

HERALD OF



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G. W. BROWN, & A. WATLES, EDITORS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 26, 1857.

TERMS:—\$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain, Pledge but to Truth, to Liberty and Law, No favor essays on, and no Fear shall own.

Hope in James Buchanan Ended.

Is there a politician in the United States of common discernment, who believes that the Democratic party could have carried New York, or even Pennsylvania, had the people been conscious James Buchanan, the leader of that party, would have treated Gov. WALKER and Secretary STANTON as shabbily as they have done? Was it not the eclat which had gathered around the names of those gentlemen in rejecting the Oxford and McGee county frauds which gave that party New York, and nearly placed Wisconsin under their control? Was it not the abuse of Walker and Stanton, and the friends of these gentlemen which came near placing Ohio in their hands? Is there an honest Democrat anywhere in the North, who will not acknowledge that were the Presidential election to come off now that James Buchanan could not carry a single northern State?

Our readers will bear us witness that we have been silent in regard to the present national Administration since it came into power. We had been led to believe that James Buchanan had been deceived; and we supposed that as soon as his mind was disabused he would correct his error. We were told that petitions, signed by several thousand names were presented at Washington, asking for the appointment of *Whitfield, Woodson, Fred. Emory* and others of like kidney, to responsible offices in Kansas. We were told, too, that the signatures attached to those petitions were of the same character as the Oxford and McGee frauds; but that they were, in short, base forgeries; but that the President was still ignorant of these facts, and that as soon as this knowledge, and the true character of the men appointed to offices was made known to him they would be removed, as would be Cato, and Leconte, and Calhoun.

We thought we could understand how it was that Cato, Leconte and Calhoun were retained in office. Everything emanating from Kansas, in regard to those men, was set down as Republican basehood, made up to embarrass the Administration, and prejudice it before the country. But Gov. WALKER and Secy STANTON—two southern men, well known to the country—both ardent supporters of James Buchanan for the Presidency, one many years in the most prominent public positions, were sent here to take charge of matters. We confess our bosom thrilled with joy when we saw these men among us; because we thought they had the capacity to learn the right, and ability to make the country know and understand it.

Month after month we have waited in the expectation all the time, that the next mail would bring the news, that those *southerners*, who had obtained offices in Kansas by gross forgeries; or those who had proven themselves unfit for public positions had been removed. On the contrary, we find Mr. WALKER virtually recalled from the Territory; while Mr. STANTON is disappointed, and these *best men* still retained in office. Not that only, but a man fitted either by ability or not, public experience of an executive character, is sent here at this time, when the country is in arms, and we are in the midst of a revolution, to take charge of public affairs.

As Emory was no doubt appointed to office because of the high crimes he had committed; and Woodson and Whitfield were similarly rewarded for their villainy; and John Calhoun and Judges Cato and Emory, alike *Jergys*, were retained in office for their crimes, so a *dictator*, a man who had shot his fellow man—not one only, says public rumor, but two of them—fill the place made vacant by Mr. STANTON. It is possible Gen. DENVER is not a bad man; we hope he is not; but we are frank to admit that the action of Buchanan in removing good men from office and retaining bad ones, gives us occasion to distrust him.

With these facts in view, and knowing the opportunities which have been given to James Buchanan to learn them, and deal justly by us, we can only brand him as unworthy his position, and, if it were possible, ROBEY BARKER THAN FRANK PIERCE! Pierce willfully closed his ears to the truth, but James Buchanan has both closed his eyes and ears, and has refused to place confidence in those who were mainly instrumental in placing him in his present position. Instead of taking such men as ROBERT J. WALKER, Senator DOUGLASS, and FRANK P. STANTON, as his advisers on questions they were well acquainted with, he takes such men as R. J. Jones, Fred. Emory and John Calhoun!

Is the Legislature to Blame.

