. 13 Levee and 22 Commercial street. One door from Chestnut, St. Louis. July 21, 1855.—ly

F. A. Hunt & Co. PRODUCE, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, No. 19 Levee, St. Louis, Mo. N. B.—Particular attention paid to filling orders for any description of Merchandise and Produce. May 19, 1855.—tf

H. B. Bouton. ATTORNEY AT LAW, and General Land Agent, Kansas City, Mo. Aug. 11, 1854.—6m.

Riddleberger & Co., WHOLESALE GROCERIES, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Kansas, Mo. March 8, 1855.

DR. E. A. Barnes, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Main street, Lawrence, K. T. [June 23, 1855.—4f

G. W. Brown, ATTORNEY AT LAW, May be found at the Herald of Freedom office, K. T. Jan. 6.

Bring on Your Saw Logs! OUR Mill will be in operation in a few days, and will be prepared to accommodate the public. SHIMMONS & LANE. East Douglas, Jan. 26, 1856.—tf

B. Slater, PRODUCE DEALER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 19 Levee, St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 6, 1855.

WINDOW GLASS.—From 8 by 10 to 20 by 24; for sale by Nov. 24. WOODWARD & FINLEY.

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.

S. Whitehorn, PHYSICIAN OBSTETRICIAN AND CHEMIST. ALL calls attended to promptly. Surgery a case will receive special attention. Drug medicine for domestic use. Office, Main street, K. T. [Dec. 23, 1855.—4f

Allen & Gordon, DEALERS in Dry Goods, Provisions and Groceries, Topeka, K. T. Call and examine. [June 16, 1855.—4f

John Hutchinson, ATTORNEY AT LAW and SOLICITOR IN CHANCEERY, 30 Main st., Lawrence, K. T.

Edward Clark, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, & COUNSELLOR, and General Land Agent. Office on Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas Territory. Lawrence, Feb. 13, 1856.

Dr. John Dox, MAIN street, Lawrence, K. T. Jan. 20, '56.

Dr. S. C. Harrington, OFFICE No. 1 Twelfth street, Lawrence, Kansas Territory. Jan. 8, '56.

BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.

AN act of Congress, passed March 23, 1855, provides a pension of 100 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, as a reward for their services, 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 this act.

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, Lawrence, Kansas, T., July 25, 1855.

New Goods. THE undersigned are now receiving their stock of Fall Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. Furniture, Saddlery, men's and boys' Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery—and indeed almost every article usually called for. Sale at as low rates as the market. Those who patronize heretofore extended to them, they hope to merit a continuation of the same. Terms cash. WANTED—Dry Hides, Butter, Eggs, &c. HORNBY & FERRELL. Lawrence, Sept. 22, 1855.—4f

Notice. I HEREBY give to E. Chapman, of the town of Lawrence, K. T., that the farm claim which I had near said town, and which has been 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. Says Chapman that he has a right of right thereto, and I shall prove my title beyond all dispute. All persons, therefore, are warned not to purchase lands 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. LAWRENCE, Aug. 11, 1855.—3m.

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 most promptly be attended to. The commission for buying any amount over fifty dollars will be 2 1/2 per cent; under fifty dollars 3 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. POMROY, Esq., Dr. C. Robinson. J. H. HUNT (Late of Hubbard & 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 CITY LOTS and FARM CLAIMS. Those having either lots or claims they wish to dispose of, or who wish to purchase, will please apply to me with a description of their location, advantages, and price, and will find a ready purchaser. I have several very desirable farm claims at my disposal, situated near the city of Lawrence, and which I have improved, and have made also several city lots and interests in this and neighboring towns. G. W. BROWN. Lawrence, Sept. 1, '55.

A Man and Woman Wanted. TO assist in a hotel during the winter. The maker to cut and draw wood, see to stock, and furnish himself generally useful; the latter to do housework, sewing, washing, &c. A suitable couple will find a comfortable home for the winter. Apply immediately at the TACUMSAC HOTEL. Lawrence, Nov. 10, 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 cannot a horse to be built on said claim. All persons are cautioned against making any improvements on said claim, or paying any money 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. H. S. 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 Dixon's Bridge, is prepared to grind corn in the ear, for stock feed. Also Meal and Hominy for family use. All orders attended to with prompt notice, on reasonable terms. JAS. B. ABBOTT. Blanton, Nov. 24, 1855.—4f

Dr. Jno. P. Wood, FORWARDING and COMMISSION MERCHANT, on the Levee, and is ready to receive the consignments of goods, either on commission or otherwise. Lawrence, June 2, 1855.—4f

Graham Flour, Lard, &c. JUST received at STEAKS' a lot of good Graham Flour; also Lard, and 100 bushels of those splendid Potatoes we have been exporting so long. Nov. 17, 1855.—2m

BOGGS & SCOTT, Westport, Mo. DEALERS in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fire Articles, Brushes, Combs, 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,墨墨, School Pens, &c., &c. Oct. 13, 1855.

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. 4.—4f Publishers.

