

The Herald of Freedom.

G. W. BROWN, Editor, J. H. GREENE, Associate Editor.

Lawrence, Saturday, April 19, 1856.

TERMS: \$200 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOHN C. FREMONT, SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

DEAR READER:—Yesterday afternoon an informal meeting of the "solid" business men of Alton was held, to consider the project of opening up a business relation...

"THE WORK INITIATED."—The Kansas committee, sent out by the business men of the Territory to take the initiatory steps for establishing a line of steamers from this city to Kansas, were in town yesterday, and a large number of our citizens called upon them at the Alton House.

The committee are intelligent, practical men, and are warmly interested in reference to the new enterprise. The number of visitors was so numerous that it was thought best to organize. A Chairman and Secretary were accordingly appointed, and the subject of the line of steamers was fully discussed.

The plan was ably presented by Mr. G. W. BROWN, editor of the Herald of Freedom, and the reasons for it were clearly set forth, and every man present consented that they were sufficient. The feasibility of the plan was discussed by Messrs. Brown, Hutchinson and Blood, in behalf of the people of Kansas. Unqualified approbation and encouragement were manifested by the large number of our citizens present, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. J. Newman, W. T. Miller, L. S. Metcalf, P. B. Whipple, Chas. Dimmick and J. H. Murphy, to call a meeting of our citizens, and present the subject to their consideration.

It was demonstrated that a line of steamers from this city would be a great convenience to the emigrants seeking a home in the Western territories, contiguous to the Missouri river, and would be a great advantage to us in a business point of view. Not only so, but it was also shown that the emigrants were entitled to an unobstructed transit for themselves and their goods up the Missouri river, whether they were free sojourners or pro-slavery men, and a disposition was unequivocally manifested by our citizens to give their influence to secure this right.

Two members of this committee went up to Chicago last night. Mr. Brown, editor of the Herald of Freedom, will remain in the city for several days, and will be present at the proposed meeting.

A meeting is to be held to-morrow night, as will be seen by the above, to take public action in the premises. It will be a grand affair, as but one feeling characterizes the people on the subject.

Alton is a place of more commercial importance than has been supposed. It boasts of a population ranging between 12,000 and 15,000. A large majority are energetic New Englanders, and settlers from the Northern States, with a liberal sprinkling of the sons of the South, who have seen the depressing influences of Slavery, and have located here to escape its contamination. Alton of to-day, is not Alton of the past. Her citizens can cast their eyes across the Mississippi, and see at a glance the effects of Slavery; and a moment after look out upon the verdant fields and the great prosperity of a State populated and improved by Freemen.

This contrast has taught her to watch with anxious eye the progress of our struggle for the right in Kansas. With the exception of a few blatant foreigners, who fled from oppression in the old world, to become oppressors in the new, there is no part of the population who are not in favor of making Kansas free. Their sympathies are all with us. Publicly and privately they express themselves freely on this subject.

Commerce and manufactures are growing up here at an unparalleled rate. The levee is as good as any on the Mississippi river, and here naturally centers the commerce of the Upper Mississippi, the almost boundless Missouri, as well as from the South, and the Ohio. I stated, in a leading editorial, a few weeks ago, that Alton was five miles from the mouth of the Missouri. My information was gathered from a "Guide to Travelers in the West." Heaven has been favoring nature since that "Guide" was published, in making Alton the commercial center of the Mississippi Valley, by cutting a new pathway for the Missouri to the Mississippi, making the actual distance at this time between the levee at Alton and the mouth of the Missouri, as ascertained by engineers, only from two and a half to three miles apart, and correspondingly increasing the distance between the mouth of the Missouri and St. Louis. At this time, a steam passenger making his way to Kansas, who goes down the river to St. Louis, actually travels forty-four or fifty miles further than it is necessary for his convenience, and all to pay tribute to a city, which, by her silence, has done as much to enslave the people of

Kansas, as has the arch-demagogue and heartless advocate of slavery, Doty Atchison, himself.

In company with the other members of the committee appointed by our people to visit Alton, Cincinnati, &c., to make arrangements for the transfer of our trade to some other point than St. Louis, I went through the city yesterday, and examined the capabilities of its merchants for supplying the demands of emigrants to our infant State with suitable outfits; and also for supplying our merchants with their demands at wholesale prices. We were all astonished to find the amount of business done here. To those who were unprepared for the sight, it was a matter of surprise to observe, at a point we had been looking upon and speaking of as "commercially unimportant," extensive and numerous warehouses, of four and five stories in height, filled from basement to attic with every demand of the market which St. Louis can supply. They pledge themselves to duplicate the most favorable bills from the St. Louis market, while it is evident, from a comparison of figures and data on the staple articles, they can do better by us than can be done there.

