

Herald of Freedom.

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Selected Poetry.

Cometh a Blessing Down.

BY MARY FRANCIS TAYLOR.

Not to the man of dollars,
Not to the man of deeds,
Not to the man of cunning,
Not to the man of creeds;
Not to the one whose passion
Is for the world's renown,
Not in a form of fashion,
Cometh a blessing down.

Not to the land's expansion,
Not to the miser's chest,
Not to the princely mansion,
Not to the blazoned crest,
Not to the lordly worldling,
Not to the knavish clown,
Not to the haughty tyrant,
Not at the smile of beauty,
Cometh a blessing down.

Not to the fully blinded,
Not to the steeped in shame,
Not to the carnal minded,
Not to unholy fame,
Not in neglect of duty,
Not to the monarch's crown,
Not at the smile of beauty,
Cometh a blessing down.

But to the one whose spirit
Yearns for the great and good;
Unto the one whose storehouse
Yieldeth the hungry food;
Unto the one who labors,
Fondle of the free or true;
Unto the kindly hearted,
Cometh a blessing down.

Make Others Happy.
I would not on a happy face
A shade of sorrow bring,
Nor in a gentle bosom place
A vicious thought to sting.

I would not cause from laughing eyes
A single tear to start,
Nor rouse forgotten memories
To shade the sunny heart.

I deem it vain when we can light
The stormy path of gloom,
And make the cloak of sorrow bright—
The tearful eye illumine.

A word to breathe—a look to cast,
That sings a painful feeling last,
Or make a painful feeling last,
When life should all be blast.

Original Correspondence.

For the Herald of Freedom.
Letter from Mrs. Nichols.
TOWNSEND, Vt., March 30, 1856.

DEAR HERALD:—My last communication was so long in coming, that I had given it up as a grab to "Border Ruffianism." I notice two or three typographical errors, but as they mar the rhetoric more than the logic, I will let them pass.

I have somewhat yet to urge on the subject of guardianship. I am aware that to carry a measure of justice against long established laws or usages, its advocates must show its practicability. I am also aware that with many, it is not sufficient to show both the justice and the practicability of a reform. It is, therefore, wise, when it can be done, to show, also, that the ground on which the hoary abuse was based, originally, has crumbled from under it. Let us, then, look to the foundation of this guardianship robbery.

By laws of all the old States and all the new States whose statutes I have examined—and these are some six or seven—the widow, by giving bonds for the faithful discharge of her duties, may be appointed guardian of her minor children; but if she marries, her right of guardianship is at once extinguished. This extinguishment of the right, originally, was based on the ground of the utter legal irresponsibility of the wife pecuniarily, all her property and earnings passing, at marriage, to her husband. Husbands were "bound," (?) by the laws, to support their wives and pay their debts, and must have all the property and earnings of the wives to do it with. The widow, having become a wife, could no longer indemnify her bondsmen, for she had lost, by her marriage, all her means, and if allowed to continue to act as guardian to her children, her husband must

might have to disburse some of the property obtained through her, to foot a bill of course men could not afford to involve themselves in any such risk to win the widows, but the widows they must have, and to get them without their responsibilities, their right of guardianship was extinguished at the altar.

Such was the view our earlier legislators took of the subject. The legislators of a later day, have somewhat changed the legal condition of married women. The legal under current of their wrongs has been disturbed, but the upper current has, as yet, floated to the surface only broken fragments of their wrecked rights. More must be conceded, eye, equal rights, before the harmony of the states will be restored, or women placed in harmonious relations to society and to man.

riage. There no longer remains the shadow of an excuse for denying to married women, who hold property in their own right, the guardianship of their children by a former marriage. Here, then, is a practical reform for the consideration of the Legislators of Kansas; and I appeal to them hopefully, believing that they will regard such an act of justice due as much to themselves as to the women whom their constituents have disfranchised, and expect them to represent.

