

HERALD OF



FREEDOM.

TERMS:--Two Dollars per Annum--In Advance.

BY G. W. BROWN & CO.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1856.

NUMBER 21--VOLUME 2.

Original Poetry.

For the Herald of Freedom.
LINES
To the Lady who likes the Border Ruffians
infinitely better than the Massachusetts
papers.

Is it their fruits that claim respect,
Their labors that you love?
Is it their deeds of chivalry,
That doth your heart thus move?
Do thoughts of murder, crime and blood,
Give pleasure to your mind,
A satisfaction that you find
In noble minds to feed?

Can you the hand of Coleman clasp,
With friendship firm and true,
And feel no shame or regret,
As you his work review?
And are the moans of Barber's wife,
(Still echoing o'er the land--)
Are they sweet music to your ears,
Charmed by your Ruffian band?

And is it pleasing to your sight,
The mangled Ruffian to see,
The form of murdered Parker meet,
Fast pinioned to some tree,
And read in letters there,
Do they your happiness secure,
Take warning all who dare to vote
That Kansas may be free?

Is it deeds, and crimes, and woes like those,
That can enlist your mind?
Is it joy to see a Freeman bold,
In prison walls confined,
Do they your happiness secure,
Or dared the right maintain,
Nor shrink beneath oppression's arm,
Or tyrants' offered chain?

Alas! the woes of bleeding hearts,
Might pierce a heart of steel,
The woes that this same Ruffian hand
Have made those hearts to feel!
Do you like these give delight--
Give pleasure to your breast?
Give pleasure to your breast?
Give pleasure to your breast?

Is it for these you give respect
Unto that lawless band,
And place them "infinitely" far,
Above a bloodless man?
Or is it because the gall chain
Of slavery you'd extend,
Degrade and crush the human mind,
And deal in souls of men?

Ah, no! I would not read the cause,
I would not read the heart,
That can approve such heartlessness,
Or in such deeds take part.
But I would know the truly brave,
Those who the right proclaim;
Those who, in ages yet to come,
Will bear an honored name.

Winchester, Mass.

Our Position.

In all the troubles, and conflicts, and outrages in Kansas, the General Government at Washington has taken side with the pro-slavery party, and sustained it with money, men and arms. The Executive of Kansas has taken it for granted that the Free State men were the aggressors, that they began and continued these difficulties--that they ought to submit to the pro-slavery party, or be put down by force--that Free State men were turbulent, lawless, reckless fellows--mere adventurers, who came here to break laws, "steal niggers," and distract the peace of the country. These charges have all been made by the pro-slavery press, and are constantly reiterated up to this time. They have been so pertinaciously adhered to that emigrants from Free States have come to be looked upon, by all who sympathize with and believe the pro-slavery party, as banditti and robbers. The consequence is, whatever is done against them is considered right; and no complaints which they can make ever reaches the heart of the Executive to influence his conduct. No evidence which they may bring before a court has any weight to convict a criminal of his crimes.

We shall now attempt to prove that all these charges are false, and that the pro-slavery party resolved to do these things before any Free State emigrants arrived in Kansas. It is always difficult to prove a negative. When charges are made, it is considered the province of the accuser to prove, and not the accused to disprove. The law very justly throws the burden of proof upon the accuser. And if he cannot sustain his charges, the accused is considered innocent and is set free.

In the case before us, everything is reversed. The Free State men are presumed to be guilty of crimes which have never been committed, simply because they have been charged with them. No evidence has been produced or asked for. Punishment, by long imprisonment, has been inflicted on innocent persons simply because they were Free State men, and opposed to slavery. Free State men have been robbed for no other crime! They have been shot for no other crime! They have been driven from the Territory, by violence and fear, for no other crime! These things have all been done openly, and not only the deeds published in the newspapers, but the guilty parties themselves, but the resolves to do the deeds were also published, months and years before they were done. The Free State men knew before they came to Kansas that these threats had been made, but they supposed it was southern bluster, only for made for effect, and not to be put in practice. But whether to be put in practice or not, they had no fears, and came to Kansas in full faith of peace and protection. Let some should think these charges are untrue, the proof shall be forthcoming. Before the Missouri Compromise was repealed, the slavery propaganda held meetings and passed resolutions, declaring what they would do, and history shows they attempted to carry out their resolves.

The Missouri Compromise was repealed in May, 1854. The Emigrant Aid Company of Massachusetts was not incorporated till the February following.

