THE KANSAS HERALD OF FREEDOM.

TERMS:--Two Dollars per Annum--In Advance. "TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH SHALL RISE AGAIN." **A Family Newspaper:--Independent on All Subjects.**

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Herald of Freedom.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 15, 1856.

TERMS.—$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

The Ultimatum of the Pro-Slavery Propagandists.

Under the above caption the Missouri *Democrat* has the best article of the times, with which we have come in contact, on disunion. We commend it, notwithstanding its great length, to the attention of every reader. No man in his sober senses can doubt but that it is the intention of Southern demagogues to dissolve the American Union; and this, whether JOHN C. FREMONT is the next President, or James Buchanan. They think the task easier with the latter the Chief Magistrate of the country, and it is for that reason they supported him. Again we say, read the following, and remember it is a supporter of Buchanan who writes thus—one who is behind the curtain, and knows of what he is discoursing.

Says the *Democrat*:—

The questions involved in the Presidential election, and every other national contest, present themselves to us in a two-fold aspect—in relation to the Union and the State. It is evidently our duty to support every legitimate measure, or movement calculated to promote the good of the whole country, and our own state; and when the interests of the State and the Union clash to contend for a just and equtable settlement.

It requires no argument to prove that the dissolution of the Union would be a general evil; and but very little argument to prove that the general evil would be permanently felt in the slave States conterminous to free soil. Were the Union dissolved, Missouri would have Canada at her very threshold. But a few strides or a few strokes of the swimmer or a bold leap and the slave were free. The length of the under ground railroad would be the breadth of the river; except on the Iowa frontier, where the boundary is a mathematical line. The proximity of free soil would tempt the best contented negro to flee from bondage, and but a few years would elapse before they all had flown.

Should war break out, Missouri and the border slave States would be the battle ground of the two powers, just as the low countries have been the battle ground of Europe for generations. The condition of the border counties of England and Scotland before the Union of the Scotch and English crowns, would be the condition which a dissolution of the Union would impose upon Missouri. If the underground railroad should not have previously swept the field, the phrase "carrying the war into Africa," would be no figurative expression, for if the fanaticism which the South ascribes to the North be a genuine diabolical fire, the abolitionists would seek to destroy slavery as others have sought to extend it, by armed invasion; and even in time of peace we should be compelled to sleep on our swords. Fanaticism is not restrained by considerations of justice or policy; and assuming the truth of the accusation against the North, the abolitionists would precipitate themselves upon us as the Arabs did on Syria, or the Goths upon the Lower Empire. An invasion might or might not subjugate the slave-owner but it would certainly unshackle the slave, although it might finally exterminate him.

Should we enter the "Southern Confederacy," the effects of peace and the effects of war would be equally disastrous to slavery in Missouri, and we should soon find ourselves in a very anomalous position—slavery in our laws, in our politics, theoretically in our whole organization; but yet having no slaves in our houses or fields—a slave State without slaves, compelled to bear the burdens of the institution, to guard it, to fight for it, to pay for it, but forbidden, by our geographical position, to possess it. Our Territory would be merely the blank white margin of the dotted page. The only compensation we could derive from this state of things would be the glory arising from disinterested devotion to the "cherished institution."

But other interests than slavery would be imperiled and prostrated in Missouri by the dissolution of the Union. The maritime States would oppress us by a tariff unfavorable to us. The following extract is from a South Carolina journal, and should be pondered upon by those to whom it is addressed:—

What would be the condition of the border States in the event of a dissolution of the Union? We have no hesitation in answering, that it would be much better than it is now. By their simple power over the tariff of duties, the Southern Confederation could make its own terms as to the laws necessary for the preservation of the peace and the property of the frontier States. We could give them, if we chose, absolute free trade, and the unobstructed navigation of the Mississippi; we could, if we chose, shut up that great artery of trade, and levy such duties as would annihilate Northern commercial intercourse. We have no necessity for them; we can put Europe in their place at any moment. They have no Europe to which they can resort for what we supply them. We have them in our power, and can make our terms with them.

So the Mississippi, "that great artery of trade," would be "shut up" by our new masters, unless we did their bidding. This opens a wide field of speculation, regarding the fate of our trade and commerce, which our mercantile men can investigate for themselves. It requires no prescience to tell that the sugar and cotton planters would rule the Southern Republic, and that our coffee, if sweetened at all, would be sweetened only by the sugar of Louisiana, unless the new kind of cane exhibited at the fair, can be successfully cultivated in higher latitudes.