Allow me here to say, that in laying bare the injustice which the legislation of the past has perpetrated upon woman, I do not charge malicious nor intentional wrong upon man. The long-established customs and modes of thinking, of the feudal ages, obscured the many intellects, which, with no happier precedents, were too much intoxicated with their own newly-discovered tenure of rights, to doubt the wisdom of holding woman a vassal still, to her loving lord and master. Woman, too, intent only on the triumph of father, husband, sons and brothers, in the struggle for chartered rights, took no thought for self, put in no plea for any right, but to aid in and rejoice over the enfranchisement of manhood. Having disclaimed all intention to charge men with pre-meditated injustice to women in the enactment of laws infringing upon her sacred rights, I will here take my position that on the laws which divest woman of her property rights, at the very period when every right of the individual woman is made of tenfold more value by reason of her greatly multiplied needs and responsibilities, in the new relations consequent upon marriage, are based most of the legal wrongs of which, as a class or sex, we complain.

With a single exception, the wrongs for which we are asking redress, are legal wrongs, perpetrated by legislative bodies, in defiance of the strongest constitutional guarantees, and, therefore, unconstitutional. The constitutions of the several different States, so far as I know them, have perpetrated but a single wrong upon woman, as such—the denial to her of the right of suffrage. And as if to prove by the most unmitigated and wholesome outrages that "taxation without representation is tyranny," in the death, our republican legislators with the declaration, "Governments are, or ought to be, instituted to protect the weak against the strong," warm upon their lips—commenced their magnificent "protection," by legally executing all the married women, and taxing all the single ones!

Single women in Vermont, and the same in all the States, might "acquire, possess and defend property;" might "find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries or wrongs which they may receive in their persons, property or reputation." But these rights, guaranteed by constitutions, which also declare that they shall not be divested from the individuals, or violated by statutory enactments, "on any pretense whatsoever," were all withdrawn from women at marriage; and until 1846, not a State in the Union, unless Louisiana be an exception, had recognized to married women a single one of these "natural," inherent, and inalienable (?) rights!

Married women, except in two or three States which have recently restored to them the right, can neither sue or be sued, except joined with their husbands; consequently, it is only by consent of the husband to join them in the suit, that those women who hold property in their own right, can defend it; and if the husband is not disposed to see his wife protect her interests, or to aid her in the same; if he shrinks from litigation, even with a just cause, the wife is prevented from obtaining justice. So, also, in any injury sustained in her person or reputation. The married woman is denied the protection of the law. The will of the husband, whether he be a good man or reckless, wise or simple, is her sole reliance for "defence of her natural and inalienable rights." It is a very common case with bad husbands, either to make out a case in their own favor, or to frighten wives from leaving them—to threaten ruin to their reputations—to whisper the too readily believed slander. A large number of cases of the kind have come to my knowledge. Two years since, after a lecture upon the subject of woman's legal wrongs, in a town which I will not name, I was told the circumstances of a separation which had recently taken place between a couple, of the highest wealth and intelligence. The husband was a secret wine-bibber, and in the privacy of his chamber, accustomed to abuse his patient and sorrowing wife. The wife guarded the secret of his misconduct with the jealous care of a dutiful and mortified spirit, till at length his brutality was intolerable, and she made known to him her resolution to leave him. At first she scouted the idea, but when he found he was actually making preparations, he threatened, if she did go, to "ruin her reputation." "Ruin my reputation!" repeated she; "you know my reputation is above reproach!" "I do," said he, "but I can ruin you, nevertheless, and by G—d I will, if you leave me." Curious to know what he would do, the wife asked him how he would do it. "I will accuse you of guilty complicity with Dr. —; you know he sometimes accompanies you home on an evening." The Doctor's wife and herself were old friends, and from the same native place. She had

