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A Family Newspaper--Independent on All Subjects.

BY G. W. BROWN & CO.

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A COMPLETE HISTORY OF KANSAS, FROM ITS First Discovery by the French to the Close of 1857.

By the Editors.

CHAPTER II.

MICHIGAN COMPROMISE--INDIAN TREATIES.

The next important measure involving the interests of Kansas, was the adoption of the Missouri Compromise. While Missouri was a Territory, a small number of her emigrants from the slave States, took with them their slaves, with the expectation of cutting out of the Louisiana purchase a new slave State. This the North stoutly resisted. After securing it once to freedom, as they supposed, by bringing it under the Ordinance of 1787, which prohibited slavery in all territory north-west of the Ohio river, they were firm for a long time in refusing to again reinstate it.

The controversy grew so warm, and both sides became so excited, that many timid men feared a rupture in the Government and a dissolution of the Union. At this point Henry Clay came forward with his celebrated compromise, the purport of which was, that if the free States would allow Missouri to come in as one of the United States, with a pro-slavery constitution, the slave States would, then and there, enter into a solemn compact, which should remain forever, that all the territory lying north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, and west of a north and south line running through the mouth of the Kansas river, should be from that time forth sacred to freedom.

The representatives from the free States reluctantly assented to this arrangement. Trusting to the honor of the South that this contract would be sacredly fulfilled, the country settled into quiet repose.

In the meantime a small faction, of whom John C. Calhoun was the acknowledged leader, attempted to prevent this territory from being any use to the free States. To accomplish this end, he originated the scheme of removing the Indian tribes that were east of the Mississippi river, and colonizing them in this territory. By his influence the general government took up the matter, and in a few years had removed and located in this western territory, nineteen different tribes of Indians. These are the Shawnees, Delawares, Pottawatomies, Wyandotts, Ottawas, Sac and Fox, Chickapaws, Miami, Munciees, Wex, Kickapows, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, Winnebagoes, Creeks, Cherokeees, Choctaws, Stockbridge and Senecas, twelve of which now reside in Kansas Territory. A short sketch of each of these tribes, with a notice of the missionary efforts made amongst them by the various religious denominations, may not be uninteresting.

The Shawnees were formerly a large, powerful and warlike tribe of Indians, extending from Pennsylvania as far south as the Carolinas; and there is some evidence that they had colonies as far west as the Wabash river in Indiana. It is represented that they traveled the continent in different directions--sometimes escorting travelers, sometimes seeking out new hunting grounds, and sometimes in war parties, attempting to stay the tide of emigration which was overwhelming their country and blotting from existence their name and nation.

In 1682 they made their first treaty with William Penn--the only treaty with the Indians, it is said, which was never broken.

It is known that a part of this tribe lived on the Wabash river in Indiana, from the fact of their accompanying La Salle, the French voyager, in his first passage down that river, while journeying to discover the mouth of the Mississippi.

In the wars between the French and English in 1755, the Shawnees, with other tribes, joined the French and took an active part against the English colonies. They were in the fight at Braddock's defeat, and for many years after were the terror of all frontier settlements. The first treaty made with them separately, by the United States, was on the 31st of January, 1786, "at the mouth of the Great Miami, on the north-west bank of the Ohio river." In the fifth article of this treaty, it is stipulated that "the United States do grant peace to the Shawnee nation and do receive them into their friendship and protection."

Notwithstanding this, as soon as the Revolutionary war broke out, the

Shawnees, with most of the eastern tribes, took sides with Great Britain against the colonies, and entered into a most savage and exterminating contest, which lasted during the struggle with the mother country. After the close of this war the United States employed agents to visit the various Indian tribes residing on the frontier and form with them treaties of peace and friendship.

The Indians, after a disastrous war, were generally quite willing to make a treaty; but after a short time of quiet they usually became uneasy; their lands were in the hands of the white man, and they were being hemmed in on every side and were gradually melting away before his rising greatness. These reflections embittered his soul and filled his mind with rage against the exterminators of his race, the plunderers of his soil and the robbers of his home. They were willing to join any power in driving back their common enemy and clearing the country of the white invaders.

