The Herald of Freedom.

Lawrence, Saturday, May 10, 1856.

Editorial Correspondence.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, near Chicago,
April 24, 1856.

READERS HERALD OF FREEDOM:—I am stopping at the Water Cure establishment five miles north of Chicago, to recuperate my health, which failed me a few days ago.

On Monday evening last I was in Rockford, Ill., and spoke to a crowded house on Kansas matters. I find we have many devoted friends in the city, and but a very few who sympathize with our enemies. The presses there are Republican, and keep the people fully advised of the wrongs we have received from the hands of the pro-slavery party, and the powers that be.

Rockford is a beautiful town which has grown up in about ten years, and numbers some ten thousand inhabitants. It is destined to be a prominent place. The city is situated on the Chicago and Galena Railroad, and is only four hours ride from Chicago, or about one hundred miles. The road is a good one, and one of the best paying in the United States. Its stocks are worth 120 cents on the dollar, and difficult to purchase at that. I had no conception of the vast amount of business done here until I saw it with my own eyes.

I returned to Chicago on Tuesday evening, and though sick, and hardly able to hold my head, spoke three-fourths of an hour, in reply to the following interrogatories:

What are the prospects of making Kansas a Free State?

What is the present condition of society?

Is the country adapted to the wants of Northern pioneers?

What aid do the friends of freedom in Kansas require at the present crisis from their sympathizers in the States?

The meeting was well attended, and deep sympathy was shown in our favor. It will be remembered that our friends there subscribed some two thousand dollars in one evening, for the aid of Kansas. This shows that they are with us, were other evidence wanting.

I discoursed briefly upon the necessity of a direct communication with the Free States, by a line of steamers to Alton.—At the close of my remarks Dr. DYER offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the movement on the part of our friends in Kansas, for the establishment of a direct trade with Alton, receives our hearty approval, and for its success we pledge our earnest efforts, entertaining, as we do, the conviction that such a movement is not only dictated by self-interest but by self-respect.

As soon as I am able to journey again, I shall visit Alton, in connection with the steamboat business, and after completing arrangements there, shall visit Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. The people are everywhere disposed to lend us all the aid in their power, in furtherance of the project. I trust our friends connected with mercantile houses in Kansas, will visit Alton, and if they can buy goods as cheap and as well there as in St. Louis, do their business there in preference to the latter place. There are numberless reasons why we should build up a point at Alton, and no argument whatever against it. The people there are ready to receive us with out-stretched arms, and are desirous of making it to our interest to form an acquaintance with them. Let us reciprocate the movement as far as it is in our power.

I find the people wherever I have been, decidedly on our side in political matters. They feel that the great struggle between freedom and slavery is in Kansas, and that there the question has to be settled. Thus feeling, they are alive to every throbbing of the public pulse, which indicates in the least the result.

Very truly, G. W. BROWN.

A Heaven-approved Act.

L. C. PAINE FREER, Esq., of Chicago, Ill., writes the senior Editor under date of April 30th, authorizing him to "convey information to the heirs of the lamented and murdered R. P. BROWN, Esq., that they are authorized to draw upon him for *two hundred dollars*, the amount necessary to pay for one hundred and sixty acres of land whenever it shall become necessary for the purpose."

All honor to Mr. FREER for the impulse which induced him to make so noble and beneficial a proposal. The tendency of such an act is to erect a monument for the generous donor in many noble hearts, to dry the widow's tear and enshrine his image in the memory of the dear orphan, the spirit of whose murdered parent looks on approvingly from heaven. It is possible others joined with Mr. F. in making this donation. If so, we shall learn them in time, as the memories of such men are treasured above rubies.

Bachelor's Hall,

"What a quare lookin' place it is."

Proverbially, "birds of a feather flock together." This constitutional proclivity of "like to seek like," perhaps—perhaps not—led us to explore the Mansion House—alias Bachelors Hall—the other evening, while walking through the outskirts of the town in quest of an item. The result of our investigations we forbear relating, out of respect to the fairer part of our humanity; as they would show a lamentable indifference on the part of the denizens of the Hall to the arts culinary and housekeepatory supposed to be cultivated solely by the aforesaid femenine portion of the human family.

Leaving the culinary, we proceeded to the reading apartment—and were agreeably surprised to see the neatness and taste with which it is fitted up. We give credit to the young bachelors—FILER & BOYER—for engaging in this laudable enterprise, and hope all those who have not subscribed will call at the Mansion and encourage the young men. They have on their shelves all the principal newspapers, and on their table some of the best magazines of the day.

Difficulty between Col. Lane and Senator Douglas.

A CARD FROM COL. LANE.