We need not inform our readers that the dissolution of the Union has been gravely threatened; for the "fire bell in the night" which Jefferson first heard, has been pealing continuously on the ears for several months. The organs of the Southern Democracy, the men who express its sentiments and plan its movements, have proclaimed through a hundred presses, and from a hundred platforms, that if Fremont should be elected President, the Union will be dissolved. We could fill our columns with speeches made by Southern orators, and leading articles from Southern journals, the beginning, middle and end of which, are the contingent dissolution of the Union; and that contingency the election of Fremont. It will take but slight evidence to show that these threats were not the expressions of individual folly or fanaticism, the indiscretions of youthful ambition, or the extravagances of bombastic rhetoric, but the deliberate pronunciamento of veteran leaders, clothed with official authority, and acting in concert.

Of the leading Southern politicians of whom Buchanan was the first choice for the Presidency, and who labored most zealously for his nomination at Cincinnati, and previously in directing the current of popular opinion in his favor, Governor Wise and Senator Slidell were the two most conspicuous. Under their lead, Virginia and Louisiana voted for Buchanan on every ballot; and if it were not for their solid support, he would not have been nominated. These two pillars of Buchanan's Southern strength, have been the first to raise their voices for disunion, the leaders of that infernal chorus which revels in prophecies of anarchy and ruin. Wise has repeatedly asserted the Southern alternative; has placed the militia of Virginia on war footing, to be ready for immediate action; has taken the initiative for the formation of a Southern Congress by convoking the Southern Governors at Raleigh; and has informed his friends and the country, that day and night, the ways and means for carrying on the war are the subject of his thoughts. We find his reasonings and conclusion in his first proclamation, when he snuffed the battle from afar, condensed into one paragraph, by the New Orleans *Delta*, in its review of it:—

If the avowed enemy of the South is chosen President, is there any longer a fraternal feeling between that South and the North which selects and supports him? Of course, the word "Union" loses all significance and meaning under such circumstances, and we must do justice to the logic of Mr. Wise in admitting that he perceives the fact. The success of Fremont he regards as synonimous with the dissolution of the Union, and so far we believe he is correct in his opinion. But the success of Mr. Buchanan can only postpone the very same catastrophe for a few years more, and it is a question with many intelligent persons whether such a postponement is desirable or not.

The twin pillar of Wise, the Louisiana Senator says:—

I do not hesitate to declare that, if Fremont be elected, the Union cannot and ought not to be preserved. What particular course should be pursued, I am not now prepared to say.

He declares the thing should be done, but is not yet prepared to say how, the mental powers of Wise being engaged night and day in working out that problem. Lawrence M. Keitt, Member of Congress from South Carolina, thus spoke at a mass meeting in Virginia:—

I tell you that if Fremont is elected adherence to Union is treason to liberty. [Loud cheers.] I tell you now that the Southern man who will submit to his election is a traitor and a coward. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

Boyce, also a member of Congress, from the same State, thus expresses himself, less rhetorically, but just as treasonably:—

If Fremont is elected, what shall we do? Shall we submit? I cannot speak for you, but for myself I say we must not. When we do rebel against his election, the North will change front also!

The impetuous Brooks is in advance of Wise and Slidell, for he has announced his intention to march on the Capitol and seize the archives and the treasures of the Federal Government.

We have mislaid the late letter written by Senator Mason, of Virginia, in which he follows the lead of Wise, and declares for disunion even more emphatically. The official organ of the Cincinnati Convention, the individual deputed to offer the crown to Buchanan, a Mr. Forsyth from Alabama, on the eve of his departure for a foreign mission to which he has been recently appointed, published a letter of the same tenor. The newspapers teem with similar declarations from less responsible men; but unfortunately the names we have cited, show that the conspiracy is not restricted to the obscure and the powerless, but counts among its chiefs, foreign Ministers, Members and Senators of Congress, and Governors of States—the leaders of Southern Democracy, and the principal counsellors of Buchanan.