always spent much time with the Doctor's wife, the more from her own unhappiness, and the loneliness of her friend during the Doctor's absence. Having no children herself, while her friend had several little ones, the visiting had been made on her part. Here was a dilemma. After a moment's reflection, said the threatened wife, "If you slander me, you shall prove your charges; I will sue you for slander." "You cannot sue, taunted the husband; you are a married woman, and have no power to sue in your own name." She left him—he put his threats in execution. As she had no legal remedy, her friends—among them the outraged Doctor—resorted to stratagem to obtain proofs of this husband's falseness. They counselled her to consent to an interview with him, in which she was to draw from him a confession of his belief in her innocence, and his purpose in defaming her. The aggrieved wife did so, while gentlemen of the first respectability, concealed behind a curtain, heard the whole, and came forth to overwhelm him with confusion, and compel him to clear the good name of his innocent and abused wife. C. I. H. NICHOLS.

For the Herald of Freedom.
The Central Kansas Total Abstinence Society.

MR. EDITOR:—Many of the citizens of Manhattan and vicinity witnessing, with pain, the prevalence of intemperance in the Territory, and knowing the burning evils it always brings in its course, and believing it all important to take time by the forelock on this, as on all other moral questions, met at Dr. A. Huntings, on the 13th ultimo, and formed the Central Kansas Total Abstinence Society, and elected the following officers:

Dr. A. Huntings, President; Rev. Mr. Wisner, Vice President; Rev. C. E. Blood, Corresponding, and Rev. J. Denison, Recording Secretary; and J. T. Goodnow, A. M. Treas., all of whom constitute the directors of the society.

A thorough-going constitution and pledge were adopted, and already a goodly number have subscribed their names. Some three or four very interesting meetings have been held, at one of which Dr. A. Huntings, the President, gave a very able and interesting lecture on the adulteration of spirituous liquor, showing, by an array of stubborn facts, how strangely the wine, rum and whisky drinkers suffer themselves to be decimated—to become the ready victims of disease, or to be carried off slowly or more quickly, by the poison.

Two memorials to the legislature—one by the gentlemen, and one by the ladies—are already numerously signed, praying them in Kansas to present, and not wait to cure the evils of intemperance, by early enacting a thorough-going prohibitory law, and thus forestall the plea made by rum and whisky makers and vendors in the older State, that "their property is religiously" invested in the business." If, as facts prove, nine-tenths of all the crime, and disease and pauperism in older communities, is caused by intemperance, and all who continue to drink intoxicating liquors are verging toward a drunkard's grave, and a drunkard's eternity. Most surely we ought to act on this question all over the Territory; and act now, and act efficiently.

JOSEPH DENISON, Sec'y.
For the Herald of Freedom.
A Word to Emigrants.
KANSAS, April 14th., 1856.

EDS. HERALD OF FREEDOM:—It might be a matter of some importance to the numerous emigrants coming into Kansas, as well as those who intend to come, to have some information on the subject of claims. To such I would say, that there are thousands of good claims yet unoccupied—south, south-east, and west.

On Middle Creek, two Pottawatomie Creeks, Cedar Creek, Little Osage, Manomet, with various other streams in the Ft. Scott region, there is both timber, bottom and up-land enough for many hundred families; also, on the numerous creeks that empty into the Neosho, on the main river, many hundred more. Big Creek arises at the head of the Manomet, and runs into the Neosho. Dr. Barges, an intelligent gentleman of the valley, informed me that there was room for one hundred good claims on that creek and not one taken.

I was on Owl Creek, running from the west to the Osage Nation, and think there is room for seventy-five claims—only one taken. So of most of the other streams in this region. In fact the claims are so abundant that most of the settlers hold two, one of which they would dispose of on very reasonable terms.

And for those who prefer upland, I would say there is any quantity of it in this region, and with plenty of rock for fencing, and coal for fuel, with large bodies of timber close by that can be obtained at a very reasonable price. So you perceive that there is plenty of room for all who wish to find a claim in Kansas. Yours, &c., A. STILL.

A judge in New York, finding the parties in a suit disputing about the trifling sum of two dollars, paid it himself, and told the clerk to call the next case.

For the Herald of Freedom.
Mass Meeting.
MANHATTAN, 7th Senatorial Dist., Kansas, April 12, 1856.