On the morning of last Saturday, the following letter at my request was placed in the hands of the Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS, United States Senator from Illinois:

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1856.

SIR: One day last week I placed in the hands of Gen. Cass, with a request to lay it before the Senate, the memorial of the General Assembly of Kansas, praying for her admission into the Union as a sovereign State. I gave that direction to the memorial from the fact that the Convention which framed the Constitution of Kansas, with great unanimity had before selected Gen. Cass as the medium by which to present the Constitution to the Senate, deeming him, on account of his seniority, the most proper person to introduce into the Union the new applicant.

On Thursday of that week the memorial was the subject of severe criticism, and in connection with it, charges of the most grave character were preferred against me.

On Monday last, in a paper read in your hearing and by you, I frankly avowed myself the reviser of that memorial; stated distinctly that it was prepared under my direction in conformity with the authority vested in me; that no human being was consulted in the preparation of it; that the instructions of my principals were faithfully carried out. The explanation was as full as the avowal was frank—nothing being withheld.

After this, in connection with that memorial, you repeat the charge in a form much more objectionable than before. Believing, as I do, that neither the Constitution of the United States, nor the rules of the Senate were intended to justify or sanction so gross an attack upon the character of an American citizen, I respectfully ask for such an explanation of your language upon that occasion as will remove all imputation upon the integrity of my action or motive in connection with that memorial. When you are reminded that, although I have a certificate of election to a seat in the body of which you are a member, and, so far, am your peer, yet I am not permitted to speak in my own defence; when you are reminded of the friendship, personal as well as political, which has heretofore existed between us; that I came here your friend, confidently expecting to find you on the Kansas application where you stood in '44 on the Texas question, and in '50, on the California question, in favor of recognizing the people's Government, and extending over American citizens the protecting arm of the General Government, I feel confident that you will, without hesitation, tender the explanation requested, and thereby render a simple act of justice towards one who has faithfully discharged his duty to his constituents in all the relations which have given rise to the exciting controversy.

* * * * * *

Respectfully, J. H. LANE.

To Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, Washington City, D. C.

Senator Douglas asked until 1 o'clock to reply, which was granted. He then asked until 4 o'clock, and afterwards until Monday morning. These requests were hailed as manifestations of a manly purpose to do me justice, and were cheerfully granted. Mr. Douglas and myself had long been personal and political friends. The recent stirring events in Kansas, and my connection with them, were familiar to him. If, because in conscience I had felt moved to advocate the cause of Kansas, with every civil right trodden under foot by foreign invaders, while he, with fatherly love, and perhaps equal conscience, was cherishing Kansas as she is—as a child of his own begetting—a doubt had arisen in my mind respecting our future relations, it was banished on my coming to Washington. The Senator met me with great cordiality; he advertised me of his particular regard, and pleasantly upbraided me for not giving him an opportunity to welcome me at his house. I became his invited guest, and communicated with him in honest friendship. He thus annihilated distance between us, and baptised me his friend and equal, beneath his own roof, and before his very household gods. The word "hypocracy" is found in dictionaries because the thing exists; when, therefore, in the Senate Chamber, where all his deeds, by his constitutional oath, ought to be bound in truth and honor, I found him breaking open and parading the private conversation of an invited friend, which occurred in his own house, as a resident burglar would break open the chest of a betrayed guest; when the conversation was related in such a tortured and misshapen manner that it ceased to be truth and became falsehood; when, to damage the cause of an honest and accused but brave and hopeful people, he struck his blow through me, their representative, with a vulgar atrocity of manner which characterized the insincerity of his friendship—the words of which were not yet cold—and with a vehemence of accusation that evinced the laborious zeal with which he had studied the dictionary of Billingsgate, a common sensibility to the value of private fame demanded that I should call on him for explanations which would lead to a proper vindication, as was my right. It was a right he had especially sanctified to me by his overtures of friendship; and it was the more his duty to give it, because the injury was done to me in the Senate, where slander and falsehood, if their existence there be possible, have a constitutional protection. A proper reparation, then, would have evinced that magnanimity which yields justice from a sense of honor where there is no law to compel it. I had asked an act of simple justice in civil language, without offence, and with only so much earnestness as became an indignant and injured man. On Monday morning, Senator Douglas addressed an elaborate letter to my friend, repeating the charge in the most brutal language, and declining ot communicate with me, as I learned for the following reasons. If he had others personal to himself, he modestly refrains from alluding to them:

First—Other Senators used language equally objectionable.

Second—The Senate rejected the memorial by a large majority.

Third—Gen. Cass would not vouch for its genuineness.