When it was the French against the colonies, they were with them; when it was the English against the colonies, they were with them. So long as there was any hope of success or any prospect of revenge, they battled bravely against the settlements, single handed and alone. Civilization was their death. Every step of its advancement, from Plymouth Rock to the Pacific Ocean, has been moistened with the blood of the Aborigines--We cannot reasonably attach blame to their resolute resistance; and they fought long and well. They were defeated, and the remnants of their once powerful tribe are now mostly found in Kansas.

After the United States had become a nation, and the French and English had ceased their wars upon the colonies, the Indians commenced, single handed and alone, to drive back the frontier settlements.

Ohio, Kentucky and Michigan were visited by their bloody vengeance. On the 13th of August, 1794, General Wayne, who had the command of the North-western Army, wrote a letter to the Delawares, the Shawnees and Wyandotts, urging them to come in and make peace with the United States. They rejected the offer, collected their warriors and met him in battle at Fort Wayne, in Indiana, and were disastrously defeated. After this they came in, with the neighboring tribes, and made a treaty with General Wayne on the 3d of August, 1795, at Greenville, Ohio. The tribes who signed this treaty will be recognized as those now residing in Kansas. They were the Shawnees, Delawares, Wyandotts, Ottawas, Chickapaws, Eel Rivers, Wex, Kickapows and Kaskaskias.

In 1794 a part of the Shawnees and Delawares settled in the Louisiana Territory, on the Mississippi river, below St. Louis, on a grant of land made to them while this country belonged to Spain, by the Baron De Carondelet, a Spanish nobleman. It was twenty-five miles square, lying on the Mississippi river, extending from the river St. Germain to Cape Girardeau, and westward to the White Water river. The Delawares soon left this Territory, and the entire right was retained in the Shawnees. The remaining part of the Shawnee tribe resided at Wapahongonnetta, in Ohio, on the river Auglaise. The Society of Friends, who had always shown a remarkable sympathy for this waning tribe, followed them in their misfortunes and aided them in every way consistent with their peaceful principles. They kept a school for them, taught them agriculture, erected a saw and grist mill at their own expense, attended their councils and gave them such advice as might be needful for them in their intercourse with the whites.

In 1825, the Shawnees of Missouri exchanged their land on the Mississippi river for a tract fifty miles square, lying west of Missouri, on the Kansas river; and received in addition, four thousand dollars for their improvements. It was also provided that that part of the tribe remaining in Ohio, were to be equal owners of the new country. These sold out in 1831, (the government paying them \$43,000, and afterwards \$66,000 more), and removed to Kansas soon after; arriving in the middle of the winter of 1832-3. It will be seen at once, that a large body of people going into a new country without previous preparation, must of necessity suffer from want. This proved to be the case with the Shawnees.

Soon after they arrived in their new homes, the Friends came again to

them, for the purpose of erecting buildings and resuming their school. They established themselves at a beautiful place, five miles from Westport, Missouri, where they have erected a large building three stories high, for a boarding house and school house. In this building, for twenty years, have the Friends, without expense to the Indians or the Government, kept a free school for all who were willing to attend. By their sincerity and good judgment they have won the esteem of both Indians and whites; and no right-minded man could say a word against them.

But notwithstanding all the evidence of usefulness, goodness and innocence which is accorded to the Quakers by the whole civilized world, yet during the summer of 1856, a predatory, pro-slavery party from Missouri and other slave States fell upon their Mission, and plundered it of horses and cattle, and other property, so as to compel them to discontinue their school.

The Shawnees, who were once roaming savages, have become, under the peaceful influence of the Friends, tillers of the soil and citizens of the United States. Their dwellings, fields and orchards can be seen by the traveler as he passes through their settlement, and marks the progress of the race.

Other denominations of christians have also been in the field, laboring for their civilization and advancement. The Baptists have for several years kept up a school for them, and also taught the children to labor as well as to read and write. They hold religious worship on Sunday, and have a church organization.

The Methodists also have a Mission and a Manual Labor School, but the labor is principally performed by slaves. The Rev. Thomas Johnson, who is the general superintendent and conductor of the establishment, has become a wealthy man and a slaveholder. This Mission has several large brick buildings, and five hundred acres under cultivation. The expenses are paid by the United States, out of the annuities belonging to the Shawnee nation.