A line of steamers will commence operations at once between here and Kansas city, or Leavenworth. Our friends in those places should be active in presenting their claims, and in holding out inducements to stop at those points. The committee are also making arrangements to send a steamer to run on the Kansas between Kansas City and Lawrence. F. A. HESTER & Co., of St. Louis, have interested themselves in this enterprise, and will push the matter through with their characteristic energy. I shall remain here until Monday evening next, when I shall leave for a season to meet the balance of the committee in Chicago to enlist the mounted men of that city in the movement.

The enterprise is bound to succeed, and our merchants must make arrangements to examine goods in this city before making another bill in St. Louis. I shall send, in time for our next issue, a column of advertisements from this city, giving our people an opportunity of at once making the acquaintance of the leading business men here.

Very truly, G. W. BROWN.

A New and Reliable Map of Eastern Kansas, by E. B. Whitman & A. D. Searl.

We have been permitted to examine this map in advance of its publication, and it gives us pleasure to call especial attention to it. Kansas maps we have had in abundance, but until now, there has been no map of Kansas. This map is just what has been so long needed. We have here the results of actual survey and exploration.

Messrs. Whitman & Searl have enjoyed every facility for their work. They are citizens of Kansas, and in its preparation, are acting under authority of the State Legislature.

Mr. Whitman has been engaged for a year in the collection of materials; he has travelled extensively in the Territory, and received much assistance from the most reliable men, residents in the different localities. Mr. Searl has been a citizen of Kansas from the start. He is one of our most competent surveyors, and in the pursuit of his profession, in different parts of the Territory, has accumulated much valuable information to be embodied in such a map.

We will not say it is superior to any other map, for we do not recognize the existence of any other; it stands by itself, the map, and just the map now needed. It does not, of course, profess to be without imperfections; but in the hands of its proprietors, it will be corrected and improved, from time to time, to keep pace with new discoveries, and complete surveys and explorations.

There will here be found, carefully indicated, all rivers and creeks, with their names, main-traveled roads to the various sections, post offices, towns, trading posts, ports, mission stations, Indian villages, government and Indian reserves, noted mounds, guide meridians, base and township lines. We notice, also, that they have honored Lawrence with the floating banner of our Union, which has waved over us since the war, and have also indicated the position of the besieging camps.

This map will possess great interest to the people of the States generally, enabling them to understand much that is found in the newspapers of the day, otherwise unintelligible.

At one time it was charged, by the governing organs, that Gov. Reeder had removed the seat of government from Ft. Leavenworth to Lawrence, to enhance the value of his Kansas land speculation. A single glance at this map will show these lands to be about 70 miles from Lawrence, and but 40 from Leavenworth.

We learn, also, that it is to be embellished with a view of Lawrence, the Free State State, hereafter to be known as the Eldridge House, Constitution Hall at Topeka, and an enlarged delineation of the region around Ft. Riley, the geographical center of the national possessions. Let all those in want of a map delay the purchase until this is published, which will be in the course of two or three weeks.

A Word to Emigrants.

Particularly young men of moderate means, without families, who want a local habitation and a place for a future home.

New comers, on arriving at Lawrence, expect to find men who can give definite information of suitable places for settlement. But they are generally disappointed. We have no agent, as we ought to have, to locate settlers, and conduct them to the most favorable places. To supply this omission, we will do the next best thing; we will tell what we know, and we know it by experience, too. Rich people, with plenty of means, can go where they please, and make a splendid farm anywhere in the State of Kansas. The best openings now for timber claims are south and southwest. The land is richest there also, but more liable to fever and ague. On all the streams coming into the Kansas river, from the north or northwest, will be found timber claims. And generally, the farther you go up the streams, the more the timber spreads. A person may often be within half a mile of a hundred acres of good timber, and not see it; the timber being hidden by the bluffs. There is an abundance of timber on the Vermilion, Rock Creek, Big Blue, Republican, and many other small streams between them.