The spirit of the Southern Democratic press, which is more significant than the speeches and letters of politicians high in place is more earnest and decisive in calling for a separation of the South from the North. The following from an Alabama paper, is a specimen of their daily language:—

For ourselves and our friends we can speak. We shall regard the election of Fremont by the non-slaveholding States as a disruption of the bonds of the Union, to be followed by immediate Southern action for the formation of a new Government.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, the leading journal of the Southern Democracy, gives us the tone and the double distilled spirit of the Southern press in a few sentences:—

The very mention of Fremont, with "all hell in blackest insurrection at his heels," (for there is no crime so black and damnable that his party do not approve and consecrate) stirs the Southern blood to madness. It therefore fears the following result and calls for help. "The good men, the old citizens, the religious men of the North, must bestir themselves, or Fremont's election will dissolve the union of the States, the union of father and son, of husband and wife, of every human and social tie, and the worst of all, the union of man with his Maker." Then chaos comes again.

It is needless to multiply extracts or quotations, for every leading Democratic paper in the South is as full of treason as an egg is full of meat.

Thus we see that the leaders and organs of a great conspiracy, threaten society with anarchy, if the people in the legitimate exercise of their legitimete rights, choose to elect to the office of chief magistrate, the man assumed to be their choice. It cannot be the threat is made in very wantonness. Some potential reason must have dictated such a terrible resolution. Can it be the character of the man himself? Is he one of those depraved and wicked monsters, of whom we read in history, steeped in every vice and stained with every crime? Is he of the race of those gigantic criminals whose shadows darken ages, a Nero, a Tamerlane, or a Borgia? No such accusation is made.—The allegations of his enemies, whether facts or fancies, represent him merely as the type of American Democracy, a self-made man, who, by force of mind and muscle, and courage true as steel, raised himself to national eminence in the noblest fields of enterprise, until he was seen afar, as if the Rocky Mountains on which he first planted the stars and stripes, were the pedestal of his fame. We cannot find the cause we seek in the character of Fremont, for even the caricatures of his biography, represent him in succession as a poor boy, a hard student, a bold wooer, a brave soldier, and a heroic explorer—a man who toiled from the beginning, achieving success at every step, until his reputation rose so high and shone so bright as to attract the eye of the people, which dwelt upon it as upon a new planet in the firmament.

Neither will his opinions on the slavery question give the solution; for he is merely opposed to the extension of slavery into free Territory, and a majority of our Presidents were of the same opinion. Fillmore, Taylor, Van Buren and Jefferson were hostile to the introduction of slavery into new Territories; and no one thought that their election was any cause for the dissolution of the Union. We must try again, and as the metaphysician failing to account for certain ideas in the mind by any theory which assumed an external cause, bethought him of analysing the mind itself, where he discovered their origin, so we shall detect the source of the disunion phenomena, within the party itself, whose blasphemy, fury, and political and social abominations, have been heard during the canvass like the shrieks of the maniac.

The disciples of Calhoun are original nullifiers, secessionists and disunionists; and necessarily fillibusters, pirates, and Pro-Slavery fanatics. They burn to realize the Southern Republic, embracing the slave States of the Union, the islands in the Gulf, Mexico and Central America—the same empire which Aaron Burr protected. This traitorous faction has officered and led the Democratic party since the time of Polk. It holds the reins and guides the chariot. Assuming the livery of Democracy, its leaders succeeded in getting themselves appointed postillions and guides, and hence, instead of progressing smoothly along as usual, we find ourselves entering deeper glooms and approaching precipices, and if we murmur at the course pursued, we are threatened with instant destruction by the desperadoes who have us, or think they have us, in their power.

The Calhoun conspiracy commenced in the time of Jackson, when it was weak and hopeless. Now it is powerful, *thanks* to Pierce; and stratagem, the policy of weakness, has been superseded by audacity, the policy of strength. Both Polk and Pierce owed their election to its influence, and they rewarded it by patronage; but its present greatness is mainly attributable to the latter, who placed the highest and most lucrative offices of the Government in its hands. It regards every measure of the Federal Government, purely in relation to its own schemes. It tries everything in politics and legislation by one standard, not whether it is good or bad in itself, but whether it will forward or retard its darling enterprise. This morbid ambition of founding a Southern Republic, consisting of two classes—masters and Slaves—like Europe under the barons, with the cities left out, is the fruitful source of all our troubles. Slavery was put into the disunion programme more as a means than an end, because it was found that Slavery was the only interest with which the entire South was identified. The necessity of keeping the real design back, pushed slavery into the foreground, which has consequently become the overshadowing question of our politics. It should be remembered, that the making of this issue was an afterthought; and that the conspiracy first planted itself upon free trade, and subsequently changed its ground more than once, before it finally settled down upon the nigger as the most politic expedient. The task to be accomplished was the overthrow of the Union, and after several trials, the slavery question was found to be the only lever strong enough for the work; and the Southern Planters determined to make the nigger do that as well as everything else.