A cotemporary which has, in its brief career, distinguished itself by being successively on all sides of all politics, put forth by the Free State party, indulges strong expressions of censure against the Territorial Legislature because it has had the honor and decency to live up to certain pledges in regard to its action made to Acting Governor Stanton as a condition to his convening an extra session. These pledges were simply that they, as representatives, would do nothing more than was needed in the emergency to forestall the villainous plans that had been laid by the Leconte Convention; and that nothing should be done which would in anywise commit them to any policy, other than what was conceded to be needed, to defeat the plans aforesaid. The opinions of the best lawyers of the Territory, had been given to the effect that a repeal of the law under which that Convention was convened, would effectually prevent further legal action under its authority. Was there doubt in the minds of those men, that a repeal would reach the evil, it was recommended in the message of the Governor, that a law be enacted providing for a fair submission of the whole Constitution to the people. It was unquestionably competent for the Legislature to pass such law and it would be the duty of the Executive officers of the Territory to see that it was properly enforced. All laws else that were to be enacted were not to be substantive, but merely auxiliary to the main act, to ensure its full and faithful execution.

Such is the militia law, the object of which is the enforcement of the submission act. Whatever may have been the terms of the written pledge of the members of Gov. Stanton, no one will undertake to deny that the above was explicitly understood to be the condition upon which the Governor consented to convene an extra session of the Legislature. We do not, at this time, deem it pertinent to express any opinion in regard to the propriety of making such pledge or agreement; it is sufficient that it was made.

Was it not then the bounden duty of the Legislature to fulfill that obligation? That man or set of men who would wantonly disregard such a covenant would, in our opinion, be fit depositaries of Legislative authority. It would argue a total absence of honor and integrity. It is well known that the Convention, which was held in Lawrence the 21 day of December was called and assembled before it was known that Gov. Stanton had convened a special session of the Legislature. Its object was to deliberate upon the course the people should take in that emergency and did not contemplate the calling of an extra session at all.

Therefore the proclamation of the Governor left little for the Convention to do. We say it boldly and without any fear of successful contradiction, that the policy adopted by that Convention was different from what it would have been had the proclamation been issued before the primary Conventions were held. And, further, it was different from what it would have been had a discussion been allowed upon the resolutions, before their adoption, and had all the delegates understood the facts, as they should have done, in regard to the pledges made by members of the Legislature and leading citizens to Gov. Stanton, which induced him to convene that Legislature as he did. The instructions or suggestions to the Legislature then about to assemble, clearly was not the "sober second thought" of the people. Subsequent events prove the truth of this. The blame is not upon the Legislature, if there is to be any censure expressed at all, it should be against the Convention which, without sober deliberation, adopted a policy not suited to the emergency.

The submission of the Topeka Constitution at the same time the Leconte Constitution was to be submitted would have been by the Legislature not only a gross violation of good faith on their part, but would have been libelous and unjust to that large portion of the people of the Territory who are not in favor of either one or the other—compelling men who are as much entitled to their opinions as those who sustain either of the Constitutions to choose between the evils.

We are ashamed to know that there are Free State papers that censure the just and honorable course of the Legislature. But our neighbors may be assured that so honest and intelligent a body will never deviate from the path of duty to make their policy successful. Why is it that the Legislature gets all the condemnation; why is not something said about certain individuals of high position who were not bound by pledges, that have acquiesced in this determination of that body, who, on the day of the Convention, made loud speeches in favor of submitting the Topeka Constitution with the Leconte Swindle? If any one is blameworthy it is there. The Convention in that Topeka matter only went off at half cock. It is likely to reconsider its steps, and it is to be reassembled undoubtedly for that purpose. What position will the weathercock take next?

☞ The Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS has been re-elected to the United States Senate from Georgia.

Newspaper Experience.