In the back numbers of the HERALD OF FREEDOM, will be found the particulars of many localities. Starting from Lawrence, the question is, how are you to get to any desirable place that you know nothing about. In the first place, one or two, or more young men of moderate means should join and buy an ox team. Two yoke of large, good oxen, No. 1, will break prairie with a twelve inch plow. They will break about forty acres by the time it is too late to plant corn. You can plant till the 15th of June. A wagon with a good double cover, to sleep in, half provisions, &c., is necessary; provisions for four or six months; four bushels seed corn, and ten of potatoes; a blanket or two apiece, and some "and so-forths," and then start for a claim. The cost will be as follows:

- Two yoke of best oxen, \$200
Twelve inch prairie plow, 21
Second hand wagon, "good as new," 75
Provisions, 50
Seeds—4 bushels of corn, 4
Ten bushels potatoes, 10
Blankets, axes, cross cut saws, &c., 2
Total, \$380

These things can be bought in Missouri, 50 miles back from the river, at 25 per cent. cheaper than at the river. Cattle can also be bought much cheaper. The first experiment which young men make at house-keeping, when living in a wagon, are generally very amusing. Kitchen, the side of a log, with a big fire. Dining room a little further back. Bed room in the wagon or under it. Cooking utensils, a bake oven, a frying pan, and a tea-kettle. Dining-room furniture, a tin plate, on your knees, a tin cup on the ground, a knife, with your ten digits, make up the eating apparatus. Hard work, a blanket, a wagon, and a tired man, make first-rate sleeping materials.

Now, you are perfectly independent, go where you please. The grass will keep your cattle till winter, and you will have nothing to do but find a place, plow, fence and build. If your oxen should not like a new country, and trouble you about running off nights, you can prevent them by yoking them head and points—i. e., take the near ox out and change him end for end—i. e., yoke them so that one ox will go one way, and the other, and so travel in a circle all night, and not get off of a half acre of ground. It is perfectly safe. We have tried it.

One more suggestion, and we have done. Make good preparations for the winter in the fall. Build a tight cabin, fix a good bed of poles and prairie hay up off of the ground, and prepare for a good time generally. The probabilities are that you will have it; and if you do, do not work, nor attempt to work till you get well. If you heed this, it will save you months of discouragement and complaining. Don't go out in the dews mornings, and get wet on any consideration. Be a little more thoughtful about the causes of disease than common, and avoid them where you can. Remember, the old proverb, comes in here: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

If a young man is ambitious to hold a claim, and has no money except to go to the expense of a team, he can take his axe and go on to his land, cut up a shanty or a cabin, and by changing work with his neighbors, can get a few poles broken and planed; and by working out a few months, can support himself and soon come into the possession of a good farm—i. e., if he has money to enter his land when it comes into market.

The Temperance meeting will be held on next Tuesday evening, at the Hall over the tin shop. Speakers from abroad will address the meeting.

Our Subscribers.

Our receipts, for some time past, have ranged from nearly fifty to one hundred dollars per week. We are gratified at this public approbation of the HERALD OF FREEDOM.

Can not our subscribers in Kansas send us additional names? We wish to reach every family in the State. We have something of interest for every one; something good to tell, every week. In times of peace, we shall pay attention to the agricultural interest. As nearly all Kansas will eventually be fenced by hedges, we intend to give, from time to time, all the principal information we can collect on that subject. Farmers are requested to send us facts, and their own experience in the various departments of agriculture. To commerce we shall give a helping hand wherever we can. To horticulture and gardening the same.

We should be glad if some experienced orchardist would give us short, readable articles on horticulture. This must be pre-eminently a country of fruits. The information we shall give on this subject, by advertisements and otherwise, will be valuable to all. We intend to publish descriptions of scenery, in various localities, also, of towns and settlements, with their advantages of agriculture and mineral resources, and other privileges. We do not see how any intelligent man can do without the paper, in these stirring times. Every friend of freedom here, is a hero, and may be a martyr; and whether he stand or fall, his name should be on the records, that we may wreath it with laurels and hand it down to posterity, that it may be honored wherever the songs of liberty are sung, or freedom has a heart to throb. The days of chivalry are revived, and men of noble deed and of noble daring are again in the field. We are keeping a record; and we intend to note them in the "Annals of Kansas," to be handed down to posterity.

Settlers, who wish to send information to the HERALD OF FREEDOM, cannot do better than to send the Herald of Freedom. We intend to watch for the interests of our fellow citizens in every department. When, like our noble revolutionary fathers; you are called to the battle field, we are with you there. When you return again to the plow, we are with you there. If called away again to fill the useful and honorable station of Senator or Representative, again do your position and labors enlist our co-operation and sympathy.