Now the charge is, that this Emigrant Aid Company excited the hostility of the Missourians, and caused all the violence and discord which followed. In a speech made by David R. Atchison, at Weston, Mo., in the spring of 1853, and reported by Dr. Frederic Starr, Atchison said:--

"What will you do, if the Missouri Compromise is not repealed? Will you sit down here at home, and permit the *scots, the nigger-stealers, the sermons of the North*, to come into Nebraska and take up those fertile prairies, run off your negroes, and depreciate the value of your slaves here? I know you well; I know what you will do; you know how to protect your own interests; your rifles will free you from such neighbors, and secure your property. You will go there with your slaves, and you will stay there with them, even if the Missouri Compromise is not removed. You will go there, if necessary, with the bayonet and with blood. But we will repeal the Compromise. I would sooner see the whole of Nebraska a hundred times in the bottom of hell, than see it a Free State."

Here is the first intimation of bayonets, blood, and war.

Here is the first intimation that the Free State men were to be killed, if they attempted to settle in Kansas.

The idea of settling the difference between pro-slavery and anti-slavery, with the rifle, is not original with Henry Ward Beecher. It is a Mis-

New Settlers.

In answer to numerous questions coming to us every day, from people living in the old States, concerning agriculture, building, schools, meetings, &c., we make the following reply:--

1st. In regard to agriculture. You can get as good claims in Kansas now, as any that have been taken. Timber and prairie are abundant, but, of course, outside of the present settlements.

Prairie claims are numerous all around us.

You can hire the prairie broken, from May till September, for from \$4 to \$5 per acre. Two yoke of oxen, with a twelve-inch plow and rolling cutter, will break any of the upland prairie. The bottom lands are harder to break, on account of the increased size and thickness of the grass roots. The prairie grass grows, on the bottoms, six and eight feet high, and so thick that it is difficult for a man to ride through it. The team to plow this must be proportionally stronger. Three good farm horses, working abreast, will break the upland prairie. A very popular mode of breaking, among our Western farmers, is to get a team of five or six yoke of oxen, with a twenty-inch, or a two-foot plow, regulated by wheels, so that the driver, with his team, can do all the work, without a holder. Any of the above teams will break from one to two acres per day.

The question then recurs: If we hire this work done, will it pay? We know a man who last spring hired one hundred acres broken, at five dollars per acre. This he planted in corn. The yield was rather light, being only twenty bushels per acre. This is now worth fifty cents per bushel; being ten dollars per acre--a sum sufficient to pay for both feeding and breaking.

Corn can be planted safely till the middle of June; potatoes, till the first of June; beans, pumpkins, &c., till the same time; and turnips and buckwheat may be put in for a month and a half later. Wheat may be sown till the last of September. The yield of wheat, this year, was from twenty to thirty bushels per acre, and is now worth one dollar and fifty cents per bushel.

By referring to our prices current, it will be seen that farming is the best business carried on in Kansas. It is not only the best business, but it is also the easiest and safest.

In addition to tilling the soil, cattle raising is the next most profitable. The summer pasture costs nothing but the herding. In winter, it is necessary to feed young cattle from one to three months. Some do not feed at all. The price of cows and oxen is sufficient to satisfy any farmer. And we should think the prices of butter and cheese would tempt many a dairyman to come here. We are now eating butter bought in St. Louis, and made in Illinois.

"Suppose we take a prairie claim--how can we get a house, and at what cost?"

The architecture of Kansas is varied, and the cost as varied as the style. The pioneers of Kansas, two years ago, erected turf dwellings, and lived in them the first winter. These cost the labor of putting them up. Two or three of them may be seen, still standing, in Lawrence. Those who lived near timber, put up log cabins. The material for a rough log cabin will cost now twenty dollars. Any farmer can put it up. But to hire it all, the cost will be nearly fifty dollars.

Stones is so common on claims, that many farmers put up a small stone house, about the size of a log cabin. This they can lay up themselves, and by plastering it inside, make a comfortable home for several years. The cost of floor and roof will be the same, whether the walls of a house are good or bad. It will therefore be good economy to make the walls as good as possible, to begin with.

The above remarks are in reply to men of limited means, who are obliged to economize their means, in order to make ends meet. Those who have money, can employ workmen, and build good houses at first. The materials for building are not difficult to obtain. Stone, lime, timber and lumber can be had in almost any settled part of the Territory.

The usual mode, for emigrants who come in the spring, is to live in wagons and tents, till the crops come in, and then spend the summer and fall in building.

8d. As there are no local laws in Kansas, recognized by the great majority of the settlers, there can be no public schools, excepting such as are voluntary, and formed by the neighbors, for their mutual benefit. In

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Selected Poetry.

"He's None The Worse For That."
What though the homespun suit he wears--
Best suited to the sons of toil--
What though on coarser food he feeds,
And tends the loom or tills the soil;
What though the gold leaf glides the tongue,
Devoted to congenial chat--
If right prevails, and not the wrong,
The man is none the worse for that.

What though within the humble cot,
No costly ornament is seen;
What though the wife possesses not
Her satin gowns of black and green;
What though the merry household band,
Half naked fly to ball and bat;
If conscience guides the heart and hand,
The man is none the worse for that.