Fourth—Rumors of the purpose of a hostile meeting promulged through the press, of which my request for an explanation was the forerunner.

Fifth—As Chairman of the Committee on Territories, it was his duty to compare the memorials; and for what he has said, stands behind his privilege and constitutional protection.

After having done an injury, it is a second offence, in an honorable man, to feel no penitence and deny reparation. I shall not dwell upon this transparent invention to hide his cowardice, to avoid facing responsibility. His first statement is untrue. After my frank explanation, it was not possible for any other Senator to have used such language. It is the plea of every ragged offender at the bar of the Police Court—"how full the world is of crime; how many more there are like him;" but the Judges have always overruled the plea. In the next place Senator DOUGLAS parades against me the very injury he caused me by his personal influence and energy, and the force of party discipline. The other objections are unworthy of his judgment. His heart, constitutionally adapted to it, pleads "privilege." It is said of a distinguished senator, that after his head was blossoming for the grave, he gave offence to one much his junior. The young man complained of his inability to resent the insult on account of the disparity in years and position. The venerable Senator exclaimed, "I ask no exemption on account of my age; no privilege from my position; no, Sir, none! If I have insulted you, you are entitled to reparation, and you shall have it." But the Senator from Illinois yields to no such vulgar weakness, and follows no such vain examples. Like a heroic dog, grown insolent upon fat diet, with his head out of the kennel, he growls with swollen courage, with a constitutional privilege at his back, behind which to retreat. Honored with a trust similar to his, from the brave and loyal people of Kansas, I yield to the Senator's Constitutional exemption from accountability for language used in debate, if he sees fit to avail himself of it; but I yield it in the letter only, not in its spirit; for, by the spirit, while aiming to surround with safeguards the utmost freedom of opinion and debate in the Senate Chamber, and so preclude all accountability for it, it implies and comprehends that high notion of Senatorial decorum, candor and truth, which excludes the idea of wanton and malignant wrong. It was given to protect the Senator, in the expectation that his duty and justice would protect all others. But it is within the Senator's discretion—(not only that "discretion" which "is the better part of valor") to assert his legal exemption, as he might also plead the Statute of Limitations against a confiding creditor and an honest debt. He has done so, claiming Shylock's virtue, that "it is the law." Safely sheltered and hidden behind this constitutional privilege, which exists legally in all cases, but morally in none, Senator DOUGLAS now compels me to the unpleasant alternative of protesting, before the public, against this personal outrage, perpetrated where my voice was then silent, and which he technically declines to repair under every obligation of honor. At law he knows I can face my accuser and confront the witnesses; with either cowardice or privilege between me and my adversary, I am compelled to suffer without a hearing, at the hands of a constitutional assassin.

Senator DOUGLAS cajoled me into an undeserved trust of his sincerity. He made me the guest of his hospitality to deceive and circumvent me. He has broken the seals of friendly confidence, and published it with criminal effrontery. To make the personal indignity the greater, he has impeached me, his friend and witness; and he has so distorted what I did say that I am unable to call it my own. He has inveighed, with gross criminal imputations, against me, unsustained by a single fact in my own history, and all denied by the public and familiar history of Kansas. I so stigmatise the imputations and charges; and when smarting under it, and presuming on some sincerity in our past relations, I ask for justice or for expaination that shall lead to justice, he hunts out from the Constitution that magical word for week-kneed spirits—"Privilege!"—and flies to his cover. The public shall be our judges. To this complection has it come! Is the ferocious braggart heroism of the Senate Chamber—which boasts in its place of having gazed down pistol barrels—only that quality which "oozes out at the finger ends" and expires outside of the portals of the Chamber? Are treachery, falsehood, cowardice any better because they are privileged? Is privilege to have another meaning? Will the Senator from Illinois abuse it, and make want of courage and "privilege" convertable and equivalent terms? I appeal from the attrocious conduct of the Senator from Illinois, and submit to the honest public, and its just sense and conviction, that in morals no elevation of place can dignify and protect injustice—that, because a person is humble, his oppression becomes more aggravted, and he is doubly within the protection of all honorable men above him—that accusition and accountability always go together; that, character assailed, may always compel the accuser to his proofs, and if the offender becomes a fugitive fom this plain duty, and attempts to retire to legal subterfuges, public justice will take up the retribution of the wrong, pursue him over his legal bariers, and whip the violator of the universal law of friendship and hospitality, and the slanderer of private reputation at the very altars of his refuge. J. H. LANE.

WASHINGTON CITY, National Hotel.

☞ Peace has been declared between Russia, Turkey, France and England, and ill-blood is already visible between France and England, growing out of the Treaty. The *end* is not yet.

Original Correspondence.