In pursuance of a call, a large number of the citizens of the 7th Senatorial District, Kansas, assembled at Manhattan, Saturday, 12th April, 1856. The meeting was organized by calling Charles Barnes, Esq., to the Chair and appointing S. B. McKenzie Secretary.

On motion of the Rev. C. E. Blood, a committee of five were appointed to prepare business for the meeting; whereupon the Chair appointed Rev. C. E. Blood, Hon. S. D. Huston, Dr. A. Huntings, Harman Ross, and John Flagg on said committee. During the absence of the committee, Gen. John Daily, and S. B. McKenzie were called upon to address the meeting. Gen. Daily responded to the call, and in a brief and appropriate manner reviewed the acts of the Federal Government in relation to Kansas, and was down on Pierce, Douglas & Company in particular.

Mr. McKenzie then addressed the meeting, recommending forbearance, and to avoid collision with the general government; and urged upon the citizens to maintain a firm and manual resistance to the edicts and laws of the spurious "legislative assembly," and if the officials of said legislative assembly attempted to collect taxes, let them do so as you would to a highway robber, but under no circumstances to shed blood or do any act not in strict conformity with the duties and obligation of citizens loving their country and detesting slavery of mind or body.

The committee then reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were passed by the Hon. S. D. Huston, Hon. E. M. Thurston, Rev. C. E. Blood, Dr. A. Huntings, Rev. J. Denison, Gen. Daily, S. B. McKenzie, Wm. J. Goodnow, Wm. Horn, and others, and were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Certain persons, appointed by the Missouri legislature, which convened at Shawnee Mission, K. T., for the purpose of usurping the rights of the actual settlers of the Territory, have taken steps to secure a list of the taxable property of this District, with a view of forcing a collection from the people, under the authority of this mob legislature; and

Whereas, The Federal executive has, by his action, fully endorsed the base proclivities and vile acts of this world-wide notorious gang of men, claiming the right to make laws for the free people of Kansas; and

Whereas, The President of the United States has signified his determination to compel submission to these vile laws, having neither a desire to oppose, nor power to contend with the Federal authority called into requisition, and having too much respect for the government under which we live, to use any steps looking toward a subversion of its authority, although that power, in the hands of the present Chief Magistrate of the nation, has been most unbecomingly and shamefully prostituted to subvert the dearest rights of American citizens, therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That while we utterly deny the right and defy the ungodly power of these Missouri appointees to collect one farthing of this tax from us, yet, if the President of the United States proceeds to enforce these tyrannical edicts, we shall look upon it as high-handed robbery, and submit to it as we would submit our purse to highwaymen who should offer us the only alternative to surrender our utterly dear lives.

2. That we utterly deny the charge of rebelling against the general government, tho' the present Administration has united with the mobocracy of Missouri, to trample down the rights of the people, strike down the principles of self-government, by divesting us of the right of suffrage, and reducing the free white settlers of Kansas to the condition of mere vassals to a neighboring State.

3. That it makes no sort of difference whether we are robbed of our rights by people from Missouri, or by a usurper of the Federal government with the mobocracy of Missouri.

4. That we hold the President of the United States responsible to correct any inequitable legality of Gov. Roeder's in giving certificates of election, and insist that instead of making this a pretext to subvert the rights of the people, it is one of the strongest reasons why he should use all his power to restore to the settlers of Kansas their rights.

5. That enjoying, as we have been taught by our fathers, and the operation of the constitution the equal and undisturbed right of the elective franchise in the States and Territories, that the subversion of this right, lying, as it does, at the very base of our governmental policy, is an organic wrong which nothing can cure but an organic right; therefore, error or interference obstructing the enjoyment or proper exercise of our Territorial rights, can either sanction or confirm the bondage of a well meaning people, who have a right to be free; and no error, if there be any, in Gov. Roeder or in our people, can justify the special pleading of the President and his friends in fixing or continuing upon us an odious government erected by a foreign State.