Under the influence of this Mission a few of the more wealthy of the Shawnees have become slaveholders. Notwithstanding the ordinance of 1787, and the Missouri Compromise of 1820, it has been the purpose of slaveholders to forestal the question and brow beat the government into a surrender of its most cherished principles. There is no doubt, however, that under an independent judiciary every slave in Kansas Territory would be set free by writ of habeas corpus. And not only the slaves of Kansas, but also every slave now living on the Platte Purchase in Missouri.

After a long series of years, extending through nearly two centuries of wars and struggles and sufferings, and being reduced from a large and powerful tribe to a small handful of between eight and nine hundred souls, the Shawnees have finally given up their nationality, and become citizens of the United States. By treaty made at Washington in 1854, they ceded to the United States one million of acres of land at sixty cents per acre. Out of the remaining tract, bordering on the State of Missouri and the Kansas river, they select for each individual--man, woman and child--two hundred acres wherever they may choose; and the United States gives a patent to each one, for the same. After the Shawnees have made their selection, the remainder is to be sold, and the proceeds go to the individuals who once composed this tribe.

If they are allowed to live in peace, this has been a most favorable and wise movement on the part of the Indians. It has probably saved them from the horrors of another removal, and secured them a home and friends in this beautiful and fertile country. For some time they may be awkward citizens, and find it difficult to conform their customs to American law; but these difficulties can be easily overcome by the counsel of kind friends. It is probable the missions will remain as they are, and the missionaries will, as heretofore, teach and instruct them in morality and religion, so as to avoid all collision with the law of the State. In a few years they will have Indian lawyers, justices of the peace and legislators; and if this experiment works well the other tribes living in Kansas may be induced to follow their example.

The Shawnees have produced many distinguished men; Tecumseh, the famous warrior, belonged to this tribe. John Randolph, of Boonoke, boasted of Indian blood in his veins. Under

the peaceful influences of our genial institutions, there will be a large field opened for the development of the higher traits of Indian character. And it will be surprising, if in a few years we do not have amongst our Indian population statesmen, jurists and moralists, equal to the most talented in the country. The influence of the Indians upon the whites may also be very beneficial. By assimilating with the whites they will become part and parcel of the body politic. What is to hinder their noble influences from permeating the whole community? Their generosity, and their confidence in each other, are noble traits of character, which many might imitate without detriment. Although we have followed this tribe through many generations, and seen its gradual decay, yet it has never been viewed in so interesting a position as the present--Just emerging from barbarism into civilized life, it may truly be said that "a nation has been born in a day."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Ruffian Correspondents.

We have received a slip from the Richmond, Ind. *Hibernian*, containing a letter from Jifer Hoover in regard to Kansas affairs. It abounds with falsehoods and mis-statements of facts and is just what would be expected from the author, whose sympathies have been with the border ruffians since he has been in Kansas. A gentleman who accompanied him to the Territory informed us that all through Missouri, on his way here, he expressed himself favorably to the introduction of slavery in Kansas, and wished he owned farms, which he pointed out along the way, well stocked with niggers. As a specimen of his letter, and proof that he is dyed in ruffianism, we copy the following, which he dates from Neosho River Valley, Nov. 28, '56:

"I must not forget to tell you of the special aid that the people of this neighborhood has lately received. The people got quite clamorous about the doings of those who have been off begging for the sufferers in Kansas, and began to manifest a disposition to enquire into the doings of their agents, (the head men about Lawrence,) so they sent agents to the different parts of the Territory to enquire into the wants of the people, and to appoint sub-agents to distribute the valuables to the actual needy, excluding all but abolitionists, as I understand, for I did not go near the meeting that was held near Lawrence, and I do not wish to be associated with the doings of those who were appointed a Superintendent and established a Poor House, and straightway they sent three heavy ox teams to Lawrence for the valuable aid. The teams returned loaded with boxes, bags and bundles: the poor sufferers flocked in buoyant with hope; the boxes, &c., were opened, and such an array of old clothes was scarcely ever seen. Old coats, one half and three-quarter worn, old shirts with the collars and wristbands worn off, old sheets with nothing but the edges left, and so on. It would have made a paper-mill laugh to have witnessed the novel but ragged sight. So much for the aid our neighborhood has received. Quite a number were in favor of making a bon-fire of the whole of them."

