HERALD OF FREEDOM.

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The Herald of Freedom.

LAWRENCE, K. T.

Saturday Morning, May 8, 1858.

The Topeka Convention.

The recent Free State Convention at Topeka closed its labors on the 27th ult., having been in session two days. It was convened agreeably to the request of a self-constituted caucus, which met in Leavenworth while the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention was in session, and which dictated the *entire* programme to the Union Central Committee. The latter were inadvertently induced to accept the *trap*, in consequence of a minority of the whole number of the Committee who constituted a majority of those present when the matter was finally settled upon "having axes to grind," and who felt disposed to favor the dictation.

The masses of the people looking upon the whole Constitutional movement as a *farce*, outside of the law, and having been called away from their business so repeatedly to participate in similar Conventions, paid but little or no attention to the election of Delegates. While the Topekaites, and those who were expecting offices, and had decided at Leavenworth that they would have them, turned out in sufficient numbers, so as to give appearance to the thing, these Delegates were elected to *endorse the action of the self-constituted caucus*, who decided the whole matter at Leavenworth, weeks ago.

The Topeka Convention of the 28th and 29th, put in nomination the following ticket:

Governor—Henry J. Adams, of Leavenworth.

Lieutenant Governor—Cyrus K. Holliday, of Topeka.

Secretary of State—E. P. Bancroft, of Emporia.

Treasurer of State—J. B. Wheeler, of Doniphan.

Auditor of State—George Hillyer, of Grasshopper Falls.

Attorney General—C. A. Foster, of Ossawattomie.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. M. Walden, of Quindaro.

Commissioner of School Land—J. W. Robinson, of Manhattan.

Representative to Congress—M. F. Conway, of Lawrence.

Supreme Judges—Wm. A. Phillips, of Lawrence, 2 years; Lorenzo Dow, of Topeka, 5 years; Wm. M'Kay, of Wyandott, 6 years.

Reporter of Supreme Court—A. D. Richardson, of Sumner.

Clerk of Supreme Court—W. F. M. Arny, of Hyatt.

The ticket is about identical with the one furnished us several weeks ago, as the selection of the self-constituted caucus previously alluded to. The *only* difference was in substituting the names of Messrs. Bancroft and Wheeler in place of Hutchinson and Harvey, and slightly changing the *position* of some of the other candidates on the ticket, and adding the names of Dow and Judge M'Kay to the list of Supreme Judges.

Mr. Dow we do not know; but the balance of the ticket, save Judge M'Kay, are of the radical Topeka element. Mr. Holliday was formerly more moderate in his positions, but recently has fallen into the line, and is co-operating with the extremists. As men, we have no disposition to say a word against any of them; indeed, of most of the candidates, we have a very favorable opinion as *gentlemen*, but as *politicians* we cannot endorse them, nor follow in their lead. Adams, Bancroft, Foster, Walden, Conway, Phillips, Richardson, and Arny—all of them, probably, but the first mentioned, were opposed to participating in the election in October last, to wrest the Territorial Government from the hands of the Pro-Slavery party, *all* refused to participate with the voting party in January last, and have been standing outside and censuring those who felt disposed to do something to wrest the Government from the hands of their oppressors.

Such men, until they give evidence of reformation, cannot be *our* standard bearers. They will of course be elected, and do not need our vote or influence to secure that result. There is no principle involved in the contest. The Constitution under which they will hold office, in the language of nearly every prominent man in Kansas, "will amount to nothing;" it is a mere repetition of the Topeka farce on a larger scale, and it is proper that the Topeka radicals should perform their part in the play.

What claims Mr. Adams, of Leavenworth, has for the post to which he is nominated, we cannot understand. When the people of Kansas were threatening *Calhoun* with death, he joined in a letter to that same *Calhoun*, promising him protection if he would locate in Leavenworth with the Surveyor General's office! It may be suitable to reward such services with the highest offices, but we can't feel that way.

Mr. Bancroft is quite a young man, formerly from Michigan; *probably* a man of *talent*, and adapted to the post, but it is singular that it had not been discovered during the year he has resided among us.

Mr. PARROTT was shoved aside to give place to Mr. Conway—a very excellent arrangement, for Mr. Parrott would have been out of place on such a ticket.

Rev. W. F. M. Arny was defeated as candidate for Commissioner of the Common School Fund, having previously aspired to the office of United States Senator, but was finally nominated for Clerk of the Supreme Court.

We feel disposed to treat this whole movement as a "dead rabit" affair. The radical element is thoroughly organized, and the true policy is to let it take its course. The resolutions undoubtedly reflected the views of a majority of the Convention, but to say it reflected the views of the Free State party is a libel upon its intelligence. The idea of a *party* convention submitting to a vote of the people the question of suffrage is not worthy the intelligence of that body. It was of the same character of that which proposed to nominate candidates for United States Senators to be voted for by the people. The latter proposition was a *pet* measure of Gen. LANE'S, and we are assured that he bent all the energies of his *giant* mind to that point, and personally importuned his friends to sustain the measure. One of his personal friends, we are assured, absolutely shed tears because this act of *justice* (?) as he called it, was not awarded him; but the suggestion was overruled, and the motion to nominate was indefinitely postponed.