True worth is not a thing of dress--
Of splendor, wealth, or classic lore!
What that these trappings were loved less,
And clung to honest worth the more!
Though pride may spare the tolling crowd,
The tattered garb, the crownless hat,
Yet God and Nature cry aloud,
The man is none the worse for that.

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Herald of Freedom.

G. W. BROWN, Editor,
A. WATTELS, Assistant Editor,
H. YOUNG, Corresponding Editor.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 13, 1856.

TERMS:--\$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Kansas.

We wish it distinctly understood that there is not now, nor never has been, a pro-slavery, political party in Kansas sufficient to sustain itself by fair voting. Every body knows, or ought to know, that the elections in Kansas are carried by Missouri voters. There may be some slaves in the Territory--perhaps 200. We do not know of twenty. We consider it an imposition on the credulity of the South to attempt to make them believe their slave property would be safe here.

How can it be safe to bring slave men here when three-fourths of the actual settlers do not acknowledge the validity of the bogus laws, and are opposed to slavery. As an honest man, we advise slaveholders not to bring their slaves here, till the question is settled fairly for the Territory, *Slavery or no Slavery.*

We may have another trial; for we see by the papers that General Whitfield has gone South with his constituents, to drum up recruits for Kansas. If they come as peaceable citizens, they are welcome. If they come as armed men, we do not fear them. In the first case, we shall extend to them the hand of friendship. In the second, we shall meet them as we have ever done, according to our ability.

Kansas was secured to Freedom once by agreement of all the South. Congress destroyed this agreement, and threw the Territory open to settlement, equal to pro-slavery men and anti-slavery men, decreeing that the majority should rule. To this we cheerfully assented, and do now cheerfully assent. But for one party to go into another State, and because it is in the minority bring up to its aid several thousand armed men, take the ballot-boxes by force, and elect delegates to a Legislature, partly from this Territory and partly from a neighboring State, we do not believe to be right, or legal, or constitutional.

For this reason, the party in the majority, who have been thus defeated, refuse to pay any regard to the sayings and doings of that body of men, so elected, who call themselves the *Legislature of Kansas.*

If Mr. Whitfield is drumming up men to fight to support the so-called laws of this Legislature, we are sorry for it. If he is simply getting settled, and means to sustain them, we approve the plan. The following is from the

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Geo. W. Brown--Dear Sir:--I read in your paper, of Nov. 29th, that the Committee who disburse the Kansas fund, have decided to publish a list of their disbursements--wishing, as they say, to carry an open hand before the public. Now, Mr. Editor, I, as well as hundreds of others, would like to have them carry both hands open before the country. In my opinion, they have taken a wrong course. Publishing the names of those who, from necessity, are compelled to ask for aid, or sell their property, if they have any, at a great sacrifice, is like the reports of the town committee, in some of the States: the town committee report what amount of aid the paupers have received, "for the year ending," &c., with the names of the persons.

The Kansas Committee do not publish the value of the articles that are given out. Many of our friends in the East, may think that the number of articles given to some persons must be of some considerable value, in the whole amount. The fact is, a large proportion of the articles are second-hand. Some are very good; some are of but little value. But we are very grateful for them all. I would like to know, however, whether the Committee purchase any second-hand clothing in the East, to be distributed here? Some clothing that has been sent here, has been decided by the Committee to be too good to be given away. It has been sold, and is still for sale, I suppose, as fast as the goods come in. If the persons who sent those articles here, thought them not too good to send to their suffering friends, why should the Committee do anything contrary to the wishes of the donors? Have we, indeed, come to this, that we must first be made paupers, before we can receive any aid from the Kansas fund? Did our friends at home send money and clothing for us--but not to be given, until we had sold everything that would bring money enough to keep us alive? Did they wish that we should be brought to the point of starvation, before we received food?--or to a state of nakedness, before we were clothed? No; far from that. This money, and these goods, were sent to keep us from coming to such a sad state. This aid was sent us, so that we could be able to maintain ourselves, and not have to sell our homes, that we have worked and struggled hard to maintain, many of us--have been burnt out, or drove out of our homes, during the invasions, and lost all our effects; perhaps the ruffians may have left a few cattle. Because those persons have a few left, are they to be debarred from having aid to make a home, once more? I wish that the Committee would let the public know, through your columns, how far down the depths of poverty a man must reach, before he can come to beg alms of them. Also, let the public know what amount of money has been paid to persons to buy medicines, &c., for those that are sick; and what amount has been received for the sale of goods, boxes, barrels, &c. Also, what pay do the Committee receive for their services, as well as those connected with them here? I think they can let the world know these things, as well as to publish to the world what number of articles persons have received from them, with their names attached to the same.

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