The pro-slavery party call all persons in favor of making Kansas a Free State "abolitionists." It seems the Free State Committee in the Neosho Valley, excluded Hoover from relief, also knowing his character; and hence his falsehoods in regard to the facts here as an offset.

Tempest in a Teapot.

Reader, did you ever visit a theatre, and see the mock hero, with bristling hair, staring eyes, and agonized countenance, tearing a passion in pieces? If you have, or have not, read the *Leocompton Union* of this week. There the true heroic flourishes in all its glory. Jove jumps into his teapot--and heavens! what a splurge! He seizes his thunderbolts, and with wrath he deals damnation round the land. "It is terrible, very terrible." Poor George and President Pierce; we wonder if they survive. The *Herald of Freedom*, too, received a shaft. It may not stand many such--particularly if its two best friends should be suddenly destroyed. Peace in Kansas while Jove is here! Shades of Patrick Henry--"there is no peace!" The thunderer says: "We are greatly in the majority. The Free State party dare not meet us at the ballot box." Dare not! O no! they dare not! Stand from under. Another goose-quill gun is to be fired. We wait with painful anxiety the coming news. Who is dead and who is wounded, are questions in which society is deeply, anxiously interested.

A gentleman writing us from Lawrence, Mass., inclosing a large list of subscribers, with the cash, concludes by saying--

"We like your paper, pluck, principles, and all."

We have nothing to add.

Selected Poetry.

To the Unconquered.

BY A. J. B. DURANE.

I am near to you, ye suffering men,
Where'er on earth ye dwell;
Mine heart's best tongue in mine iron pen,
Mine iron thought to tell.
O, would to God that the living fire,
Which glows within that heart,
Might reach ye through my flashing lyre,
And all its need impart.

Jehovah spake in olden time,
Through Israel's glorious seers,
Till the haughty spirit of royal crime,
Bent with its craven fears,
And Jehovah spake in this our day,
Where'er, on land or sea,
A brave, true heart shall sing or pray,
That its brethren may be free.

I would tell ye, brethren of every clime--
Ye children of every soil--
That the saviors of freedom throughout all time,
Have sprung from the ranks of Toil.
I would tell ye, all who suffer and want,
Who live by the sweat of brow--
That ye are our God's apostolate,
And your time to act is now.

Ay, now, when the foot of tyrant might
Is trampling the olden world--
When the radiant banner of human right,
In darkness hath been furled;
O, now, when kings in their festal hall,
Deride the struggling soul--
Arise! and point ye upon the wall,
A people's judgment scroll!

There is never a night for the People's cause,
That is not thick-set with stars--
And Freedom's sleep is but a breathing pause,
For the day alone hath come the ill,
For the day alone hath sufficed;
And the gloom that closed on Calvary's hill,
Shall break with the risen Christ!

Vigilance, the Duty of Freemen.