To use and abuse the Federal Government for the promotion of its schemes has been a leading feature in the policy of the conspiracy. When these schemes are ripe, or when the government can be made no longer subservient to them, the Union must be dissolved. There is no further use for it. The New Orleans *Delta* believes that the hour has come; the Charleston *Mercury* thinks that the election of Buchanan should postpone the event for four years, to make the final event more certain; Gov. Wise says his election would merely insure a brief period of peace and preparation. It seems to be admitted among themselves, that it would be better to wait, if Buchanan should be elected, in the hope that his administration would be instrumental in strengthening their power and multiplying their resources; but as Fremont's administration would be against them, if he should be elected, the tocsin must be sounded at once.

This theory reconciles every contradiction and unlocks every mystery. It explains everything from Cuba to Kansas. It decreed a war with Mexico and annexed wide territories; it repealed the Missouri Compromise; it promises admission to Utah, because a triple slavery exists there, negro slavery, peon slavery, and the slavery of woman; it lusts for Cuba and the revival of the African slave trade; it prompted the pirarical invasion of Sonora by Walker, and the subjugation of Nicaragua by the same individual, who, we perceive by late accounts, has decreed the introduction of slavery into that country, preparatory to its formal union with the Southern States; and in order that fillibusterism might become another cherished institution, it asked Congress for the repeal of the neutrality laws last winter, and now apprehensive that its vile career may be checked, it rises in open rebellion, insinuating that the election of Fremont would be fatal to slavery in the South.

The daily record of the press bears testimony to the truth of these allegations. In a late issue of the *Leader*, we find an article copied from the New Orleans *Delta*, from which we take the following paragraphs. We presume the entire article has the sanction of the *Leader*, since it acompanied its publication by no editorial qualification.

Such being the social and political value of slavery; its diffusion and extension are of the first importance, and nothing, at the present time, should more nearly interest the wise philanthropist and the patriotic statesman than to devise measures to effect those objects—to restore slavery to its original national character, and make it an object of political solicitude.

* * * * *

We have heretofore pointed to the measure of negro exemption as one highly favorable to the objects just named, to wit: the diffusion and extension of slavery, and the consequent consolidation of the slave owning interest.—One other measure we are in favor of, though we fear its announcement may throw some of the "ancient fogy men" into almost epileptic consternation. Nevertheless, we shall announce it, and here declare that we not only desire to make Territories, *now free, slave Territories, and to acquire new Territory into which to expand slavery—such as Cuba, North-eastern Mexico, &c.—but we would re-open the African slave trade.*

"To make Territries now free, slave Territories," to extend slavery into Mexico, to annex Cuba, and reopen the African slave trade is the game. To occupy the lands which nature destined for the poor of our own country, emigrants from Europe, with the negroes kidnapped from Africa is the policy which is distictly announced. We think it wiser and more human to leave the negro in Africa, and appropriate our territories to our white brethren, in Europe and America. The principles of liberty or the prejudices of color rigidly applied, might exclude the negro, whether bond or free, from any portion of our virgin soil; but political justice demands a share of it for the benefit of the slave owners and their slaves. The slaves number about three millions and a half, and their owners half a million, which taken together constitute about one-sixth of the aggregate population of the country; we, therefore, think the slave owners have a right to claim one-sixth of the territory which, as they say themselves, is the common property of the nation.—This, and the extension of our southern limits, which will be accomplished gradually and legitimately, and the climate of which would be adapted only to the negro, would give the slave interest ample room for expansion. But this equitable division is spurned by the Southern leaders.