For the Herald of Freedom.

The Right Spirit.

POTAWATAMIE, KANSAS,
April 29, 1856.

ED. HERALD FREEDOM—Dear Sir:—Believing that you and your readers feel an interest in all Kansas matters, I have concluded to send you a brief history of some events that have lately transpired in this vicinity.

Some time in March last, a person calling himself an assessor, sent a verbal notice to the settlers of Osawatomie, that he would soon call on them in that capacity, and would, before calling to assess their property under the enactments of the so-called Kansas Territorial Legislature, send them a written notice of the time he would meet them. Whether such written notice was ever sent or not I cannot say.

On the 16th of the present month a meeting of the settlers of Osawatamie and vicinity was holden to take into consideration what measures should be adopted in view of this notice to assess; which meeting resulted in the adoption and passage of the following preamble and resolutions:

"WHEREAS, several invasions from the border State have been made into this Territory to subjugate and make it subservient to slavery; and whereas, said invasions were made for and resulted in the prostration of our civil and political rights, and the entire pollution of the ballot-box, and foisted upon us a set of pretended and tyrannical Legislators, who unlawfully assembled at the Shawnee Mission, on the Indian Reservation, and there attempted to impose upon the settlers of Kansas Territory cruel and tyrannical laws, and appointed officers contrary to the fundamental principles of our government for the term of six years; and whereas, we are credibly informed that attempts have been made, and are still being made, to assess and collect taxes of us by men appointed for this purpose by the so-called Territorial Legislature of Kansas. Therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we utterly repudiate the authority of that Legislature as a body emanating, not from the people of Kansas, but elected and forced upon us by a foreign vote; and that, therefore, the officers appointed by the same have no legal power to act.

"*Resolved*, That we pledge to one another mutual support and aid in a forcible resistance to any attempt to compel us into obedience to these enactments, let that attempt come from whatever source it may; and that if men appointed by that Legislature to the office of assessor or sheriff, shall hereafter attempt to assess or collect taxes of us, they will do so at the peril of such consequences as shall be necessary to prevent the same.

"*Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed to inform such officers of the action of this meeting by placing in their hands a copy of these resolutions.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions, with the proceedings of this meeting, be furnished to the several papers of Kansas, with a request to publish the same."

A meeting had previously been held in Potowatamie precinct, at which similar resolutions were adopted.

About the same time, I learn that an individual, purporting to be a stranger, making inquiry for claims, called on several settlers, and conversing with them about their circumstances, drew from them such facts as he could, and based his estimate of the value of their property on such statements as he got in this round-about way. He, I learn, had been appointed assessor under the authority above-named. Soon after this a man calling himself a marshal, or deputy marshal, came into this neighborhood and summoned persons to attend as jurors at a place known as Henry Sherman's, or Dutch Henry's. Many of those who were summoned, appeared at the time and place—others, however, did not.

On the morning of the 21st inst., a Court was there opened. Judge Cato presiding. This Judge Cato takes the place of Judge Elmore, of Alabama, who was removed by the President on the same ostensible grounds upon which Governor Reeder was removed. Prior to the opening of the Court, Judge Cato was questioned in regard to his intention to enforce the enactments of said Legislature, or not; but gave an indefinite answer. On the same day a volunteer company, known as "Potowatomie Rifles," met to drill about one mile and a-half from the place where Judge Cato was to hold his Court, and this Company, composed of the actual settlers in this region, feeling an interest in the proceedings of that Court, were dismissed for a short time, and went to hear the charge of the Judge to the Grand Jury.

The Marshal opened the Court, which he styled a "United States District Court for the county of Franklin." The Judge, in swearing the Jury, and in the charge which followed, did not at all inform them whether they were to act under the laws of the United States or the acts passed at the Shawnee Mission. He did not even name those acts, nor the body which passed them, but spoke frequently of "our laws," at the same time laying his hand on a copy of those acts which was lying on the table.

Persons at all familiar with legal matters, could not for a moment doubt what his design was, when he spoke of certain offences and penalties not named or provided for by the laws of the United States.

At the close, or near it, of the Judge's charge, one of the Rifle Company rose and said: "May it please the Court, I have a question in writing to propose to this Court, an answer to which, would enlighten the citizens, and no doubt would be acceptable to the Grand Jury."

The written question was this, and is a true copy:

"To the Court. Does this Court intend to enforce the enactments of the Territorial Legislature, so-called?

"MANY CITIZENS."