Much has been said and written about the horrors of revolution and the cruelties of the people, when they, by some mighty effort, throw off the shackles that bind them to tyranny--The atrocities of the French revolution have been a fruitful theme for the conservatism of the age to dwell upon. But, to our mind, there never yet was a revolution, that in its most frightful details, has equalled the yearly and daily atrocities of tyrants' rule, whether they are the despots of the Old, or the oligarchs of the New World. Take, for instance, the development of American slavery, and the long series of atrocities practised by its supporters. Can we find aught in the bloodiest days of the Reign of Terror that equals the general details of the slave system? Look at the Southern newspapers and see the long list of crimes and outrages with which they are constantly filled. Take the late slave insurrection, excitement, and the heart sickness when it bears of the hanging, shooting and butchering committed upon the unfortunate victims, whose only crime was loving that liberty of which their tyrant masters boast so loudly. Yet the great mass of our people pass them quietly by as trifling things that must necessarily occur in the system. When these same quiet people see further the development of this plague-spot, should they be astounded that it should dare make white men slaves; as it has boasted of its determination to do in the late campaign; as in its organs it has boldly said, that labor and the laborer should rightfully be the property of the capitalist; and they are very indignant when the legitimate blossoms of this evil tree ripen into that bitter fruit which the Kansas squatters have had to partake of during the last two years. We are not astonished at these occurrences, for we look upon them as the legitimate result of the system. All we have now to do is to keep the public mind up to the point that the late events have brought it to, and impress upon it the necessity of vigilance in watching the powerful antagonist now menacing the liberty of the American Republic. Slavery has shown itself in colors sufficiently vivid to excite in every truthful and just mind, a detestation sufficient to overcome all the lingering conservatism of the past, that sought to keep the agitation of this subject down. Let the free North remember, that it is a terrible misfortune to humanity that virtue should, in most cases, be blind, and that vice is ever active and vigilant. Let us watch with a keen eye and a discriminating spirit the movements of the slave power; by every means and at every hazard prevent its further extension, and effectually curb and control its violent and factious spirit. Let not the bugbear of revolution and disunion frighten our friends from ever active opposition to the slave oligarchy, for there never was a revolution, we repeat again, so disastrous and terrible in its effects upon the well being of the race, as the insidious encroachments and frightful atrocities constantly practised by despotism in all ages of the world; and there never was an oligarchy so dangerous to liberty, as that which exists in the slave States of the Union.

The Tyranny of Slavery.

Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania, said, in a recent speech, that "The interests of half a million of slaveholders could not overpower and override the interests of twenty-five millions of non-slaveholders."

The interests of these millions must be considered and secured by their own efforts, or they must be sacrificed. A few strong-minded, selfish men have always managed so as to entangle the masses in laws which they could not understand; and by using one portion of the community to subdue the other, have succeeded in living in affluence and ease, off their unrequited labors. From the earliest history of mankind, we have accounts of men struggling to free themselves from the bondage of arbitrary power. But so far, they have struggled in vain. Intelligence, office and wealth have always been an over-match for ignorance, poverty and numbers. If the powerful, by some chord of unity, sympathize with the weak, and thus in some measure become their protectors or leaders, they for a time become a free people. It was thus in the first settlement of America, and in the American Revolution. A general sentiment of liberality and freedom pervaded the whole country. When this spirit was in the ascendancy, and all classes under its influence, our glorious Declaration of Independence was produced, and ratified by the whole people as a guaranty and safeguard for all time. Trusting in the truth of this declaration, and the sincerity of those who made it a basis of unity, all parties retired in confidence from the arena of strife, to follow the peaceful pursuits of intellectual and moral truth, and develop the latent agricultural and mechanical, commercial and manufacturing resources of the country.

Slaveholders, by combining leisure, wealth and learning, have proved themselves superior to the laboring class, and have forced themselves into positions of place and power; and they have used this power so as to attach to themselves a large number of the ambitious and poor, who are seeking a living by other means than honest toil and industry. On a plea of an equal distribution of the powers of the government, they at first took moderate possession of the power put confidently in their hands by the non-slaveholders. Gradually, little by little, their numbers have increased, and their arrogance increased, till they have become a tyranny too odious and oppressive to be longer borne. They have come to look upon all laboring white men as they do upon negroes, and now urge that condition makes the slave, and not color or race.

Tis thus, step by step, that slavery shows itself. It first corrupts the master by corrupting his moral nature, and then ruins the community in which he lives by subverting or obliterating all sense of right and wrong, and all knowledge of natural law.

Going West.

The *Ohio Farmer* has an article headed "Emigration to the West--Who should go?" After telling who should not go, including among this class the aged, the invalid, the wealthy who are not willing to sacrifice some of the present comforts of life for prospective advantages, closes with the following, which we heartily endorse: "The emigrants should be mostly young. By colonizing a young married pair, you colonize, by anticipation, all their children. They should be vigorous and hardy persons. They will thus be parents of a robust race, fit to achieve those heroic enterprises that lie sleeping beneath the veil of the future. They should generally be persons of moderate property; for, at the West, a small capital will go a great way. A thousand, well invested, will become ten thousand in a few years; for where every blow that every man strikes, helps all his neighbors as much as himself, the development of capital is most miraculous. And where necessity and hope combine to quicken the industry of the people, their success is next to certain. Rich men do not improve a new country as fast as men of more moderate means; for they consult their ease more, and do not feel the good of necessity so much. Those who go West should also be philanthropic and far-sighted. It is with communities as with individuals.

"Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined." The first settlers decide the character of a community for fifty or a hundred years. We could quote proofs of this in the East, and in our own State, by the score; but it is needless; every man sees that it must be so.

"With such men as these to be found new States in the West, their prosperity is assured. Let such, and only such, go."

Last Sunday morning was the coldest of the season. The thermometer at 9 o'clock fell to 12° below zero.

Reply to a Correspondent.

A gentleman in Providence, R. I., desires to know how far west the surveys in Kansas have been made; when the land office will be open for pre-emptors to prove up their claims; and when the Shawnee lands will be thrown into market; with other interrogatories.

All of these questions are difficult, and in fact almost impossible for us to answer. It is understood, however, that the surveys have been mostly completed to the guide meridian, from six to eight miles this side of Manhattan, and embracing all the Territory lying east of that line and north of the Kansas river; as well as all that portion extending south to the Neosho Valley.

The great question which all persons here desire answered is the same which our friend propounds, "When will the Land Office in Kansas be open for business?" The general impression is, that it will be at an early day in the spring--some say as soon as the sales of the Delaware Trust Lands are finally closed. The last is our opinion. Others think it will not be until the 1st of July.

The Shawnees have ninety days after the surveys are approved, in which to make their selection of 200 acres to each member of their tribe, from their reservation. The surveys are not yet approved, hence ninety days at least must elapse before the lands are open to settlement. When the surveys will be approved is uncertain, as it depends upon the caprice of the Department at Washington.

Our friend states that complaints are made against some of our leading men, charging them with misapplying the funds donated for the relief of Kansas. There may be truth in some of the charges made, but we do not believe it in the case to which he refers. Indeed, we have our doubts of those charges being true in a single instance, when made against leading men in Kansas.

For the future, we advise the entire public who wish to aid Kansas, to send their contributions to the Kansas National Committee at Chicago. Their officers have been upon the ground, mingled with our people and the sufferers, know our wants, and have the heart to relieve them. Give no money to irresponsible itinerant lecturers, who profess to be clothed with authority by some self-constituted and equally irresponsible body. If lecturers wish to talk on Kansas affairs, give them a patient hearing, take up subscriptions, if thought desirable, to aid the destitute, and when this is done, forward the amount as above indicated. It will then be sure to reach its destination, and will give the relief contemplated.

Kansas Outrages upon Missouri. The *St. Louis Democrat* gives the following account of the evils which have been brought upon the trade of Missouri, by the violent interference of citizens of that State in the affairs of Kansas:--

"A thorough and absolute stoppage has been placed upon all attempts to supply the Free State men of Kansas with provisions, clothing, and other necessary articles--by means of the transportation on the Missouri. How shall we begin to estimate the losses inflicted upon the steamboat interests of the Missouri by this unlawful interference with their business? How much would they have received from twenty thousand passengers, who have in effect been driven from their boats and sent through Iowa, or detested from going to Kansas altogether, and who would otherwise have gone on the Missouri river packets? This number is not unreasonably large--a greater number of persons have gone into Minnesota in one year alone, whilst more than double that number of settlers have gone to Iowa within the last twelve months. Estimate, then, the price of passage from St. Louis to Leavenworth at \$15, and this multiplied by 20,000--the assumed number of passengers--makes \$300,000, and represents approximately the injury inflicted by Atchison and Stringfellow, backed up by the Missouri Republican, upon the steamboats on the Missouri river, in this one item alone. If these people had been permitted to settle in Kansas, they, as well as those now there, would have been supplied with provisions, groceries, clothing, household furniture, building materials, and all of these would have paid freight to the steamboats. How much? It cannot be estimated at much less than \$300,000, because freight on such articles are high on this river, and being indispensable to the settlers, they would have paid any price. Here are two items of loss inflicted on the steamboat interests by these reckless demagogues and their confederates of the press, amounting to more than half a million of dollars. It is safe to say that each steamer plying on the Missouri river would have paid for itself in one year, by the profit it would have derived from the free white immigration into Kansas, and which has been lost by the illegal and outrageous interference of Atchison and his accomplices with their business."