Dr. GRANT has taken leave of the *Geary City Era*, and returned to his family in Iowa. The Dr. was a vigorous writer, and has done good service in the cause. Among the reasons for closing his connection with the Kansas press, he gives the following:—

"The office has, within the short space of three months, absorbed all of its receipts and the original outlay for materials in expenses, besides my own constant services, and I think that this is sacrifice enough for one man to make in the cause, however dear he may esteem it."

The Doctor's experience is probably that of every other publisher in Kansas. During our first year in Kansas we sunk full \$6,000, and was only able to keep our paper alive by heavy sacrifices of property, and by contracting debts, some of which remain unliquidated to this present.

The revival of the office after its destruction; the assistance given to it, and the large receipts which followed left many to suppose that our fortune was made; but they forgot that our expenditures went through equals, if not exceeds \$200 a week, while the heavy receipts were kept up for only two or three months. Besides heavy expenses had necessarily to be incurred to enable us to supply so large a list of subscribers. The consequence has been, that we find ourselves at the end of the year absolutely worse off than when we commenced it, and hardly able to keep our business afloat.

Others will ascribe this to the influence of the letter-writers upon us. We have no doubt our loss has been thousands of dollars on that account, and we are willing that they who have been the cause of it shall glory in their shame; but those persons in the Territory, as well as out of it, will learn that they cannot resort to falsehood, and follow it up to a great length of time with impunity, and escape unscathed. Sooner or later a just retribution will overtake them, and when, too late they will learn a lesson of practical importance, which wisdom on their part would have suggested at an earlier day.

The Kansas *Free State* was established cotemporarily with the *Herald of Freedom*. Its editors made a losing business of it, and only kept it alive by means outside of the paper.

The Kansas *Tribune* was established soon after. Mr. STEER sunk largely, as did Mr. WOOD, who was connected with it for a time. Messrs. ROSS, too, have only been able to sustain themselves by means outside of the paper.

The *Free State* at Delaware went down, we suppose, because of the tight times.—The *Register* at Wyandott did the same. This was also true of the *Prairie City Champion*, the *State Journal and Freeman* of Topeka; the *Union* at Leconte; and the *Note Book* of Topeka.

There are several other papers evidently on the decline, which can only sustain themselves by outside aid. The winter just opened upon us will be a severe one upon Kansas newspapers. How many will survive the crash remains to be seen.

Put not your Trust in Princes. The caption to this article is good scriptural advice, and should be heeded.—While we are in hopes that our rulers in America at Washington will yet give us the means of relief from our present embarrassment, we are still disposed to rely mainly upon ourselves in the present emergency. Once we have fallen back on Congress and the civil feed of last year followed as a partial consequence of it.

We have complete possession of the Territorial Legislature, and the legal sanction is now with us. We have tested our strength at the polls, and know the comparative numbers of each party in every locality in the Territory. We are perfectly organized, and are a unit in resisting aggression, and in every consistent movement which gives any cause of hope for success.

Though we have hope in some of the leading politicians of the country, let us not put our "trust" in them, but, rather, learn to trust in ourselves, and lay hold of every instrumentality within our reach which even holds out a slight prospect of victory.

We are frank to admit that we had great hope in Gov. WALKER and Secretary STANTON, and still know that they will do all in their power for the relief of the people of Kansas; but when we are expecting the most of them, higher authority steps in and removes them from their position, and they are left in a condition where they can only wield their private influence in our favor.

☞ In the Report of the General Land Office, just made to Congress, we find the following paragraph in regard to Kansas:—

That Michigan Fund Again.

Our Democratic friends of Michigan seem quite unwilling to dismiss the subject of Gov. Bingham's Kansas appropriation. It would seem that men speaking so confidently as they do should know whereof they affirm.

The article suggesting these remarks is found in the *Detroit Free Press* of Nov. 21st. It is another philippic against Gov. Bingham for his act of humanity in sending seeds to Kansas for distribution among the needy sons of Michigan.

