

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

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 10, 1857.

TERMS: \$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

The Record.

An intelligent merchant of this city remarked to us the other day that it was surprising to see the change which had come over the town since our difficulties here last spring. Then, nearly all our produce was brought here by Missouri teams. It was not unusual to see a dozen teams in town at the same time, each loaded with flour, corn meal, beans, bacon, lard and other edibles, the surplus products of Missouri farms.

For two years, while all other portions of the country were suffering from the pressure in the money market, Western Missouri stood firm and rejoiced that she had never experienced earlier times. But a change has come over their dreams, and what a change! Rarely has any portion of the country suffered more from the scarcity of money than that same Western Missouri is suffering at this time.

What, then, is the cause of the pressure upon business men in Western Missouri? It can only be traced to the fact of the repeated disturbances and the invasions by the people of that State upon Kansas. While they have impoverished us as it recoiled upon them and they are now suffering quite as severely as we are, French distaste makes us less dependent upon them, and they derive fewer advantages from their close proximity to us.

A Liberal Offer. We are desirous of procuring a brief history of each of the Indian tribes in Kansas, and of the several Missionary stations among them. Any person furnishing us immediately with a good and correct account of any of these, which we can use as material in our forthcoming history of Kansas, shall be furnished with a copy of the Herald of Freedom gratuitously during the ensuing year.

Reader, lose no time in procuring and forwarding to us, an early history of the Delaware, Wyandots, Pottawatomias, Miami, Kaw, Sac and Foxes, as, in fact, of all other tribes settled among us, with the time of their advent into the Territory, the country from which they came, and the leading incidents in their history, condensed into from five to eight foolscap pages.

We will also give a copy of the Herald of Freedom for one year, for an account of each Missionary station among the different tribes of Indians, as also for each biographical sketch of the martyrs of freedom in Kansas, and the incidents attending their death. Among these we wish those of Dow, Collins, Barber, Brown, Central, Hoyt, Stewart, Sacket, Shombe, and every other Free State man who has fallen in this Territory while defending the right.

We are indebted to our friend, Jas. Redpath, Esq., for a report, expressly for the Herald of Freedom, of a late speech by Hon. Eli Thayer, before the clergy of Massachusetts, on Kansas affairs. Our inside columns are too much crowded to make room for it this week, so we defer it for our next issue.

"Grape on their Faces." A friend of ours and a citizen of this place, who has just arrived from the East, speaks thus of the feeling in Missouri, in regard to Kansas matters. The gentlemen with four others, hired a hack at Jefferson City to bring them to the Territory, and by this mode of travel, had an opportunity of easy intercourse with the inhabitants. They were treated with the utmost politeness, not a question being asked as to their politics, on the contrary it seemed to be taken for granted, that they were Free State men, as none others were now entering the Territory.

It was most amusing, says our informant, to observe the easy fall of expression of their countenances, as in conversation, either with travelers or among themselves, they denied having been in any way connected with the late invasions and outrages in Kansas. The more violent pro-slavery sympathizers, are quite downcast. To use the graphic expression of our friend, "they seem to wear grapes on their faces."

Quite a laughable incident occurred to the party the evening previous to arriving at Westport. It appears, that they came to a point where two roads diverged, and they did not know which to take. One of them proceeded to a neighboring house to make inquiries, and by mistake called at the negro quarters, instead of the farm house. The inmates, however, heard the question asked of the Negroes. The man returned to the carriage, and just as the party were about proceeding on their journey, the door of the house opened and two men were seen to rush hurriedly down the pathway, revolver in hand. They reached the carriage, and upon seeing the party, stopped short and burst into a loud laugh. One of the men stepped forward and bowing politely, said:—

"Gentlemen, we are completely sold, and I must tell you the joke. We overheard the enquiry made at the hut, as to which was the road to Westport, and concluded that you were a party of runaway niggers and that is the cause of our abrupt appearance here."

The travelers laughed heartily and proceeded on their journey. On arriving in Kansas they came to the same conclusion, that they arrived at some time since, viz: that Missouri is virtually concluded to let Kansas alone, and that the majority of her people are ashamed of the part she had taken. They have found that even a worm will turn when trod upon, and that the North, which has hitherto allowed the South to control the government, is becoming more and more aroused to the danger of this policy and is now determined that Kansas must and shall be free.