Not the abolition of slavery, but resistance to its extension, is the immediate cause of the enmity of the slavery propagandists. Fremont is committed as deeply against the abolition of slavery, as he is committed in favor of free soil. It is not the existance of the institution or its constitutional privileges that are assailed, but its overweening pretentions and aggressive designs. It seeks to domineer over the whole country, and over all other institutions. Fremont merely opposes its rapid progress to universal dominion on this continent, resolved to keep it within its due bounds. We are not threatened with the despotism of one man, like the Czar, or one body, like the French Convention, but we are threatened with the despotism of one institution, as potent as the Czar and as proscriptive as the Convention; and maintaining itself like all other despotisms, by an unwinking espionage, tyranical laws and its own higher-law which inflicts a more summary vengeance. We condemn no law however apparently severe, which bears upon the slaves themselves, because experience has taught us that such laws are necessary; but scorn and execration should great those statutes or customs which the institution has imposed upon white men and citizens. The grievance of which we complain is not the thraldom of the slave, but of the citizen. The other day, a learned, and pious man was driven from his professors chair in North Carolina, because he expressed his opinion on slavery. A bookseller in Mobile, who had in his store a few novels tinctured with anti-slavery sentiments, was compelled to save himself by flight, although the purchasers of these objectionable books were well known citizens of the place. We may threaten to overthrow the federal government itself, and every other institution; we may assail every creed with impunity, and utter atheism unrebuked, but if we dare to speek of slavery to one another, it is at the peril of our lives. We are not content with keeping fast the body of the negro unless we bind the shackles round the intellect of the white man. The knowledge of good and evil of that institution high towering in the midst, we are forbidden to taste by the penalty denounced in stern commandment, "Thou shalt surely die." Everything else is subject to enquiry and comment, to approval and condemnation; but slavery is guarded by threats and unknown terrors like the dark chamber of Blue Beard's castle, which his wife was forbidden to enter, while she had free access to all the others.

The necessity of providing some intellectual foundation for this omnipotent tyranny, has developed a new political theory, namely, that universal slavery is good, and free society a state of unmixed evil.

We shall appeal again to the organs of Southern opinion who are the swift expositors of the new creed. In a recently published book entitled Sociology for the South, which was quoted and endorsed by such journals as the Richmond Enquirer and the Charleston Mercury we find these opinions propounded and reproduced in the following manner:

"Slavery, black or white, a necessary." "Has not the experiment of univesal liberty failed?" "Are not the evils of free society insufferable?"

The New Orleans Delta says in that same article republished by the Leader:

In the Northern States free society has proved a failure. It is rotten to the core. It would have destroyed itself ere this; but that its disease has an outward manifestation, and its feverish and desperate energies have been directed in demoniac enmity and warfare against the South. Let the demonism which its putresence has engendered succeed, and society, with its most sacred sanctions and its holiest institutions, will fall before it both in the North and South, and the country must become the seat of howling anarchy or iron despotism.

This is the new political and social code, promulgated by the slavery extensionists, the long hidden but lofty ideal of the southern society.

The Two Men.

We understand that the two men who were taken from the stage below this place near Kansas City, and supposed to be murdered, have turned up in Virginia. They were only robbed. Foolishly fearing that they would not be protected, they went off without letting any one know that they had escaped. We are glad to know that these men were not killed; the affair was disgraceful enough as it was. But taking the worse for granted, our citizens, by meeting and publicly condemning the outrage, did their duty, and for that they deserve all praise. Had they not taken such steps to arrest outlawry, murder would soon have been as common as robbery had got to be."

We clip the following from "*The Star of Empire,*" published at Westport, Mo. We regret that the statement is not true. The two men *have not* turned up in Virginia. The passing of resolutions does not exculpate the people of Westport from censure, on the contrary, they are highly culpable for allowing such outrages to be perpetrated in their midst. If Pro-Slavery authority, corroborated by Free State observation, is worth anything, murder is about as common in the vicinity of Westport as is robbery. In fact, if the reports which reach us almost daily are correct, both offenses are common occurrences.

Threats of a "General Fight."

There is not a doubt but the Pro-Slavery party are preparing for another edition of their depredations upon the Free State settlers of Kansas. Their field of operations is in Leavenworth County, and the time on Monday next, when the land sales commence. The evidence is furnished by the following slip from the Lecompton *Union* of last week. Every Free State claimant in the Territory will be branded as an "abolition *speculator*," and on him will be "let loose the dogs of war." Says the *Union*:—

"Everybody is anticipating serious troubles in Leavenworth County during the land sales, which are to come off on the 17th of this month. Northern speculators, we are informed, are flocking to that point, and the "signs of the times" are certainly threatening. *The first bid by any speculator will be the signal for a general fight.* We do not blame the settlers, for we are with them in sentiment, heart and soul, and will be with them in person, if in our power. 'Tis bad enough for one to pay twice for his home, without having that home purchased over his head by *imported abolition speculators. When they dare make the attempt, our motto is, 'let loose the dogs of war.'*"

Correction.