6. That we regard the pretext of the Administration for the enforcement of these mobocratic acts, so notoriously illegal—so shameless, so odious, and so indicative of the deep degeneracy of the times.

7. That while we are impelled thus to express our abhorrence of such official outrages on the very rights guaranteed to us by the organic act of the Territory, yet we do not assume to dictate to other portions of the people what course they shall pursue, but allow each man, in each community, a perfect right to submit to or set at defiance the power of the government, as it no longer secures the object of its creation.

8. That the indiscriminate charge of Abolition, made by the President, on the Free State settlers of Kansas, is an insult to the great body of the people, especially to the members of the Democratic party who aided in elevating this same incumbent to the Presidential chair.

9. That we earnestly appeal to the citizens of our country at large, in whose bosoms the love of freedom and a sense of right and justice is not utterly extinct, to redress our wrongs, by placing in stations of authority men who have a proper regard for the principles of the American constitution, and who will give to the people of the Territories such protection as an impartial execution of the laws will not fail to secure.

10. That we feel deeply mortified that we have any settlers in this part of the Territory so lost to all sense of self-respect, and a regard for the dearest rights of their fellow citizens, as to accept of office from the "border ruffian" legislature, and thus become the instruments of oppression to the citizens of Kansas.

11. That we earnestly recommend all Free State men, having differences to adjust, not to patronize courts appointed by an authority we do not recognize, but to submit their causes to an arbitration of their fellow citizens.

12. That this meeting appoint a committee of vigilance, to be composed of three persons, whose duty it shall be to correspond with the friends of freedom in other parts of the Territory, keep an accurate account of the losses and injuries sustained by attempts at our subjugation, and to attend to such other matters as the interests of freedom may demand.

The Chair, in pursuance of the last resolution, appointed Hon. E. M. Thurston, Hon. S. D. Huston, and Rev. C. E. Blood.

On motion, ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Herald of Freedom.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

S. B. MCKENZIE, Sec'y.
For the Herald of Freedom.
Blanton.

BLANTON, KANSAS, April 14, '56.
HERALD OF FREEDOM:—Dear Sir:—I know of no situation better adapted for a town site than that which has just been surveyed and laid off for that purpose, and which is, for the present, called Blanton. It is situated one-half mile south of Mr. Blanton's bridge, on the Wakarusa. It is the claim lately occupied by J. B. Abbott, who has been induced to relinquish it for the above purpose. The center of the site being the highest, has been laid off for a public square, from which the ground slopes gently every way. It commands a view of Lawrence, and also of the surrounding country, for many miles. Timber is abundant in this vicinity, and indications of coal have been discovered on land adjacent to the town, and known to exist in abundance within two miles. The California road passes through the town, and crosses an excellent bridge, which has been erected, at a great expense, by our enterprising neighbor, N. B. Blanton, who is worthy of much praise; not only for the building of the bridge across the Kansas, which cost him some thousands of hard dollars, but for two other bridges which he has erected this spring, across Coal creek; one for the accommodation of teams coming from Westport and Kansas City, and which is decidedly the best road from those places to Lawrence, or any town in the country, especially in the rainy season. The other bridge is erected on a road leading from Ball creek on the Santa Fe road, to the great bridge on the Wakarusa, and thence up the country, and connects with the California road near the residence of John A. Wakefield, Esq. This road is said to be in good condition the entire distance by those who have recently passed over it, and while these roads will greatly accommodate the traveling public, they will also be of considerable benefit to the town.

The site has been divided into fifty-two shares of eight lots each, and are all taken up by the settlers in this neighborhood; and doubtless, are cold winter visits us again, numerous residences will be completed, and much business done. A gentleman has engaged to bring on a steam saw mill, which, with the enterprising character of the share-holders and the citizens generally, suited with the superior advantages which the location possesses, it cannot fail to be a considerable place.