Vindication. The Kansas City Enterprise objects to our position that Leavenworth City is nearer Lawrence than Kansas City, and charges us with trying to humbug our readers into the belief that seventy miles is less than forty miles. We stated two weeks ago, that Leavenworth City was ten miles nearer to Lawrence than was Kansas City. Of course we never measured either distance, but we do know that teamsters unite in calling it forty-five miles to Kansas City, while they call it but thirty-five miles to Leavenworth. By an examination of every good map of Kansas, it will be seen that the Missouri, on which Leavenworth City is situated, is considerably nearer Lawrence at the location of that city, than it is at the mouth where Kansas City is situated.

We know, too, that teams require less time to go to Leavenworth for a load, than is required to Kansas City, and that the hauling of freight between the two points is about one-quarter less in favor of Leavenworth. The Enterprise suggests that a steamer will be put upon the Kansas river in the spring, and consequently, passengers and freight should be discharged at that point to go up the river from there. Even were such the case, we should advise passengers to pass on to Quindaro, and thus avoid the danger of being robbed and plundered at Kansas City. When the Enterprise desires to call us out on these matters, we have some facts we shall be most happy to furnish the public in regard to the conservative character of the people of Kansas City, or, more particularly, of some of her most prominent citizens. Kansas City has many good men there who were opposed to the rowdism of last season, and they have some of another class who would desire to pass for conservative, whose conduct has been very reprehensible, to say the least.

The side thrusts of the Enterprise at the editor of the Herald of Freedom, is, not a paying investment at this time, and tends only to induce bad feeling where harmony is desired. We do not feel particularly belligerent at this period, and trust such is not the case with the Enterprise.

C. W. BARBOCK, Esq., our postmaster, who has been spending several months in the East, returned to Kansas on Monday last in excellent spirits. He is greatly cheered with the indications of relief to our people from the North in case of further disturbances, of which, however, we are glad to state, he has no apprehensions.

We have several claims which are registered with us, and for sale.

Quindaro. This is the name of a new town recently laid out on the Missouri river, two miles above the mouth of the Kansas, on the Kansas side of the river. Several of our leading and influential citizens are connected with it. It is believed by many that it is destined to be the leading town on the Missouri river, and the great center of commerce for the Territory. From the amount of capital already represented by owners of shares there, it is evident that it is destined to figure conspicuously in our future history. Measures have already been taken to construct a good wagon road from there to Lawrence, at an expense of several thousand dollars, as soon as spring shall open. A railroad is also projected to the same point. The landing is said to be equal to any other on the Missouri river. It is so near the mouth of Kansas, that steamers on the Kansas river will probably arrive and depart from that point.

The forests which cover the town site are now being cut away. With the opening of spring a levee will be graded, and business will spring up as if by magic. Kansas City has thought to claim the commerce of Kansas Territory, but she is doomed, by the bad acts of some of her leading citizens, to neglect. Free State men, which Kansas is and will only be settled, cannot forget the villainous acts which have been perpetrated in that town. We are glad to see a new town built up which shall be her rival in every thing but rowdism.

We are told it derives its name from the daughter of one of the former chiefs of the Wyandots from whom the title to the soil was obtained, and means, in their language, a bundle of sticks. There is a difference in the habit of pronouncing it, but it seems more euphonic to call it Quindaro, giving the vowel in the second syllable the Italian sound of an 'o'.

Whether the early spring emigration designed for Lawrence and the interior of the Territory, will stop at Quindaro, or pass on to Leavenworth, must depend upon circumstances in the future. It will be seen by advertisements of returning reason. Even the Squatter Sovereign shows this fact, and is getting up a bitter lament on account of it. It is really distressing to know whether that State is about to desert the pro-slavery party of Kansas. The editor inquires:—

"Do they think that those gallant souls on the border, and those of us in the Territory who have been standing the brunt of the battle, with our bodies and our purses; till both are well nigh used up, have been acting against her interests, or wishes? Does she desire that we shall cease our efforts, and permit the Abolitionists to take quiet possession? Does she intend to denounce those of her own sons who have aided in the struggle? Will she when the whole North and St. Louis at her back, are howling on their scent, will she, too, turn upon them, or refuse to endorse them?"

The Sovereign closes by saying:—"We will fight on as long as the South sustains us by her approval, when that is withdrawn we will lay down our arms." Missouri does not sanction the outrages which have been practiced here for the last few months, on the contrary she is conscious that the action of Atchinson, Stringfellow and others of that character have done much towards hastening the downfall of slavery in Missouri. The people utterly repudiate their action. The fact that the editor rarely "hears the sympathetic chink of a dime" should be evidence that his course is not approved, therefore he should "lay down his arms" and retire from the field.