In our edition of Nov. 1st., in an article under the head of "Arrival of Emigrants," we stated that Col. Perry was Conductor of a Company of thirty from Ohio. Col Perry was the Conductor of the party from Ottawa, Ill.; and John T. Starr of the Ohio Co.

☞ JAMES E. STEVENSON, at Osawkee, has recently purchased a Little Giant Corn Mill, and will be prepared to crack corn for such of his neighbors as desire to patronize this "institution" of the West.

Interesting Letter from the East.

The following letter was written by a lady, the wife of a physician residing in Claremont, N. H. to a friend in Kansas, and shows the intense interest that is felt in the North in regard to the struggle now going on here. We heartily welcome the writer to our soil, and to all such noble hearts we say Kansas offers a field worthy of their highest ambition and their noblest efforts. Such words of cheer and sympathy, as the following, will give encouragement and renewned hope to the thousands of brave hearts struggling for freedom in Kansas. The colony alluded to was one established by the Emigrant Train that entered Kansas on the 7th of August.

CLAREMONT, Sept 2nd. 1856

DEAR FRIEND:—I received a letter from Sister Josie to-day in which your letter of Aug. 14th to her was enclosed. I need make no apology for writing to you, the fact that you are in Kansas battling for the right will endear you to every friend of humanity the world over. My supper almost choked me to-night when I thought of the brave hearts in Kansas who are on "short allowance." Shame! on the sons of wealth in the North who have means to make Kansas free without a struggle and will not do it!

How I wish I was there to minister to your wants, in cooking, washing and mending for your little colony. Gladly would I share your "short allowance." We are coming to Kansas! My husband would have gone at the time you started if his worldly affairs had been in a condition to leave.

He is full of business now but is getting ready to go this Fall. If you come East at the time you speak of I think he will be ready to return with you. We should all have been there before now if our children had not been so small. Charlie thinks it would not be prudent to take them there at present, so he will go on alone and I shall stay at home and take care of the babies, settle up the business and be ready to join him at the earliest moment that will answer. I shall feel better about his going without me if I can know that he has good company.

God bless the noble hearts that are suffering so much for Freedom! Be of good cheer! your reward is certain, as certain as God is just! Who would not rather die for Liberty in Kansas than live the *poor, despised, miserable, God-forsaken* President of these United States! I have no money to give, but my life I would gladly give to ensure the Freedom of Kansas. Give words of cheer to all your comrades. Tell them that there are *hearts* that feel for them and bless them, yes, thousands of hearts that are panting to join them but have not the means.

We who want to come and cannot are as much to be pitied as those already there, for we are tortured constantly with dread uncertainty, expecting to hear of new outrages, or perhaps that the little, brave band of Free State men have been overpowered. God forbid that this should be! Why don't the North rise at once? and put a stop to these horrible proceedings! Our Nation has deserved this, but it seems hard that the innocent should suffer *for* the guilty or *with* them. But our Father's purposes are best known to Himself and all we can do is to fulil our part to the best of our ability and leave the rest to His love and wisdom.

It is ten o'clock in the evening and my husband will spend the night by the bedside of a sick patient, and I wish I could spend it with my needle and thread to work for those of your party that need such services. I would work every other night all winter to keep them comfortable. If we are prospered I will join them in the spring and if possible persuade Josie and Anna to go. Augusta will come with us, my mother also, and we will fix up all the knees and elbows and stocking heels in a very short time. Good bye for the present.

Yours in the cause of Freedom.
J. S.

☞ We clip the following from "*The Star of Empire,*" published by H. Clay Pate, which he copies from the *Alabama Journal* of the 20th ult., as a specimen of the news items floating through the Southern papers.

GONE TO KANSAS.—On calling yesterday at the room of our friend, Dr. Reese, we observed the following most singular notice pasted on his door: 'Gone to Kansas to hunt Buffalo and abolitionists.' We certainly wish our friend success in this most romantic tour, and may he capture many of the four as well as the two legged beasts; and may his hours pass pleasantly by while bounding o'er the wide spread prairies—the hunting grounds of the Far West; and in his rencounter with the Abolitionist, may he prove a noble champion, and as the knights of old, be found contesting the field with dextrous skill. May success accompany him in all his undertakings.

Sale of Lands.

The Delaware Trust lands were appraised at from $1,25 to $12 per acre. City lots in Leavenworth, twenty-five hundred in number, are appraised from two to ten dollars a piece—the average being about three and a half dollars per lot. The sale will be held at the Fort on the 17th inst, being on next Monday. It is said that an association of speculators have completed arrangements for buying the whole tract.