The Judge replied that the Court could not then be interrupted, but that when he had finished giving his charge, "if the question was of any consequence, he could answer it." When he had done with the jury, he took up the paper containing the question, and after looking at it, laid it down near the clerk, in a rather contemptuous manner, without making any reply whatever. The clerk then did the same thing, and also the marshal. After waiting awhile longer, the Captain of the Company left, and after getting out of the door, called to the members of his Company to meet on their parade ground, which they did immediately. I ought to have said before that the military Company had all left their arms behind on the ground where they were drilled. On their return, the preamble and resolutions of the Osawatomie meeting were read and passed *unanimously*, taking the vote by "shouldering arms."

They also appointed a Committee of three of their number to wait immediately on Judge Cato, and place in his hands a copy of said preamble and resolutions. That Committee did so at once.

The next day, about noon—I am informed—the Petit Jury were dismissed before the Grand Jury had done reporting, and soon after, when the Grand Jury had brought in bills of indictment against three persons—one of them for shooting hogs—the Court adjourned until September next, not having, as I can learn, tried any cause or done any business, except to fine some who did not appear as jurors.

I attended the first day, and have my information from reliable sources as to what transpired on the second or last day. I also saw one copy of a subpœna that had been left with a person who was required to appear as a witness. But I am unable to learn of any attempt to arrest the persons who were indicted.

Yours, J. B., jr.

Public Meeting.

In consideration of an attempt to assassinate Capt. MACE, on the evening of April 30th, at his residence near Lawrence, the citizens of this city assembled, *en masse*, May 2d, at Faxon's Hall. LYMAN ALLEN, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and J. W. PENOYER, Sec'y.

The meeting was addressed by Gov. Robinson, Messrs. Lowrey, Smith, Legate and others.

Mr. Smith presented the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

The citizens of Lawrence having heard with sorrow of the attempt to assassinate one of the citizens in our vicinity without provocation, and in view of the lawless condition of the State, as evinced by the repeated outrages perpetrated in our midst,—in mass meeting assembled, do adopt the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That the cowardly attempt upon the life of Capt. Mace, as well as that upon S. J. Jones, was disgraceful to any community, and worthy only of barbarians destitute of the first principles of honor or common humanity.

2d. *Resolved*, That every friend of Kansas, law and order, should discountenance and condemn all such outrages as highly destructive of the peace and best interests of the State.

3d. *Resolved*, That since, under the Territorial Government, the people can have no laws, executive or judicial officers of their own, and since those that have been attempted to be imposed upon the people are partial, unjust and oppressive, not recognized or approved by the *bona fide* residents of the State, it is the duty of Congress, at once to remove every vestige of the Territorial Government, and to admit the State into the Union under her present Constitution.

4th. *Resolved*, That it is idle to indulge the hope that a people will enforce laws imposed upon them by foreigners, and the only peaceable and feasible remedy for the disturbances in our midst, is a resort to the laws and officers made and elected by the people themselves, which they can respect, and of which they approve.

5th. *Resolved*, That until such laws can be made and executed, every man should be a "law unto himself," and brand with infamy any man who would brutally assail his fellow-man, or in any way disturb the peace and good order of the community.

Rifle Presentation.

There was quite a gathering of the craft in the *Sentinel* Counting Room, Saturday evening, to witness the presentation of a Milwaukee Rifle to Mr. R. G. Ross, foreman in the Job office, who intends starting for Kansas in the coming month of May. The rifle is a capital one, and in point of efficiency will, we think, be found quite equal to Sharpe's. A silver plate on the stock of the rifle contains the following inscription:

"Presented to E. G. Ross by his comrades in the Milwaukee *Sentinel* office, as a mark of their personal regard, and an earnest of their good wishes for

FREEDOM IN KANSAS.

Milwaukie, April 5, 1856."

The rifle was presented by Mr. A. H. Burdick, in the mame of his associates, with a few brief and pertinent remarks, to which Mr. Ross made a feeling and appropriate reply. Mr. S. M. Booth followed in a neat little speech of compliment and congratulation to Mr. Ross, and then, with three hearty cheers for Mr. R. the meeting broke up.—*Milwaukee* (Wis.) *Sentinel*.

An intimate acquaintance with Mr. Ross, formed several years since, makes us feel really glad to think he designs coming to Kansas. We shall welcome him right heartily. He is as good a man as he is a printer, and few members of the craft are his equals in workmanship.

☞ The Benton Democracy of Missouri have nominated THOMAS H. BENTON for Governor. The Anti-Benton Democracy have nominated a Mr. T. H. POLK, of St. Louis, as their candidate for the same office. Benton will be the next Governor of Missouri—and his son-in-law will be the next President of the United States.

New Advertisements.