We have never dabbled much in politics. The filthy business has not been to our taste. The backguardism, the lying—the scandal—the falsehood—the profanity—the whisky, drunkenness and fighting, which have been found necessary to carry large parties, and hold them together long enough for an election, have disgusted us, in common with multitudes of others. Few politicians are aware of the number of votes they lose by reporting to these base practices; much less do parties know their loss by putting forward base men for leaders.

How can profane men, gamblers and drunkards expect to draw out the moral voters of a community? Is it not common for parties to select their leaders, but the leaders select the parties, and generally select that which can be easiest led. Intelligent men seeing the use they are to be put to, refuse to work in the harrows, and so leave the parties with disgust. The number of these men may be judged of by the following statistics, taken from the compendium of the U. S. Census, page 60. Take the year 1852:

- Connecticut, polled 67,768 votes; number of white males in the State, 21 years old and over, 102,936. Massachusetts polled 132,936; white males, &c., 233,320. New York, total votes, 522,294; white males, 21 and over, 839,398. Pennsylvania, total votes 306,214; white males, 21 and over, 571,778. Ohio, total votes 553,423; white males, 21 and over, 821,842. Indiana, total votes 183,136; white males, 21 and over, 225,256; and so on through all the States, ranging in about the same proportion. In order to draw out this large number of latent voters, it is necessary to select a man for a Presidential candidate, who is not a politician by trade—whose talents are sufficient for the position—whose morals are unexceptionable—whose integrity no one can doubt—whose sympathies are with the improvements of the age, and will be found in the lead of all great and good national enterprises. We think we have hit upon the man for the Nation, in the person of JOHN C. FREMONT.

We would respectfully suggest to our fellow citizens, in the name of the experience in home politics, to wit: Drop all party names, take up good business men, honorable men, truthful men; honest men; men of high moral men; men who are not in the present, as well as in the past, and who do not judge of the wants of our citizens by what they read in the "South" or by what has been granted to the subjects of kings, in ages that are past. We want live men who can sympathize with the people, and can appreciate the fact that we live in stirring times. Protect virtue, and speak everywhere law can do it, and then leave men in the pursuit of happiness.

The Homestead.

We hope our legislature will pass a homestead exemption law. This law, with a stringent liquor law, will forever prevent pauperism in this State. One of the heaviest taxes in the Eastern States, and in England, is for the support of paupers. Now, we have the opportunity to protect ourselves from this curse. Let us try and do it, efficiently, too. For, commercially, it is simply the question, how low down shall we thrust a man before we give him a foot-hold to stand upon; so that he may rise again.

The laws, heretofore, have mostly been made to protect property, at the expense of humanity. Property can turn a man into the streets for not paying rent, then put him in jail, or into the work-house, for being in the streets. We hope now to see the laws made equal. Give at least the same prominence to the protection of human rights, human happiness, and human well being, that we do to other things.

The pioneers to Kansas deserve well. They have suffered more, dared more and endured more than any other people; and every one of them for themselves and their families, ought to be secured in a homestead. For, who amongst us, has not been in "wearisome journeys, in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by our own countrymen, in perils by the heathen, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the rivers; in weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, and in cold and nakedness." Besides these things, the cares of the State come upon us, and the burthen of individual families, food and clothing, care and shelter, nursing and watching, in health and in sickness, to weary the body and exhaust the mind. We appeal to you, gentlemen, whom we have selected to make our laws, to examine this homestead feature. Our wives may at any moment become widows, and our children orphans, and may by misfortune be also penniless. How sad a condition will that be—in a new country, many hundreds of miles from home, kindred and friends, to be left homeless, helpless and penniless, to endure what none can imagine, and but few can survive.—We would respectfully suggest the following to nerve the arm and cheer the heart of our brave pioneers:

- 1. Be it enacted, &c., that it shall be lawful for every man being the head of a family, or every woman being the head of a family, or every family of orphan children, living together as a family, and being citizens of Kansas, to hold exempt from legal attachment, for debts of any and every kind, a dwelling house, (including the lot, in which said family may reside, with all the books, furniture, clothing, and other articles used by said family in their said dwelling house.

- 2. It shall be further lawful for the persons above described, following the occupation of farming, to hold exempt from attachment for debt, in addition to the dwelling, a farm of 160 acres of land, with one pair of horses, one yoke of oxen, five cows and calves, five hogs, twenty sheep, and all tools and implements used on a farm for the purpose of agriculture.