J. E. S.
Col. Fremont.

Col. Fremont is likely to become the leading candidate of the Republican party. Ex-editor Blair and Mr. Greeley are said to be for him.

Editorial Correspondence.

From Lawrence to St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., April 6, 1856.

READERS HERALD OF FREEDOM:—Business has long been demanding our presence in the East, but duty seemed to demand our presence in Lawrence until the 1st inst., when we resolved to break away from our pressing affairs at home, and look upon others more urgent.

Placing the charge of the HERALD OF FREEDOM temporarily in the hands of our Associate, JAS. H. GREENE, Esq., and our business matters in the hands of our Clerk, Miss A. W. GLEASON, we found ourself, at an early hour, snugly stowed away in the excellent stage coach of Messrs. EMORY & McCURE, plying between Lawrence and Westport, Mo. For fellow passengers we had G. W. HUTCHINSON and lady, who were also bound for the East. Nothing occurred to change the monotonous and tediousness of fifty miles of overland travel in a crowded stage coach, until we arrived at Kansas City. The dinner, at Indian Hamm's, was just what was expected, and the change of coaches at Westport, to Kansas City, was a matter of course, for which we were charged one dollar each—rather a long price, we thought, for five miles riding.

At Kansas City we found the excellent steamer, David Tutum, lying at the levee. Without going to a hotel, we went on board and booked ourself for St. Louis. The steamer is nearly new, is well furnished, with commodious state rooms, and is commanded by Captain R. P. BURTON, a gentleman, who has long been connected with steamboating on the Missouri, and of much practical experience. We were assured, before going on board, that he would protect the persons and property of his passengers from insolence while under his attention, and right well has he complied with his reputation in this respect. His Clerk, R. P. POWERS, is a gentleman in his bearing, and labors assiduously to make his passengers feel at home while on board. We take pleasure in recommending the David Tutum to the favorable consideration of the traveling public, and feel confident it will never be our misfortune to record scenes of outrage on board of her, while under the command of her present gentlemanly and obliging officers. —See advertisement in another column.

We found but few passengers on board, and were allowed to make the whole trip with but few additions. Wednesday morning, on our first appearance in the gentleman's saloon, our ears were greeted by the apparently casual remark from a passenger hailing from Weston, Mo., that he could "lick any abolitionist on board." Remarks of this character were kept up through the day, and declarations were frequently made that "as soon as grass begins to grow so we can keep our horses, we will go into the Territory, and will give every d—d abolitionist there before we come back." No attention being paid to such expressions, and the fellow, having convinced himself, probably, that there would be no safe opportunity to display his ruffianism on board, he left the steamer before reaching Lexington, having declared previously he was on his way there to get a Sharp's rifle to shoot abolitionists with. It seems the fool was present when we registered our name and residence with the clerk, and knew us—and hence his insolence was intended for our ears.

At Lexington, a large number of her citizens came on board, among whom was J. C. ANDERSON, Esq., who represented Fort Scott district in the bogus Legislature. He treated us very courteously, and introduced us to his friends, some of them invited us on shore to take tea—as the steamer had resolved to lay up at that port for the night—but we found it very convenient to decline the proffered compliment. They were all gentlemanly, and laughed right heartily over their title of "Border Ruffian." Mr. Anderson assured us that he was seriously thinking of taking up his residence in the Territory, and thought he should locate in Leocompton. He said he expected the Congressional Committee would call upon him to testify. If they did, he should admit that the "Border Ruffians" came over into the Territory, and elected him.

The proprietors of the several boats on the river are very violent in their denunciations of the late outrages on the Missouri. The captain of the David T. declares that if the people of the East, or anywhere else, desire to ship Sharp's rifles to Kansas, he will carry them with pleasure, and he will assure all that they will reach their destination without being overhauled by committees, or subjected to search on the route. He declares,

Further, that he has made no arrangement by which he makes a discrimination of twenty-five cents on the hundred pounds against Leavenworth in favor of Kansas City; neither will he do so.