Is He a Negro? The last Squatter Sovereign represents that we "permitted a negro to arrest" us last spring on our way to Kansas "when armed with two revolvers and a bowie knife." If Col. E. M. McGee, of Kansas City, who stands so high with the pro-slavery party along the border, and several other persons of the same complexion with him, are negroes, then the assertion is true, otherwise it is false. The story that we were arrested by a negro was set in circulation by Brewerton and Henry Clay Pate. One of them boasted in our presence, while a prisoner at Westport, that he should set such a story in circulation for effect. Brewerton had stated in the New York Herald that McGee and two others had arrested us. We thought if he desired to publish in the Missouri Republican that we were taken by a negro, and thus disgrace his own friend we could not prevent it. He did it, and McGee is the man who should punish Pate and Brewerton for applying opprobrious epithets to him, we shall not.

Correction. We stated in the first number of the H. of F. since its resumption, that Mr. DONALDSON, who boasted to us while in custody at Leecompton, that he led the company against our office on the 21st of May last, was afterwards taken prisoner by the Free State party at the destruction of Titus' residence, and was confined for several days a prisoner in the same room where the press was destroyed. Mr. D. informs us that we were mistaken, and that it was a twin brother of his who was taken and thus detained. We make the correction with pleasure, as it will always afford us satisfaction to do in any other case into which we may be erroneously led.

We have no information of the doings of the State Legislature which convened at Topeka last Tuesday, as we go to press.

Piteous Lament. We clip from a late number of the Squatter Sovereign, the following piteous lament. Can't something be done for Stringfellow & Kelley. They ought, occasionally, to hear the "sympathetic chink of a dime, to reward their labors, and cheer them on," and if the South will not sustain them, the North should. Were it not for recompensing men for advocating treason and crime, we would urge every reader of the Herald of Freedom to subscribe for the Sovereign. No more effective document could be placed in the hands of anti-slavery men, than that journal, and kindred papers, provided cures can be effected by administering opposites. The Sovereign inquires and answers:—

"IS THE NOBLE SOUTH LESS GENEROUS THAN THE ABOLITION NORTH?" Judging by the patronage bestowed by each section, upon their respective advocates in this Territory, we fear that it is. The receipts of the last Herald of Freedom (abolition), shows that in eight days, upwards of one thousand dollars subscription money was received. What pro-slavery papers in Kansas can boast of one-fifth of such patronage? Brewerton's paper, tainted with treachery and treason, disorganization and dissension, free soil, free niggers and Fremontism—in fine, seeking Black Republican triumph and Southern degradation, or absolute despotism, scarcely breathes afresh its wanton vows of universal equality ("a universal falsehood") before thousands of Free State men flock to its standard. While pro-slavery organs, battling for the justice of their cause, the preservation of their institutions, their noble heritage of untarnished honor, are suffered to grope their way amid difficulties and trials, receiving no compensation for their toils and sacrifices, that so late as the 20th of January, we were glad to see a new town built up which shall be her rival in every thing but rowdism.

Important Inquiries. The Missouri press is showing indications of returning reason. Even the Squatter Sovereign shows this fact, and is getting up a bitter lament on account of it. It is really distressing to know whether that State is about to desert the pro-slavery party of Kansas. The editor inquires:—

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Communications.

Letter from Down South.

POTTOWATOMIE, KANSAS, January 2nd, 1857.

Editors Herald of Freedom:—As there are many, both in the Territory and States, who still doubt the truth of what has been said concerning the sufferings and destruction of the settlers in Kansas, permit me to add, as corroboration of what has been previously said, some extracts from the history of a few who have been residents in the Territory for two years, and since the troubles began in 1856. I have never asked permission to make these statements public, but am satisfied from the short acquaintance which I have had with the subjects of these, that they will not be dissatisfied because I make use of their names, if it will conduce to enlightening the public mind concerning the previous endurance and actual condition of those "Martyrs" of Freedom who have sacrificed their temporal welfare for the liberties of the future generations in Kansas. Besides, I am satisfied that these individuals will not be sensitive on account of these revelations, as they lead, under the circumstances, only to honor, and should cause those who have been subject to like misfortunes to be ambitious of a similar distinction. I took these narratives from a request of Mr. Hyatt, in order to ascertain the facts as they exist in relation to the trials and sufferings of the settlers.

Mr. Hyatt's heart is wide open to the sympathies of the destitute in the Territory, and he has adopted the method of employing canvassers to ascertain the truth, that his sympathies may be about the wants of the real sufferers neglected.

My field of labor was on Pottowatomie Creek, in which locality I am satisfied that the people have seen as much trouble and been subject to more destitution, if possible, than any other in Kansas. I would like to give the history complete of some residents there, that the truth of the above might be verified, but will be compelled, from my limits, to abbreviate and make a few quotations of only two or three of the families. I will first notice the case of David B. Davis.