- 3. It shall be lawful for any person or persons described in section 1st, and following some mechanical pursuit, to hold, in addition to the dwelling, &c., as provided in section 1st, the shop with all the tools used in the trade which he or they may follow for a livelihood, with a stock of \$1,000.

- 4. It shall be lawful for every person or persons as described in section 1st, and following the business of merchandizing, to hold, in addition to his dwelling, the storehouse and lot wherein he carries on his business, and goods to the amount of \$1,000.

A law of this kind will make Kansas one of the most populous, most wealthy, most refined, most moral, and best educated, and best cultivated States in the Union. The country is adapted to a higher state of civilization and refinement than is common; and the people who are here, and those who are coming, know how to appreciate the beauties and blessings which are everywhere scattered in the greatest profusion. It will give permanence to our inhabitants. Honest men, and laborers—the bone and sinew of the land, will hail it as a rainbow of promise, and a harbinger of better days. Speculators may oppose it—but the poor, and the needy, the toil-worn man, the professional man, and the student will rise up and call it blessed. Sharpers will gnash their teeth with rage, but it will be the viper biting the file. The race will die out directly, if they see people out of their reach who are prosperous and happy, beyond their ability to ruin them.

Letter from the Editor. The reader will not fail to peruse the letter in to-day's paper, from Mr. BAIRD. Hereafter, we hope his communications will reach us regularly. Last evening, after we had gone to press, we received several letters from him, which it is impossible to insert in this issue.

Several important communications have been crowded out this week.

The Committee of Investigation.

The following account of the gentlemen composing the Kansas Commission, which we clip from the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune, will be found interesting:

Wm. Howard, of Michigan, who henceforth stands at the head of the Kansas Committee, is new to Congress and to public life, but has won a high reputation as a lawyer and a man. He is a native of Vermont, graduated at Middlebury College, migrated to Michigan, and became professor of Mathematics in her University, which postle filled with distinction until he resigned to engage in the profession of law, which he has since pursued at Detroit with signal success. Associated with Gov. Seward in the defence of the citizens of Jackson county, on a charge of malicious injury to the Central Railroad, he exhibited, in that memorable three months trial, the very highest qualities of an examiner of witnesses and an analyzer of testimony—qualities which were never more important than in the investigation over which he is now to preside. Coming freshly into Congress last December, with very few acquaintances—for he had hitherto shunned public life and has now no political taste or aspirations—he steadily won upon the confidence and esteem of his fellow members, and his selection as second on the Committee on Ways and Means was but a fair recognition of his standing with the Republicans of the House. Mr. Howard is something less than fifty years of age, tall and slender in person, with a Yankee inflection in his voice which can hardly be acceptable to the fastidious taste linguistic of the Border Ruffians.

John Sherman, the other Republican member of the committee, is probably the youngest Representative from the Ohio State, tall and comely in person, reported a descendant of the Roger Sherman of Revolutionary fame, who signed the Declaration of Independence. If comparison were not odious, I should pronounce him the best looking Member of the House. He was an earnest Whig in politics, and opposed to all Slavery agitation until the passage of the Nebraska bill, whereof, in so far as it appropriated the Missouri Restriction, he was determined an opponent. Living in Highland, the strongest Democratic County in the State, he had no chance for political preferment, had he aspired to it, until the whirlwind that swept over Ohio in consequence of the passage of Douglas' bill. Mr. Sherman is frank, intelligent, and chivalrous, the soul of honor, and pronounced a good lawyer by his colleagues. He will go to Kansas resolved to do justice to all parties, and to report to Congress the naked truth and nothing else.

Modoc Oliver, the third member of the Committee, was formerly called a Whig, and was elected to Congress as such, by reason of the great Benton and Anti Benton feud and division, and now votes and acts thoroughly with the Nebraska Democracy. He is a strongly built, well formed man, rather above the medium height, of ruddy complexion and imposing address. I think Major O. should not have desired to be placed on this Committee, since it is the conduct of large numbers of his own constituents who are charged with a most flagrant conspiracy against and subversion of the rights of the people of Kansas, which is impeached by the protest of Gov. Reeder, and which this Committee is mainly sent out to investigate. But Maj. Oliver did desire this position, and was seconded in his aspirations by the great body of the Democrats in the House. The Speaker has decided that, since the Pro-Slavery party were to have but a minority of the Committee, they had a right to the man of their choice, and has made the appointment accordingly. I think I should have done otherwise, yet I am not sure that I am right.