Emigrants' Intelligence Office.
WHITMAN & SEARL,
Real Estate Brokers and General Land Agents.
No. 80 Mass.-Str., Lawrence, Kansas.
E. B. WHITMAN, A. D. SEARL.

CIRCULAR.

THE UNDERSIGNED, with a view to meet the urgent and constantly increasing demand for accurate and reliable information in regard to the different sections of the Territory, essential for the aid and assistance of Emigrants wisely to make their locations, purpose to open an "EMIGRANT'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE," in Lawrence, and to devote a portion of our attention to this business.

In the preparation of our Map, we have necessarily become well acquainted with the peculiar characteristics of each section, and we are now perfecting arrangements with intelligent and reliable individuals in all parts of the Territory, by which we shall be constantly in the reception of that minute information in particulars which the Emigrant needs to enable him to proceed at once, with confidence, to the points most desirable and best adapted to his tastes.

We purpose, for a reasonable compensation, to give the Emigrant just arrived in the Territory, the benefit of all the information in our possession, and which we may be daily receiving; and we will furnish teams and guides to all parts of the Territory.

We shall also be prepared to lay out Town Sites, and to Survey Farm Claims; to negotiate the sale and transfer of Claims and Town property generally; to investigate the validity of titles; to superintend the erection of buildings, and to act as Agents for the care of property owned by non-residents.

When the land is open for private entry, we purpose to act as General Land Agents for the purchase and entry of lands, and the location of land warrants. Our present experience, with that in the mean time acquired, by traveling, correspondence, and the location of settlers, will give us, we believe, facilities for making advantageous selections possessed by no other parties in the Territory. We solicit orders from capitalists in the States, and from the holders of land warrants.

By the transaction of business on liberal terms and by careful and prompt attention, we hope to merit and receive a share of the public patronage. WHITMAN & SEARL.

Lawrence, May 10, '56.-1t

LAKE VIEW WATER-CURE.
NEAR CHICAGO, ILL.
JAS. E. GROSS, M. D., Resident Physician, P. H. MYERS, Esq., Superintendent.

SITUATED five miles north of the city, on Lake Michigan, with accommodations for 100 patients.
May 10, '56-1y*

War Declared in---Texas!

NOT, however, against Free State Kansas, but against Wooden Fences. The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Kansas that they have just brought to this Territory a fine lot of Osage Orange Seed, which they offer for sale cheap. Persons wishing seed can procure them by calling on G. W. & W. Hutchinson a Co., Lawrence, Kansas.
ma10-4t THOMPSON & SHROYER.

Found.

BY the subscriber, a certain amount of money, which the owner can have by describing the same and paying for this advertisement.
E. ALLEN, Propr. Washington Hotel.
Washington, Kansas, May 10-tf

THOMAS E. TURNEY,
Attorney at Law, Lecompton, K. T.

HAVING been engaged in the practice of my profession during the last four years, in the Land office at Plattsburg, Mo., I believe that I am thoroughly posted in every thing appertaining to the Land System, and Land Office practice.

I will pay particular attention to *contested pre-emption* cases.

I will keep constantly for sale a large supply of LAND WARRANTS, and will fully guarantee every one sold by me.

Office one door south of "Capitol Hotel," on Halderman street, where I can be found at all hours, on and after the 20th day of June, 1856.

Refer to
JAMES H. BRICK, Register, } Land Office,
H. WHITINGTON, Receiver, } Plattsburg, Mo.
Hon. GEORGE W. DUNN, Judge 5th Judicial Circuit, in Mo.
May 3d, 1856.—3t.*

SHINGLES.

25,000 CUT WALNUT and Yellow Cottonwood Shingles for sale cheap, 8 miles below Lawrence, on the bank of the Kansas River. We intend to keep a supply constantly on hand. NOLAN & PAINTER.
May 3d, 1856.—4t*

Arrangement for 1856.
Missouri River Packet David Tatum.

REGULAR Thursday Missouri River Packet, for Brunswick, Miami, Hill's Landing, Waverly, Berlin, Lexington, Wellington, Camden, Sibley, Richfield, Liberty, Independence, Kansas, Parkville, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Leavenworth City, Weston, Atchison, and St. Joseph.

The steamer DAVID TATUM, R. P. BURTON, Master, R. H. Powers, Clerk, will leave St. Louis for St. Joseph on every alternate Thursday, as follows:

April 19th and 24th; May 8th and 22d; June 6th and 19th; July 3d, 17th and 31st; August 14th and 28th; September 11th and 25th; October 9th and 23d; November 6th and 20th.

On her return for St. Louis, will leave St. Joseph every alternate Wednesday, as follows:

April 2d, 16th and 30th; May 14th and 28th; June 11th and 25th; July 9th and 23d; August 6th and 20th; September 3d and 17th; October 1st, 15th and 29th; November 12th and 26th.