Canton. ALL persons are cautioned against buying a note made by A. H. MALLOY to J. S. MOTT, of Lawrence for about \$40, as the note was given for company property in which I have a joint interest with Mr. Mott, and Mr. Malloy has been forbidden to pay the same. L. S. BACON. Lawrence, Oct. 13, 1855.—4f

Claim Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that I have taken a claim adjoining lands of Rev. Mr. Nute, Mr. Hornby Davidson and Gilbert being the same on which the burying ground, two miles south-west of Lawrence, is situated. I found the claim unoccupied on the 14th of January inst., and have commenced making improvements, and purpose pre-empting the same. All persons wishing to purchase the same, or who have any claim thereon, should apply to AARON PERRY, Jan. 19, 1856.—4f

J. S. Emery, LAW Office 80 Mass. st., up stairs. Lawrence, Jan. 4, '56.

Hol Ye Hungry Emigrants! WE would announce to the citizens of Kansas Territory that we have a large quantity of Irish Pot, land and bacon in any quantity to suit purchasers. We are now cutting and packing a very large lot of well-fatted hogs—fatting daily on corn—ready to be prepared in all quantities to suit the settlers of the Territory, and all others who may favor us with a call, with the product of Hogs, on as good terms as the same can be had at any point on the Missouri river. We invite those wanting such articles, to call at our Pork house, or at McCracken's O. K. Grocery on the levee, in the old Fulton House; we will always be ready and happy to wait on customers. A. H. HURT & CO., Lawrence, K. T., K. T., Jan. 19, 1856.—4f

Take Notice. THAT I did, on the 12th day of December last, take the claim abandoned by Weston & Co. in the town of Lawrence, and that I intend to erect two miles west of Lawrence. This is to caution all persons from trespassing upon said claim, as I intend to enter the same at the proper time. G. W. BROWN. Dec. 23, 1855.—2m

THE WAREHOUSE.

THE subscribers are happy to inform the Territory, that, to meet the urgent demands of the community, they have succeeded in procuring a building in which to open their stock.

Drugs, Medicines, PAINTS, OILS, DYES, WINDOW GLASS, GLASS-WARE, SUGARS, FLOUR, &c. Books, Stationery and Fancy Articles.

Books.—A select assortment of the latest publications, Novels, &c., for sale by Nov. 24. WOODWARD & FINLEY.

STATIONERY.—A complete assortment of all varieties of Paper, Pens, Pencils, Inks, Envelopes, Memorandum Books, Diaries for 1856, &c., for sale cheap by Nov. 24. WOODWARD & FINLEY.

BOTANIC MEDICINES.—An extensive assortment of Herbs, Leaves and Roots, from the "Shaker's Gardens," for sale by Nov. 24. WOODWARD & FINLEY.

QUININE, PERUVIAN BARK, &c., by retail, as cheap as ever, in spite of the scarcity, at the Drug Store of Woodward & Finley. Nov. 24. WOODWARD & FINLEY.

PATENT MEDICINES.—All the best and most popular ones of the market, for sale by Nov. 24. WOODWARD & FINLEY.

PAINTS.—An extensive supply of Paints and Varnishes of all descriptions. Also "Herald of Freedom" Paints, for sale by Nov. 24. WOODWARD & FINLEY.

OILS.—Lined Oil, Castor, Lard, Tallow, and Neatfoot Oil, for sale by Nov. 24. WOODWARD & FINLEY.

BRUSHES.—Of all sorts and sizes, by Nov. 24. WOODWARD & FINLEY.

Hurra for the Vegetables! THE subscriber would inform those of the inhabitants of Lawrence and vicinity, that he has actually secured a supply of most kinds of anti-scorbutic articles of diet, which he offers for sale at his NEW PROVISION STORE, No. 13 Massachusetts street. It is now the season of the year, that it is the most healthy to live on vegetables than on meat—of course from perfectly disinterested motives. He has made arrangements for the running of a regular line to the Mother country, so that he hopes to be able to keep on hand constantly enough of the articles calculated to regulate the capacity of the people, to stave for the long absence from a market of almost every thing but Missouri pork.

FOR sale as above SUPERFINE FLOUR and superior BLEND WHEAT, at the lowest market prices. LAWRENCE, Sept. 8, 1855.—6m

G. PARTIDGE, J. SMITH, W. H. SMITH, H. S. BEE Partridge & Co., WHOLESALE GROCERIES and Commission and Forwarding Merchants, No. 34 North Second-st., St. Louis, Mo., will make liberal cash advances on consignments of produce, for sale in St. Louis, New Orleans, New York and Boston. St. Louis, Oct. 27, '55.—ly

H. Wells & Co., FLORENCE, Mass., manufacturers of Wells' Portable Saw Mills, admitted the best in the United States. Single mills with 25 inch to 72 inch Saw Double Mills, adapted to cutting all sized logs to 4 1/2 feet in diameter—Saw Mills of 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000. Florence, Mass., Aug. 25, 1855.—2m

G. P. Lowrey, ATTORNEY AT LAW, and General Land Agent, Lawrence, K. T. REFERENCES:—Hon. Andrew H. Reeder, Gen. S. C. POMROY, Lawrence & Wm. C. Bryant, Esq., New York City; Hon. Asa Packard, Marchant Place; Hon. Wm. G. Barrington, Mass. Lawrence, Oct. 27, 1855.—4f

G. W. Brown, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, and other Instruments of Writing under Seal, and Depositions for Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Vermont, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, and New York, will attend to the duties of his office on application at the Herald of Freedom office. Lawrence, May 12, 1855.—4f

Notice. ALL persons are hereby notified that I possess as the land office is opened, I shall pre-empt the N. W. quarter of section 26, R. 19, sec. 12. Said claim I took on the 30th day of March last. G. W. DELINGER. Lawrence, Dec. 29, 1855.—4f

R. H. WATERMAN, 10 TONS of Hay and 500 bushels of Corn for sale cheap for cash, one and a half miles N. W. Lawrence, by R. H. WATERMAN. Jan. 14, 1856.

A. D. Searl, CITY SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER, No. 30 Main street, Lawrence, KANSAS T.

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 about 10 miles from Lawrence, and 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 Leavenworth. Upon said claim and about 15 acres planted. Also claim that lies from Lawrence, nearly covered with timber suitable for sawing purposes. Log cabin and thirteen acres under good fence on premises. The above several other choice claims, will be sold, or sold 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, 1855.