Another Invasion: The very recent. We stop the press to announce that there is another invasion contemplated by the Missourians. "Sheriff" Jones has been attempting to make arrests of some Free State men in Lawrence, but failing to succeed, has sent to Missouri for a posse. Gov. Shannon gave orders to have the pro-slavery people gather in to the assistance of Jones. In Westport, the military companies were drilling the same day Jones attempted to make arrests in Lawrence, which shows the whole affair to have been pre-concerted. It is our opinion, that they wish to forestall the action of the Investigating Committee, by endeavoring to make it appear that we are not a law-abiding people.—The writs which Jones served, were issued under authority of the bogus officials. We have no room for comments.

The Season. Our farmers have been engaged for the last two or three weeks in sowing spring wheat and oats. We see them now, plowing their old ground for corn. Cattle are out grazing, and from the greenness of the prairies, we judge they are making a very good living. Our forests, too, are leafing out, and every thing indicates an early and pleasant spring.

Gen. Labe at Harrisburg. Gen. Labe, delivered a lecture on Kansas, on the 5th inst., in Logansville Hall, at Harrisburg, Pa., to an immense audience. The N. Y. Tribune's correspondent gives an extended notice of it.

Mr. J. G. Saxpe has notified his saddlery and harness shop from his old place of business into the new store room of Cox, new stone building, on Massachusetts street. He has quite an assortment of saddles, bridles, harness, spurs, &c., &c. Mr. Saxpe is a young man deserving of the support of the public.

Glorious Young Ohio! The first party of emigrants, numbering ninety odd, of the season, from the Buckeye State, arrived at Lawrence yesterday late in the afternoon. Besides these there were thirty Rhode Islanders, headed by Col. Perry. A public meeting was held in the evening at the Free State Hotel, at which speeches were made by Senator Reeder, Gov. Robinson, Col. Perry, S. N. Wood, Esq., Chas. B. Lines, Esq., and others.

The meeting adjourned by the Ohians giving three hearty cheers for Gov. Robinson, and the citizens of Lawrence returning the compliment by cheering Gov. Chase, of Ohio, as the first Governor who came to our rescue during the "time that tried men's souls."

Hogs vs. the People. In nearly all prairie countries, laws are provided to prevent hogs from running at large. The difference in the expense between fencing against cattle only, or against cattle and hogs is about one half. A temporary fence to turn cattle, will cost from 40 to 50 cents per rod; making a difference in fencing a quarter section of land, of \$192. There are 144 quarter sections in a township, consequently, the additional cost to a township of fencing against hogs, would be \$27,648. This will be a heavy tax on the farmers, and, in fact, keeps many a poor man from owning land, and many parts of the country from settling. We hope our legislature will wisely decide which they consider the best settlers, hogs or people.

The Weather. Bright, beautiful Spring is upon us. The weather is truly delightful. The rigor of the wintry blast, and the fitful chill which marks the approach of Spring, have left the atmosphere, and are superseded by a desirable and comfortable degree of warmth.—the sky is bright and glowing, and the air pure, invigorating, healthful.

Sudden changes of temperature we may and do have here—what country has not? But it is assumed that no other country in or near this latitude, exceeds this in the number of its beautifully clear and comfortable days. And then the magnificence of each sunrise is unrivalled, and is only counterbalanced by the most golden and gorgeous twilight that ever threw its lingering and loving glow over a mortal landscape. Verily, old Night must be an aerial voluptuary, to wrap himself in drapery of such surpassing richness, and curtain his couch with such brilliancy and magnificence, as he lies down to his quiet slumber.

S. N. Wood. After an absence of four months in the North, has returned to his home in Kansas. About one hundred Ohians came with him, mostly from the Western Reserve counties, in the northern part of the State. They come to stay.

Col. J. A. Peart, with thirty people from Rhode Island, came upon the same boat. They report heavy emigration from the North, but scarcely any from the South.

Emigrants Arrived. The New Haven, Ct. company, for which Henry Ward Beecher raised Sharp's rifles, arrived in this State Tuesday of the present week. They are a hearty, resolute, freedom-loving looking set of fellows, and we wish their fond anticipations of life in the West may be fully realized. See proceedings of a meeting in another column, which was called for the purpose of extending a welcome to them.

Senator Reeder and Gov. Robinson. These two gentlemen have returned from Washington. They were greeted with an enthusiastic public reception by the citizens of Lawrence, yesterday evening. We regret that space and time will not permit us to make a report of the proceedings of the meeting, as they were extremely interesting.

See our new Advertisements.