It takes for its text a letter of Gov. Geary, written in January, 1857. Our readers will remember that we disposed of that letter at the time of its appearance by showing the testimony to be merely negative upon the specific point of enquiry urged by Gov. Fletcher of Vt., and that Gov. Geary, to the contrary notwithstanding, there did exist much severe suffering and destitution in the rural districts especially, and that too as the result of the disturbed condition of affairs.

After quoting this old letter of Gov. Geary at length, the *Free Press* goes on to expose the folly and inhumanity of Gov. Bingham in making the appropriation of \$1,000 from the Michigan fund for the imaginary benefit of Kansas when so much real suffering existed in Michigan. What the particular condition of the people of Michigan was we are unable to say, for we do not know; but we do know that there had been much real suffering in Kansas for want of suitable food and clothing; that there was at the time, and unless some means could be furnished to enable the settlers to raise their own food, there would still continue to be much. In the hope of preventing future suffering and another appeal to the benevolence of the humans in the States, the National Kansas Committee, at Chicago, and Gov. Bingham, of Michigan, wisely stepped forward to meet the exigency. The assertion that the money sent by Gov. B. not only relieved no suffering, but that it was designed to do no such thing, and was pocketed by Gov. B's agents for political purposes, would deserve to be treated with silent contempt, were it not so persistently reiterated by the partisan press of Michigan with a view to injure Gov. Bingham.

Now, we have taken some pains to ascertain the actual state of the case, and as friends we would advise a little more caution in the assertions that are so boldly put forth in relation to this matter.—While we are penning this article, Gov. Bingham has, no doubt, in his possession the reports and vouchers covering the disbursement of this fund, of so perfect and minute a character as to enable him to overwhelm his enemies with shame, and compel them, if there remains a spark of honorable feeling in their breasts, to make the "amend honorable."

Mr. Whitman who was entrusted with the disbursement of this fund by the National Committee at Chicago, to whom it was committed by Gov. Bingham, has so far closed up his labors as to be able to make a partial report which has been forwarded, together with the vouchers, to Gov. Bingham. The task assigned to Mr. W. was a most difficult and in many respects an unpleasant one, without taking into account the cavilling eyes that looked at him through Democratic spectacles. But most satisfactorily we judge he has acquitted himself; at any rate the report and accompanying documents, if published, will enable any skeptic to verify the statements made—an affidavit from the recipient—an endorsement by a responsible person—and a minute receipt for the aid furnished. If Mr. W. has been imposed upon, the fault lies with those who have made false affidavits and their friends here and in Michigan will hold them to strict account. If, on the contrary, the truth has been stated, the number of the recipients are so numerous, and from so many localities in Michigan, it will be in the power of the people in all parts of the State to confirm the same.

For the sake of the cause of suffering humanity in the future we rejoice that so much care has been exercised in this affair. Mr. Whitman has been singularly fortunate in the exercise of what would have seemed unnecessary care and exactness. He could not of course have anticipated the gross and unfounded attacks that have been made both upon Gov. B. and himself, and we seem to see in his course that guiding hand which, knowing the end from the beginning, directs all things to conform thereto.

We hope the full report, with all the vouchers, or at least such as will enable the honest people of Michigan to satisfy themselves, not only that Gov. Bingham wisely listened to the promptings of humanity, but that he fortunately made selection of such agencies in the good work as will enable him triumphantly to vindicate his course.

We forbear to say more in proof that the appropriation was needed and did its work; for all will appear in the report alluded to.

In the mean time we advise our captious friends to make a truce of this insane warfare. They have wasted ammunition enough, and had best employ the remainder of the interval in preparing for a precipitate retreat.

☞ The Brooklyn *Times* says Greely of the N. Y. *Tribune* "could not exist without a grievance." Probably this accounts for his complaints about Gov. Walker, and all others who do not think as does Mr. Greely.

Our New Secretary.