☞ Stone masons are in great demand in Lawrence at this time.

News.

The following model letter, as a specimen of the Buchanan intelligence from Kansas, is a gem in its way, and will be news, in Kansas. We clip it from the Chicago *Times*, Douglas' organ in that city. If Democrats believe such statements, is it any wonder they desired to defeat Col. Fremont?

OSAWKEE, Jefferson Co., K. T.,
Oct. 15, 1856.

Late startling events in this ill-fated land, have constrained me to attempt, through the columns of your truly American paper, to administer a kindly admonition to some of our brethren in the Free States, and beseech them for the future to abandon the mischievous and cruel designs of distracting and immolating our poor people. The late element heaved in our midst by those unnatural agencies, have had the direct tendency to that end. My picture is not overstrained when I say that no conduct of a party of men claiming to be civilized, has ever disgraced a nation or an age, so much as that which has characterized the career of Lane's men since they crossed the border.

Their emissaries were dispatched throughout the country, to ascertain the political views of citizens; if reported "right on the goose," it was enough to proscribe him, and subject his goods to confiscation. Many Free State men not sympathizing with the movement shared the same fate. Suffice it to say, they have indiscriminately robbed seventy-five stores, and two hundred private dwellings, and stolen 5,000 horses, mules, and cattle, besides private carriages and wagons. In fact, from a horse to a chicken, from a bed quilt to a pocket handkerchief. One million dollars will not restore us.—Many innocent men have been murdered; but most of the pro-slavery men fled to Missouri at their approach. Men convicted of the highest crimes known to the law (stealing, &c.), were unshackled and enrolled with them, and all the bad men settled in our midst were invited to unite to "punish the heretics," many of whom did, and would rob their neighbors, with whom heretofore friendly relations existed, and divided the spoil before their faces.—These scenes I witnessed myself. They licensed the worst passions of men, and he was the hero who had stolen the most. This monstrous system of plundering has been confined to no district, but has been general, except in the Missouri river counties, where the Missourians afforded protection. The Missourians passed through our county, en route to Lawrence, and treated us all leniently, pressing a few of our horses, but promptly returned them on their return; but they were "unworthy to loose the shoes" of their competitors. This dim outline will be heightened by the testimony before the Courts now pending; and you will find that I have deceived nor misrepresented no one; I am no politician nor hired scribbler, but an humble-clad, rail-mauling farmer, with no negro to help me; but in this free country an opinion even costs something (mine $1,500,) consisting of seven horses and mules, one family carriage, provision, male, female, and bed clothing, guns and saddles, chickens, &c.

How long shall we be exposed to these cross-fires?—cannot and will not the Government protect us? We came here, not to fight, but to live in peace; we care not a groat about the negro question. We'll settle it to suit all parties, if let alone. Tell your Don Quixote belligerents in the North, if they want to fight, to belabor the Missourians on their own soil; there are no laurels to be won here, and we are too poor to spare them anything. Tell the E. A. Committee to outfit their peacable emigrants a little better, and they'll not need to steal so much when they get here. We have been made to outstrip them in contributions.

Yours, with great esteem,
A KANSAS CITIZEN.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Correction.

SUGAR MOUND, KANSAS,
Nov. 7, 1856.

MR. EDITOR:—In an editorial of Nov. 1st, I notice the following: "We do not know of one finished church in the Territory." I have simply to inform your readers that the first finished church in Kansas is indeed a reality.

It may be found at Sugar Mound, in the midst of a community second to none in the Territory, as the above fact will indicate.

Said church is a neat, substantial edifice, and in point of utility and architectural beauty, will compare favorably with the best in the land.

It was dedicated to Almighty God August 17th, by Rev. A. Still, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and though mostly built by and under the control of this church, its doors will be most cordially opened to clergymen of all denominations.

Of the region of country found I may add, it is unsurpassed by any portion of the Territory I have yet seen. Supplied with good timber, water, coal and in abundance; divided in due proportion between rich alluvial bottoms and elevated table lands, it possesses all the requisites of thriving towns, cosy villas and broad productive farms.

Good claims are yet awaiting the settler, and the people are ready to welcome him and his family among them.

Let no one wanting a claim, leave the Territory, without first visiting this part, and let none of our friends stay away from Kansas under the impression that the good claims are all taken; they are yet plenty, but going fast.