There are about thirty steamers now making regular trips on the Missouri. These can carry from 300 to 700 tons of freight, each; and have state rooms for the accommodation of about 100 passengers.

Every boat up the river is loaded down with passengers, nearly all destined for the Territory. There are many from the South, and still more from the North. Those from the South who have negroes with them, almost invariably stop in Missouri, declaring that Kansas is no place for them with their slave property while the present excitement exists.

There are but few who are returning down the river, forming a favorable contrast with last season. The impression is that there is a better quality of pioneers wending their way to Kansas this season than there was last. They are men who are not afraid of bowie-knives or revolvers, but who, on the contrary, are skilled in their use, and could shoot, if duty seemed to demand it.

An effort will be made to throw a heavy pro-slavery population into the vicinity of Lawrence. Every claim not occupied, will be immediately put into requisition by the Southerners. It is fortunate that nearly or quite all the claims are occupied for miles around; nevertheless, care should be taken by resident settlers to fill up with people of their own selection, in case there are any not claimed.

The water is about five feet in the channel of the Missouri, but falling. Passengers are charged twelve dollars for cabin fare between St. Louis and Kansas City, or Leavenworth. Parties going up the river can be ticketed through for ten dollars. Freight is worth fifty cents a hundred, and will probably range at about this rate until September. Lumber is carried up from St. Louis at ten dollars per thousand.

It is astonishing what a vast amount of ignorance is exhibited in Missouri, by otherwise intelligent persons, in regard to Kansas matters. Many with whom we conversed, on our passage down the river, honestly believed that an attempt was made by the Free State settlers to expel pro-slavery residents from the Territory last fall, and that their houses were burned, and violence offered their persons. Nothing can be more foreign from the truth, as every reader of the Herald will know.

I will write again from St. Louis or Alton.
G. W. BROWN.

The Potter's Field of Democracy.

The Territory where Democracy was to claim its proudest triumphs, where the "nigger" business was to be done to order, and "abolitionism" buried as Old Hickory swore he would bury the United States Bank—by the Eternal, forty feet under ground—is to the Potter's Field, politically, of the ghostly humbug of Democracy. Ages hence, as the inquisitive white man shall wander over the fertile plains of that lovely region dotted with proud cities, and rich with the fruits of free labor, and shall turn up with his foot the remains of some strange monster, the antiquarian of that day will explain to him, with the aid of curious drawings upon paper, that "it is believed to have been of the lizard species, a veritable *Megalosaurus*, that centuries ago ravished the country far and wide, and was at length killed in Kansas by a giant, named Nebraska Bill, who was famous in the use of an instrument called Sharpe's rifle, which has long since given place to steam and electric guns." But this is prophetic. The late defenders of the monster are beginning to abandon it in this Territory. It is well known that Mr. Delahay, who was recently elected by the Free State party to Congress went into the Territory and established an administration paper. Because he tho't and said it was not perfectly proper for Missouri to invade Kansas, his press was consigned to the river. Mr. Delahay, late of Mobile, Alabama, is now denounced as an abolitionist, a traitor, a rebel, and called by other choice names. A meeting in New York City, on Wednesday evening last, a gentleman late of Baltimore made a speech. We clip the following from the New York Courier and Enquirer:

"Judge M. F. Conway, of Kansas, made a closing speech. He spoke of himself as a States' Rights Democrat, reared in Baltimore, and favoring the present position of the Free State party in Kansas, as a States' Rights man. The South, he said, has her rights under the Constitution. He would always defend them. The storms of fanaticism could not harm them. But when she threw away her Constitutional safeguards, and used force, she must be checked. He eloquently vindicated the right of Kansas to admission as a State."

So they go. Strokes after strokes they are giving the boat which thrusts out its head leads to no purpose. When it is once dead and gone, no future prophet shall be found to enquire, as he gazed upon the valley of Death, "How can these dry bones live?" So be it. —Pitts. Jour. and Visitor.

Give me Liberty or give me Death. "If this be treason make the most of it!" "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."