A friend of ours, states that he was well acquainted with Gen. J. W. DENVER, in California, and has furnished us with some information in regard to him. He states that the Legislature of California made an appropriation for the purpose of sending out a train, with provisions, &c., to aid emigrants who were on their way across the plains to that State. The whole matter was given in charge to Gov. Bigler. The latter commissioned Mr. DENVER Superintendent of the Relief Train. While carrying out his commission, the editor of the *Alta California* commented upon the manner the funds were being expended, and censured the Governor for a mal-appropriation of the public charity. Denver returned, read the article, felt highly incensed at it, and challenged the editor, E. Gilbert, Esq., which was accepted. The parties met at Oak Grove, about two miles from Sacramento City, and on the second day Gilbert fell dead, having received a bullet through the heart.

A split occurring between the Northern and Southern wing of the Democracy in 1853, in nominating candidates for Representatives to Congress, the Southern wing put P. T. Herbert and J. W. Denver in nomination, and succeeded, with the aid of the Know Nothing vote, in electing them. Herbert, our informant states, was a notorious black leg, who kept a gambling house in Marysville, and subsequently shot the Irish waiter in Washington City.

During Denver's connection with Congress he was a mere looker-on, and his name rarely occurs in the public journals save on the call of the yeas and nays. Instead of returning to California at the expiration of his term of office, he was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which post he retained until his appointment of Secretary of this Territory. He was in Lawrence a few months ago in the discharge of his official duties.

He is a man of ordinary talent, of large size, and rather corpulent; was considered as conservative for a southern man, but owed his position in a great measure to his non-committalism.

Gen. DENVER is a native of Ohio, but resided for some time in Western Missouri before going to California. He endorses the action of Gov. WALKER and Secretary STANTON in full, and we understand says if Mr. Buchanan expects him to pursue any other policy here than that pursued by these gentlemen, he will find himself mistaken. A friend had long interview with the General the other day, and admits that he was very much prepossessed in his favor.

The Terre Haute Union.

We must take issue with the *Union*, published at Terre Haute, Ind., when it says:—

"There is not a single State in the Mississippi Valley which does not surpass Kansas in beauty and fertility." We do not believe there is any region of the world that surpasses it in these respects, not even Italy, with its orient skies and varied scenery, and such is the opinion of every intelligent traveler who has visited Kansas, and made his opinions public. We have our drawbacks, it is true, but fewer than any other country, taking all things into consideration. Were we to judge of Kansas from the last season we confess that our love for it might somewhat abate; but our experience here now passes through four autumns, the three preceding ones of which, have been a strange contrast with that of this season.

Besides, the *Union* is in error in its statement that Kansas was not always free until the Missouri Compromise was repealed. It is true the slave laws of Louisiana were extended over it prior to the adoption of the Missouri Compromise; but it is not true that a single slave was held in Kansas under those laws; on the contrary we have proof that slaves were not held here prior to that time; and, in fact, there were no white settlers here, not one, unless they were trappers and travelers, and they had no use for slaves.

It is amusing to receive city papers at this office, with a request to copy their prospectus; by so doing a few times we shall be entitled to an exchange. List our numbers probably some five hundred papers, and not a mail comes in that we do not receive requests to exchange. So valuable is the *Herald of Freedom* considered as an exchange we are tendered daily papers from all the larger cities in payment for our weekly. Our list is so large that it is impossible to open them, much less read them, and yet some journals which have never seen ours, propose to give theirs in exchange provided we will do twenty or thirty dollars worth of advertising for them. This is certainly liberal on their part.

Cray or Foolish.

The *Democratic Herald*, published at Decatur, Ill., bearing its own death ground, and notifying us of its demise, blames the Democratic party of that county for not sustaining it. In our opinion it richly deserved death, for it maintained the Leconte Constitution, and expressed a belief that the men who composed that Constitutional Convention, were desirous of doing right. The man must have been crazy, or a fool. Let his neighbors judge which.

Our Prospects.