More Good News.

A. J. Isaacs, the District Attorney of the United States for Kansas, has sent his resignation to Washington. He is the man who drew up the indictments against us and our fellow prisoners, for high treason! He has been the accomplice of Judge Leconte, alias Jeffrey, in all the villainous outrages in Kansas, and no doubt was advisory to the same. Through the smattering of legal knowledge possessed by Judges Elmore and Leconte, and Attorney Isaacs, Kansas Territory has been cursed with the legislation such as has been imposed upon us. These men were the master minds at Pawnee and Shawnee Mission. They directed the legislation of that body; and they were the men who conceived the plot, and through such persons as Stringfellow, who were merely "cat's paws" to perform the acts which the others were ashamed or afraid to do, the work was consummated.

Walker, in his "Introduction to American Law," well says:--

"Beware of the successful litigator who prowls in Courts of Law for human prey. They are the most detestable of their species--their very knowledge is knavery."

Who will not say the knowledge of Elmore, Leconte and Isaacs is "knavery?" They have applied their knowledge to knavish purposes from their first inception into the Territory, by attempting to enslave the people over whom they came to preside as impartial jurists. They have shown that they were only "litigators," by their disgraceful legislation; no lawyer, well schooled in his profession, would have been guilty of foisting upon the country the acts "which grace the so-called Kansas statutes."

If ever men deserved impeachment from Congress, it is these--not one, but all. Though Elmore has long since been removed from the bench, yet he has continued one of the evil geniuses of the Territory, and has ever been at his post to aid and direct his confederate in their war upon the liberties of the people. We desire a record of those men, in a chapter embracing eighteen or twenty foolscap pages, for our HISTORY OF KANSAS. Who will write it, and transmit the names of these men to posterity alongside with the infamous judges of a former period?

Fire-Eating Organs.

The *Boonville Observer* has a long article on Kansas affairs, mostly in reply to an article in the *Squatter Sovereign*. It remarks as follows in regard to the *Sovereign*:--

"The complaint of the *Sovereign* is near a column in length, and, if the effort had any literary or political merit, and the paper any weight with the patriotic and law-abiding of any section--north, south, east or west--we would give it an extended notice. As to the ability which marks the history of this rhapsodic sheet, unless impudence be a demonstration of spirit, and lawlessness of force--as its conductors imagine--it has no character worth examining. It was the advocate of civil war and disunion, before George Geary went to the territory, and is yet; but its reasonable malignity has been too crude and undignified politically, in a newspaper sense, to be formidable. Occasionally, some nominal secessionist may have illumined its columns, in not inelegant phrase, concerning the gentility and meanness of the renowned Fremont Chivalry; but its legitimate correspondence is almost entirely confined to the ranting of its editors, who do against good manners and the patriotic instincts of their betters."

The editor of the *Observer* closes his remarks by saying:--

"We have given our money and counsel towards making Kansas a slave State in a fair, legitimate way, the only way practicable; but we have not hesitated to proclaim against that lawless destruction of life and property, which has kept slaves out of Kansas, and furnished abolitionists with their most esteemed arguments against us. We have nothing to do with the editors of the *Squatter Sovereign*, except as conductors of a public journal. We do not know them, and have nothing personally against them; but we can assure them, individually and collectively, that politically, we do not covet their good opinion, nor do we enjoy any sympathy with those who do."

We observe that the entire press of Missouri has changed its language towards Kansas. It is only such fire-eating journals as the *Sovereign* and the *Leocompton Union*, which are now blustering, as we predicted, in regard to further disturbances on the border. The *St. Louis Express*, *Henry Clay Post* paper--formerly the *Border Buffon*--has entirely changed its tone, and has ceased its threatening upon the people of the Territory. So have both the *Leavenworth Herald* and *Journal*, and the *Kansas City Enterprise*. There are a few fire-eaters, the remains of Bedford's filibustering expedition, still in the Territory; they give an account, and

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