Mr. Davis has a wife and four children. Came to Kansas by the River Route, on the 17th day of April, 1855. Mr. D. says that he had just fifty cents when he landed at Kansas City. But he set immediately to work and placed his family in comfortable circumstances. He located a claim on Pottowatomie and succeeded admirably until he was taken sick. This sickness occurred after he had planted a field of corn about six acres. His sickness was bilious fever, and continued so that he was considered dangerous for over a month; after which his whole family, excepting the oldest boy, fourteen years of age, was attacked by the chill fever. From this time until the spring of 1856, this boy was their only dependence. He managed to save a portion of the corn, but all of this, excepting about ten bushels, went to pay for what they were necessitated for, and had consumed before the winter set in. And this, with what little game he occasionally shot, such as rabbits and the like, was all of their dependence during the winter. The poor boy was also obliged to furnish wood to keep the family warm, and he worked so hard to provide for the rest, that his parents fear his constitution is impaired. During the first winter in Kansas, the family lived for the most part on parched corn and Johnny-cake. When spring opened, Mr. Davis says: "We began to recover from the low state to which sickness had reduced us. We began to grow strong and felt happy in the anticipation that we could now work, and be once more prosperous. I immediately took a job at splitting rails, at eleven shillings per hundred, taking my pay in corn meal. Myself and two boys, began the job immediately, averaging 150 per day. We continued busily at this employment, for four weeks, during which time, we subsisted almost exclusively on johnny-cake, and corn coffee. After a little we sent some of our earnings to Kansas City, and got something better. We soon placed ourselves, (considering our past misfortunes,) in comfortable circumstances; and began to hope for much happiness and enjoyment in the future. We dismissed the many regrets that we had expressed on account of bad luck, during the severe winter that had just passed, and were now joyful and thankful that Providence had cast our lot in so beautiful a country. We had scarcely realized even a foreshadowing of our anticipations, when troubles broke out in a new quarter. Our neighborhood was invaded by prowling and blood-thirsty ruffians, who were a constant terror to the inhabitants. I was obliged to rally with the rest of my neighbors in their defence, and have been, of necessity, absent during much of the summer, missing good health generally, in defence of Kansas' rights. My family have several times in my absence, taken that which was most valuable from the house, and secreted it in the brush, on account of fear caused by the threats of our enemies. I can scarcely tell how we have lived through two summers. We have had much hard times; but are not discouraged yet. We have received some assistance from a brother in Rhode Island, also, from the Aid Society, and will, if our present good health continues until spring be enabled to go ahead in spite of our discouragements hitherto. I have a complete history of Mr. Davis' Kansas experience, from which I extracted the above. I have not mentioned all of the incidents in his history, as they would occupy more space than you would be willing to spare. I would say in conclusion, that Mr. D. was a most interesting family, who are all industrious, and high-minded, and this principally accounts for their not having been crushed and discouraged, amid the multitude of misfortunes which they have experienced in the Territory.

In addition to the above, I will add the statement of David Baldwin, in relation to his Kansas experience. Mr. B. is 60 years of age, was a native of Georgia. He says: "His father moved to Kentucky when he was 5 years of age, but not liking the des-

potism to which he was subject there, emigrated to Ohio." He says he has resided in a free state ever since, excepting a short stay in Missouri, while en route to Kansas. "I located a claim on Pottowatomie, on the 14th day of March 1855. My family at that time consisted of a son and a daughter, the former 10, the latter 22 years of age. My wife and one daughter having died the previous summer."