The fate of Kansas depends, either upon the character of the first Legislature elected under the Leconte Constitution; or the action of Congress in the premises; or the power of the people to throw off the usurped government. The Legislature in the hands of true men would prevent the federal troops being employed against us, and could take measures for framing a new Constitution. Congress has power to refuse to receive us as a State, to pass an enabling act, or to continue us in a Territorial condition. The People have power to throw off the usurpation with a strong hand, and will do so, if they can get redress no other way.

The first proposition is to be tested on the 4th of January.

Our hope in Congress is heightened or lessened by every dispatch from Washington. That our readers who are so numerous, may have the means of forming an opinion of our prospects there, we shall continue to quote from leading presses, particularly on the Democratic side, as that party has control of the present Congress. We shall also quote from the position of their leading politicians, as given in Congress. In furtherance of this, we copy the following from a report of a running discussion in the Senate Chamber on the third day of the session, between Messrs. Douglas and Bigler:—

Mr. Douglas said he was yesterday under the impression that the President had approved the action of the Leconte Convention, and under that impression he felt it to be his duty to state that while he concurred in the general views of the President, yet so far as it did approve or endorse the action of that Convention, he entirely dissented from it, and would give his reasons for such dissent upon a more careful and critical examination of the matter. He rejoiced to find the President had not entirely approved the action of that Convention, and he was also rejoiced to find that the President had not recommended that Congress should pass laws receiving Kansas into the Union as a State under the Constitution framed at Leconte. It is true the tone of the message indicates a willingness on the part of the President to sign any bill Congress might pass receiving Kansas as a State into the Union under that constitution; but it was a very significant fact that the President had refrained from any endorsement of the convention and from any recommendation as to the course Congress should pursue in regard to the admission of Kansas.

Indeed the President had expressed deep mortification and indignation that the whole constitution was not submitted to the people of Kansas for their acceptance or rejection. He proceeded to show that Congress could not properly receive Kansas into the Union under the Leconte Constitution; not only the slavery question, but all others, should be submitted to the people of Kansas, as they are guaranteed to establish all their domestic institutions for themselves. On this principle the whole constitution should be submitted to ascertain whether or not it meets with their approbation. Mr. D. contended that the people of Kansas ought to have an opportunity to vote upon it, and if they choose to do so. He compared the action of the Leconte Convention to the freedom of Napoleon was elected President. The reason assigned why the people of Kansas were not allowed to vote on the acceptance of the constitution proposed, was that if they had the chance they would vote it down by an overwhelming majority. He believed they would, and thought that it was a clear violation of the organic act thus to force the obnoxious constitution upon the majority.

When Douglas concluded there was a great applause in the galleries.

Mr. Bigler replied to Mr. Douglas, saying the Convention was called according to law, and had been recognized by the President and the Governor of the Territory; it was their right to submit the Constitution to the people, or some Congress without submission, if it was right in itself and republican in form, and the people had fairly decided the slavery question. It would not be wise to keep them out of the Union simply because the whole Constitution had not been submitted to them. To do so would be inconsistent with the doctrine of non-intervention. There was nothing in the past history of the country to justify such a course. It would be the duty of Congress to look at the question as it came before them and do the best they could, looking at the happiness of the entire country.—He had long been under the impression that it would be the best, both for the country and Kansas, that the State should be admitted at the first favorable opportunity, in order to legalize the strife. He would have preferred that the constitution had been submitted to the people, but persons outside of the Territory have no right interfering with the slavery question there. He believed the people of Kansas now have an opportunity to decide whether to have a free or slave State. He could not however determine his entire course until they shall make such decision.

He said the proposition of Douglas to-day was in utter derogation to that which he occupied when he voted for Toombs' bill, which proposed to make a State Constitution, and put it in operation without submitting it to a vote of the people, and this only a short time ago. He could not understand how Douglas had so readily become sensitive regarding the rights of the people, after having attempted such an infingement upon them.