Departing from St. Joseph Wednesdays at 10 o'clock, A. M.: Atchison at 11 1-2; Iatan 1 1-2 P. M., and will arrive at Weston same day, and remain there over night. Will leave Weston Thursdays at 7 o'clock, A. M.; Fort Leavenworth at 3; Leavenworth city at 8 1-2; Parkville 10; Kansas 12 M.; Wayne City 1 P. M.; Liberty 2; Richfield 3; Sibley 4; Camden 5; Wellington 6, and arrive at Lexington same evening, and remain there over night. Will leave Lexington Fridays at 7 o'clock, A. M.; Berlin and Dover at 8 1 2; Waverly at 10; Hill's Landing at 11; Miami at 1 P. M.; Brunswick at 2; Glasgow at 4; and Boonville at 5 1-2. Will arrive at St. Louis Saturday afternoon, in time to meet the Louisville mail boats, and all other evening packets.

The DAVID TATUM is new, and fitted up in the best style for the accommodation of passengers. We hope by a strict attention to business, and the comfort of passengers, to retain the patronage of our Missouri river friends. Shippers can rely upon our punctuality and dispatch.

R. P. BURTON, Captain.
R. H. POWERS, Clerk.

Corn Planters.

2 DOZEN Dana's Hand Corn Planters for sale by HORNSBY & FERRILL.
apr26-tf

B. SLATER,

COMMISSION and FORWARDING MERCHANT, Hemp, wool and Produce Broker. Orders will have prompt attention.

Also, agent of the Union Line Canal Boats to Chicago.

No. 8 City Buildings, (entrance from Commercial-str.,) St. Louis, Mo. apr26-1y

GRAY EAGLE,

WILL stand for Mares, at the stable of Wm. Jessee, BLOOMINGTON, on MONDAY in each week, through the season. All other days, except Sunday, he will be at the stable of the subscriber, Lawrence. A. H. MALLORY.
Lawrence, May 3d, 1856.—tf.

Bulletin---Books Received.

HISTORY and Results of the Maine Law; the American Poultry Yard; Knickerbocker's History of New York, by Irving; Physiology of Marriage; Cranberry Culture; 1001 Things Worth Knowing; The Year Book of Nations—1856: by Elihu Burritt. O. WILMARTH.
apr26

F. Gallup, Westport, Mo.,

DEALER in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, is prepared to do all kinds of repairing of clocks, watches or jewelry. All work entrusted to his care will be warranted to give satisfaction. Also Agent for the sale of Hall & Dodd's Patent Concrete Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.
Feb. 2, 1856.-6m

Alton Advertisements.

Piasa House.

BY JOHN W. HART, corner Piasa and Fourth streets, near the Chicago Railroad Depot, Alton, Ill. Board $1 a day.
April 26, 1856.

Alton House.
G. B. Hicks, Propr., E. O'Reilly, Clerk.

CORNER of Front and Alby strs., fronting the river, Alton, Ill.
April 26, '56.-1y*

D. D. Ryrie & Co.,

COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchants, Levee and Short-str., Alton, Ill.
April 26, '56.-1y*

Samuel Spruance,

COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchant. Office and Warehouse at the Railroad and General Steamboat Landing. Mark packages to "Care of S. Spruance, Alton, Ill."
April 26, '56.-1y*

D. C. Martin & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, No. 28 Second street, Alton, Ill. Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc. etc.
April 26, '56.-1y

W. A. Holton & Co.,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Fountain Syrups, Patent Medicines, and Pure Wines and Brandy for medicinal purposes.

Have had eighteen years' experience in this business in the West, and are prepared to give satisfaction to all applicants.

Our Soda Water and Syrups are admitted to be the *best* west of the Alleghanies.

Prescriptions of all kinds prepared with neatness and accuracy.

Outfits of Emigrants to Kansas or to California, furnished in the best style and at fair prices. Corner Third and Belle streets, Alton, Ill.
April 26, 1856.-6m

E. L. DIMMOCK, THOS. DIMMOCK.
E. L. Dimmock & Co.,

WHOLESALE Dealers in Boots and Shoes, south side Second-str., Alton, Ill.
April 26, '56.-1y

T. L. Waples,

DEALER in Mes's and Boys' Clothing, and Furnishing Goods, wholesals and retail.—Corner of Piasa and Second-strs., Alton, Ill.
April 26, '56.-1y