"I had, when I first settled in the Territory, one yoke of oxen and a wagon and one horse. We had a considerable amount of household furniture, and about \$350, in money. We worked through the year 1855 and prospered. I built a house, raised a field of corn, made a good garden, and had—although in a new country, everything I desired. Myself and son in the spring of 1856, prepared a piece of ground for planting; but had scarcely planted half an acre, when, with some twelve or fourteen other men, were surprised, and carried off as prisoners, by a gang of prowling ruffians, near the Missouri line. Most of the party were detained about 3 or 4 weeks, and meanwhile were insulted by a sham trial and finally acquitted. They released myself and son, after a detention of only 10 days. When we returned my daughter was still in the session of the house, had been supplied by a friendly neighbor with a revolver, with which she determined to defend herself at all hazards. We ascertained, subsequently, from a pro-slavery man, that there were no charges against us; but that they thought by this means to terrify the Free State settlers causing them to leave the territory; but instead of accomplishing their ends, they only made us the more determined to remain. He said the consequences be what they might, and defend our rights, at the risk of our lives. A company was organized under Captain Anderson, to which company, I and my son belonged, although we did not muster upon all occasions, yet we held our moment in readiness, to rally at any of our services were required. We were not able to resume our labors, even after our release from the company; but were compelled to occupy our time in scouting, and in occupying our houses, during the summer, to save ourselves from threatened assassination. I had no heart to work, as I did not know what hour they might execute their threat. About the middle of August, while returning from a store, kept by Mr. Grant, a few miles from my house, I was met by two Georgians, who had run some distance in order to head me off, before I could reach my home. I held my gun in an attitude indicative of my intention to defend myself, and when they had approached within about 18 steps of me, they stopped and enquired my business, to which I replied, 'I have been to Mr. Grant's and am now returning home.' They made no further reply to this, and I continued, 'I suppose you have come to kill me, but if you have, two of us will go over Jordan together. They denied having any such intent, and after one of them who looked to be a mean ruffian, followed had cursed until he had nearly exhausted his breath, both turned and went in the direction from which they came. I watched them until they got a good distance from me, when I pursued my journey without further molestation."

Mr. Baldwin's experience during the summer is interspersed with similar incidents. During the whole summer he has been prevented, from preparing for the winter. His whole property has been confiscated and sent to the fort. (I will not enumerate the loss he is now obliged to work at splitting rails at ten shillings per hundred, to get a support for his family, and keeping for his oxen. Mr. Baldwin is an intelligent and interesting old man. Is a Minister and officiates in his neighborhood in that capacity. His family are industrious and do all that they can to assist under the circumstances. They have received some aid from above, which they feel grateful.

The above accounts are but single illustrations of similar experience in the same neighborhood. I found some cases much worse. One family of four had nothing to eat but frost bitten corn, that they were obliged to grind in a small hand mill. Their excuse for these distressing circumstances, was sickness, troubles during the war. I had designed giving a more full account of this family, also, of others in the same neighborhood, but fearful that I have already trespassed upon your patience I will relieve you.

Yours Truly, E. P. HAND.

Two New Free State Towns in Kansas.

The boot, shoe and leather trade of the city of Boston have subscribed the sum of \$20,000 to the stock of the New England Emigrant Aid Company. They intend to invest it in the purchase of two saw-mills, and in making improvements wherever they are erected. Thus two new towns will be founded in Kansas in the spring. For, as soon as a saw-mill is erected, a population flocks around it—takes up claims, builds houses, establishes stores, and thus a community with all the advantages of Eastern society, is immediately organized. The money that remains, after the purchase and erection of the mills will be expended either in building a bridge, or ferry, in erecting a hotel or private houses, according to the exigencies of the time and place. A meeting of the trade will be held at the American House on Saturday afternoon, at a quarter before two o'clock, to select a name for each of these coming municipalities.—Telegraph.

A friend writing us from Boston, states that the shoe and leather dealers of that city have recently held a meeting and decided upon naming the towns to be settled in Kansas under their auspices, CHARLES and BARCLAY, after two highly influential and successful shoe and leather dealers in that city.

Letter from the Widow Brown.

RIDERWAY, HARDEN CO. MO., Dec. 16th '56.

Mr. Editor:—It is with pleasure that I have taken up my pen, to communicate a few words to you in behalf of the cause of Freedom, and in behalf of the sufferers in Kansas. You have been foremost in the struggle of the last two years, and have, in your own person, endured much, yet your life has been spared from the bloody hands of the Border Ruffians, for which the friends of Freedom in Kansas are truly and gratefully thankful to God. While you and yours are living, your name will be a living monument to publish to the world, of the wrongs that have been inflicted and the foul murders that have been committed by the Border Ruffians. I trust that the forthcoming History of Kansas, you will find a place for all those who have been murdered, and more particularly my dear husband, as he was among the earliest martyrs for liberty in your country. I suppose you are well acquainted with the facts, but as there has been so many murders and outrages committed, one after another, and so many have come under your own observation, that it is difficult for you to remember that who have been killed. I trust that the forthcoming History of Kansas, you will find a place for all those who have been murdered, and more particularly my dear husband, as he was among the earliest martyrs for liberty in your country. I suppose you are well acquainted with the facts, but as there has been so many murders and outrages committed, one after another, and so many have come under your own observation, that it is difficult for you to remember that who have been killed. I trust that the forthcoming History of Kansas, you will find a place for all those who have been murdered, and more particularly my dear husband, as he was among the earliest martyrs for liberty in your country. 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