Senator Douglas—I am certain Senator Bigler does not speak for the President. I know the President has just spoken for himself in his message in which he commends the convention for not submitting the constitution to the people, and refused to recommend us to receive it. The President is a bold, frank man, and if he intended to give us an administration measure he would say so; it is not respectful to assume that we will do what he will not recommend us to do. Of course I know the Senator from Pennsylvania did not speak from any authority.

Bigler—I think I am safe in saying, and I think the Senator from Illinois will agree, that the President uttered in his message the doctrine that the convention

Had the right to form a constitution and submit it to the people for approval or send it up to Congress without approval.

I think it is deducible from the message that the President does not hold that, because the entire constitution was not submitted to the people, Kansas should be kept out of the Union.

Judge Douglas—I infer from the message that the President does hold that a Convention had a right to form a Constitution and send it here, but that was only the right to petition for redress of grievances under the federal Constitution and not because the Legislature had the power to constitute that a legal Convention.

Bigler—Where did you get that? Judge Douglas replied—a gentleman (meaning Trumbull) yesterday read from a speech made by Mr. Buchanan that the Legislature had no right to create a Convention to supersede Territorial Government, and to attempt it would be a gross usurpation. The Democratic party held that doctrine ever since, and asserted it a year ago by endorsing his (Douglas') report from committee on Territories.—Three hundred thousand copies were circulated, and made more than a million held for a hundred thousand copies of them. (Laughter.)

Bigler entered his protest and claimed the statute of limitations. He could not consent that Senator Douglas should hold the President responsible for principles laid down twenty years ago under entirely different circumstances. It is not half so long since Douglas declared that the Missouri line was a sacred compromise.—In 1848 he proposed to extend it to the Pacific Ocean; yet he repealed the whole of it.

Mr. Douglas denied the right of Bigler to offer the statute of limitations. None but the authorized attorney of the party can thus interpose. The Senator has denied me authority to speak for the President. He cannot file that plea.

Douglas approved of the statute of limitations as he tried one very much himself. He had never boasted that he had never changed his opinions. He felt every day a little wiser than the year before.—Has the President ever withdrawn that opinion in which he denied the right to hold the statute of limitations against the Cincinnati convention? He stood now where he stood last year, because he believed he was right. It was true that he voted for Toombs' bill, and was ready to vote for it again, by doing so there would be no quarrel—it would not do to taunt him with once voting for a measure he would not vote for now.

The Aborigines.

Our brethren of the quill in the large cities of the East, who sit cozily upon their revolving editorial chairs, and write their cogitations by gas-light, must not think that we of the far West, in our cabins, are entirely debarrated from all which makes life a luxury. Here the true child of nature can find much which affords a far greater relief to the mind, gives a nobler tone of action, a brighter complexion of what we should be, than is found under the tawdry twinkling of your candle, and leads to which the city dweller resorts to look upon life's stage. The broad expanse of prairie, as you look out upon the horizon, can never be transferred to canvas and made to produce that influence that it does in the shade of evening, the sweeping lines recall every incident of prairie life, as in days past and gone you may have read them of a Cooper, or listened to the incredulous story of some old hunter. There, as you gaze upon the scene, the true child of nature can find much which affords a far greater relief to the mind, gives a nobler tone of action, a brighter complexion of what we should be, than is found under the tawdry twinkling of your candle, and leads to which the city dweller resorts to look upon life's stage. The broad expanse of prairie, as you look out upon the horizon, can never be transferred to canvas and made to produce that influence that it does in the shade of evening, the sweeping lines recall every incident of prairie life, as in days past and gone you may have read them of a Cooper, or listened to the incredulous story of some old hunter. There, as you gaze upon the scene, the true child of nature can find much which affords a far greater relief to the mind, gives a nobler tone of action, a brighter complexion of what we should be, than is found under the tawdry twinkling of your candle, and leads to which the city dweller resorts to look upon life's stage. 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