L. H. NICHOLS.

The Progress of Disunion.

The following we copy from a Southern journal, as the plan of action for the South, if Fremont is elected to the Presidency. We can only pity the poor simpletons engaged in this movement.—Should they succeed in their treasonable purpose, they would speedily accomplish an object, which the good in all ages have fervently prayed for and desired. The days of chattel slavery would be numbered, and its end would come in the life-time of the present generation. Is it not singular that the Garrisonian abolitionists of the North are desiring a dissolution of the Union to hasten the end of American slavery, while the disunionists of the South desire it to prolong that institution. The abolitionists, in our opinion, have the best of the argument. We copy:

If Fremont be elected, the time for disunion, it is thought, will have come. The steps proposed to be taken are these:

1st. The Southern Governors are to call their Legislatures together.

2d. The Legislatures are to elect Delegates to a Southern Congress.

3d. That Congress is to assemble at Milledgeville, Georgia.

4th. Its first work will be the election of a temporary President.

5th. It will then proceed to form a new constitution.

6th. A commission will be forthwith appointed to meet a similar commission from the North to divide the public property.

If all this be peacably carried out, the new governments will at once go into operation, and probably enter into a treaty of some sort at the start.

If otherwise, we must do the best we can. But no one apprehends either war or any material shock to the business transactions of the world.

Death of Wm. Phillips.

During all the invasions that have taken place since the first settlement of Kansas, there has not occurred a more unprovoked and unmitigated attack than was made upon William Phillips, in Leavenworth, during the last invasion. The attack was made at noon day, by 25 ruffians under the command of Emory, the employee of Franklin Pierce, who marched his men up before the dwelling of the unsuspecting Phillips, and without a word as to the cause, ordered his men to fire, which they did, killing William Phillips instantly, and wounding his brother severely, so much so that he has been under the necessity of having one arm amputated.

In the death of Mr. Phillips, the Free State men of Kansas have lost a most worthy and influential brother. His influence was felt wherever his name was known. Fortune had placed him in a high position, where he could render the cause of freedom eminent service and that positon was not misused; but freely did he give to the support of his cherished principles, not only his worldly goods, but his time. Always mild, calm, and considerate—ready to yield to his enemies all technical points, and every thing, in fact, but the naked truth, which he would adhere to at all hazards. He claimed the right to be a resident of Kansas, and advocate his own views upon all questions; where, he told us but a short time previous to his death, he "intended to live, at least till peace was restored," notwithstanding the ruffianly acts of the hirelings of the South had, already driven reason from the brain of his wife, and she had sought safety in the arms of an asylum.

Eighteen months ago he suffered the miscreants of Missouri to administer to him a coat of tar and feathers, and then to be sold at auction to the highest bidder, which chanced to be a black man at one cent. All these insults were heaped upon him without a cause, which he bore with a Christian fortitude, until this summer, when it was reserved for a creature of the present administration to finish the ignoble work by murdering him in cold blood; and that fellow to-day walks the streets of Leavenworth unpunished, and without an effort being made to bring him to justice.—*Kansas Tribune.*

Apointments

Of the preachers of the Kansas and Nebraska Conference M. E. Church, for the year ensuing, from Oct. 25th 1856.

Leavenworth District, L. B. Dennis, P. E.
Lawrence, C. H. Lovejoy.
Ocena, B. F. Bowman.
Columbus City, Ira Blackford.
Oskaloosa, R. P. Duval.
Grasshopper Falls, to be supplied.
Leavenworth, Wyandott and Delaware, W. Butt.
Shawnee and Wakarusa, A. L. Downey.
Topeka District, A. Still, P. E.
Topeka, W. G. Piper.
Manhattan, J. Denison.
Rock Creek, N. Trafton.
Cuncil City, T. J. Ferril.
Boonville, B. C. Dennis.
Hampden, to be supplied.
Osawatomie, W. Jones.
Fort Scott, L. Nichols.
Nebraska District, W. H. Goode, P. E.
Omaha City, J. M. Chivington.
Fontanelle, to be supplied.
Omaha, to be supplied.
Rock Bluff, J. T. Cannon.
Nebraska City, H. Burch.
Brownville, J. W. Taylor.
Nemahaw, to be supplied.

☞ Dr. Jamieson, who was one of the Arctic expeditions, "When the thermometer is below [illegible] persons can converse more than a [illegible] distant. Dr. Jamieson asserts that [illegible] heard every word of a sermon [illegible]