C. G. Mauzy,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in every variety and style of fashionable Furniture, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Bureaus, Secretaries, Mattrasses, Cane Seat and Wooden Chairs, Rockers, Looking Glasses, Glass Plates, Window Shades, etc. Corner of Short and William-strs., Alton, Ill. apr26-3t

A. Olcott,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in Parlor Furniture of Rosewood, Mahogany, and Walnut. Also, Mattrasses, and Upholstery generally, Looking Glasses, Glass Plate, Willow Ware, Dining Room, Bed Room and Kitchen Furniture; and a general stock of Furniture for Steamboats, Hotels, Offices, School Rooms, Lodges, &c. Orders solicited. Wareroom corner of Second and State-strs., Alton, Ill.
April 26, '56.-1y

E. H. HAVENS, C. M. CRANDALL.
Havens & Crandall.

IMPORTERS; Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass, Queensware, Silver Plated, Japanned and Britania Ware, Lamps, Table Cutlery, &c. Third str., Alton, Ill.
April 26, 1856.-1y*

Norcross' Patent Circular Saw-Mill.
STIGLEMAN, JOHNSON & CO., Prop'rs.
ALTON, ILLINOIS.

HAVING purchased the right for all the Western States and Territories of the above Patent, we are now prepared to furnish the best
CIRCULAR SAW-MILL,
decidedly, that has ever been offered to the public. Mr. Norcross is well known as the largest practical and most scientific manufacturer in this country, probably in the world; and his Circular Saw Mill is fast becoming as popular and celebrated as his Plaining Machine, and only requires an examination to give it the
PREFERENCE OVER ALL OTHER
Saw-Mills. The saw has a lateral vibration on adjustable Rocker Boxes, and when thrown out of line will recover itself by the action of the driving belt; while at the same time the arbour has no lateral play in the boxes, and is made to fit close with the shoulders to prevent the oil from getting out while in operation. A matter of great importance where the motion is as rapid as in Circular Saws.

The arrangement of this machine is so perfect, simple, and adjustable, that a much thinner Saw can be used than is on any other Mill, thereby greatly
SAVING POWER AND LUMBER;
and is much less liable to get out of order. The head blocks is a great improvement over the old style, both can be set by one man at the same time.

We are also manufacturing and furnishing,
ENGINE BOILERS,
Bolts, and all necessary fixtures for said Mills, of as good style and quality, and as cheap, as can be had in the West. We are also manufacturing the celebrated Muly Jumper Upright Saw Mill, which is unsurpassed as an upright mill; and has many advantages over the Circular Saw; with
ENGINES, BOILERS, & ALL COMPLETE.
All of the said work is kept constantly on hand at the
PIASA FOUNDRY,
Alton, Illinois, and at M. G. MOISE & Co., No. 16 Main Street, St. Louis, Mo., who are our authorized agents for the sale of the same.

☞ Orders for the above Mills will be received by G. W. BROWN, Esq., at the Herald of Freedom office, Lawrence, Kansas.
April 26, '56.-1y*

Thresher and Separater.

THE subscribers would take this opportunity to inform the farmers of Kansas that they are manufacturing PITT'S PATENT SEPARATER for threshing and cleaning grain, and horse powers for running the same.

These Machines will thresh and clean, fit for market, from 300 to 500 bushels of wheat per day, with less power than any other Machine that will do the same amount of work. Having had an experience of sixteen years in this business, we feel confident of our ability to turn out a better Machine than any other shop in the country.

Bills giving particulars, and prices and terms, can be seen at the office of the Herald of Freedom, Lawrence, Kansas, and the editor is authorized to receive orders.

Alton, Ill. N. HANSON & Co.
April 26, '56.-1y*

W. T. Miller & Co.,

DEALERS in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, etc., office on Fourth-str., between Piasa and Market-strs., near the Chicago & Mississippi R. R. Depot, Alton, Ill.
Orders filled with accuracy and dispatch.
April 26, '56.-1y*

Alton Courier,

PUBLISHED Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly. Geo. T. Brown, Editor and Proprietor.—Daily, $5 per annum; Tri-Weekly, $4; Weekly, $2.

☞ An extensive BOOK and JOBBING office is connected with this establishment; also one of the best BOOK BINDERIES in the West. Patronage solicited. G. W. Brown, at the Herald of Freedom office, Lawrence, is authorized to receive subscriptions for either of the journals, or work for binding.
Alton, Ill., April 26, '56.-1y*

Shingles.

CONSTANTLY on hand, good oak shingles.
C. STEARNS, 19, Main st.

Bring on Your Saw Logs!

OUR Mill will be in operation in a few days and we will be prepared to accommodate the public. SHIMMONS & LANE.
East Douglas, Jan. 26, 1856. tf