Below will be found the preamble and resolutions adopted at that convention:—

WHEREAS, The People of Kansas, through their Delegates have framed a Constitution, and the Free-State party in convention assembled are about to originate the forms of a State Government under the same, by the nomination of persons to fill various offices, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the Free-State party, do heartily accept of the Leavenworth Constitution and do pledge ourselves to favor its adoption and ratification by the people.

Whereas, The people of Kansas, on the 4th day of January last did, by a most overwhelming majority vote down the so called Lecompton Constitution; and Whereas in defiance of that almost unanimous rejection an application for the admission of the State of Kansas under said Constitution is now pending before the Congress of the United States, therefore be it

Resolved, That should Congress accept the application accompanying the Lecompton Constitution, and admit Kansas as a sovereign State into the Union, without the condition precedent that said Constitution, at a fair election, shall receive the ratification of the people of Kansas, then we will put the Leavenworth Constitution, ratified by the people, and the government under it, into immediate and active operation as the organic law and living government of the State of Kansas, and that we will support and defend the same against any opposition, come from whatever quarter it may.

Whereas, There are in different localities different interpretations of those portions of the Constitution pertaining to suffrage and schools, therefore,

Resolved, That at the election upon the Constitution the voters of Kansas be requested to vote for or against negro suffrage, and for or against separate schools for white and negro children; and if a majority of the votes cast be against negro suffrage, it shall operate as instructions on the first Legislature to submit to the people at once an amendment of the Constitution prohibiting negro suffrage, and if a majority of the votes cast be in favor of separate schools, it shall operate in like manner as instructions to the first Legislature, to submit an amendment providing for separate schools, for white and negro children, except in districts where the people by general consent shall allow the school to be in common.

Resolved, That the service of the Hon. M. J. PARROTT in Congress, have fully justified the high expectations of his constituents and that the ability, fidelity and industry, manifested in the discharge of his official duties more than ever entitle him to the fullest confidence and esteem.

Adopted by acclamation.

Resolved, That the committee on organization be instructed to report the names of one gentleman from each Senatorial District to constitute the Kansas Central Committee, and who shall take the place of all previously appointed Committees, and that they shall submit a plan of organization for said Committee, naming the number which shall constitute a quorum.

Who are Citizens of the United States?

Gen. LANE and others who claim to belong to the "Abolition wing of the Free State party," are now quoting the following recent letter from Secretary Cass, to prove that "negroes are not citizens of the United States," and, hence, are not entitled to the right of suffrage under the Leavenworth Constitution:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, April 2, 1858.

To the Hon. HENRY WILSON, Senate Chamber:

SIR:—I have had the honor to receive your note of yesterday, with its accompaniments.

In reply I have to inform you that it is not the practice of the Department to issue any other paper than passports to persons going abroad from this country. A passport, *being a certificate of citizenship, has never, since the formation of the Government, been granted to persons of color.* No change in this respect has taken place in consequence of the decision of the Dred Scott case. Returning you the inclosure in your letter, I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, LEWIS CASS.

The Boston Daily *Bee* reviews this position of Mr. Cass, which it will be well enough for our new converts to Abolitionism in Kansas, to study:—

"Passports *have* been granted to persons of color by the Department of State and by our Ministers at the Court of St. James. In 1834, a passport was granted by the then Secretary of State, to Robert Purvis and his wife, colored persons, residing in Philadelphia, in the regular form, and certifying that they were *citizens of the United States*. This passport was obtained through Robert Vaux, Esq., and was granted without any objection on the part of the Department of State; and it was used by Mr. Purvis, and respected as much as any passport ever granted to a white man. This is one item for Mr. Cass's consideration.

"In 1836, a passport was granted by Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, to Rev. Mr. Williams, of New Jersey, a colored man, in which the Department requests 'all whom it may concern to permit safely and freely to pass Rev. Peter Williams, a *citizen of the United States*, and, in case of need, to give him all lawful aid and protection.' This is item number two for the refreshment of Mr. Cass's official memory.

"In 1849, Mr. William Wells Brown, a colored citizen of Massachusetts, received from the Minister at the Court of St. James, Hon. Abbott Lawrence, through the Secretary of Legation, John C. B. Davis, a regular passport, such as is issued to any applicant having a right to claim it, and this passport also certifies that Mr. Brown is a citizen of the United States. This is item number three for Mr. Cass.

"It may be objected that this was not a case of issuing a passport from the State Department; this is true, but it must be remembered that the Foreign Minister derives all his power from our Government, acts wholly under the orders and authority of the State Department, and is its representative abroad; no document issued by him has any force, without it derives it from the State Department, and for his passports the United States Government is responsible. Besides this, we wish to state here an important fact bearing upon this subject. Since the incoming of the Buchanan Administration, Mr. Dallas, our Minister to London, has been notified *not* to issue any more such passports to colored citizens of the United States. This proves conclusively that Mr. Cass well knew that such had been the practice, and hence his statement in his letter to Senator Wilson is flatly contradicted by his own previous action. Let Mr. Cass consider and explain this item also.

"Again, a passport, precisely similar to that given to Mr. Brown during Mr. Lawrence's term of office, was granted by Mr. Dallas to Mr. Putman, of Salem, Massachusetts, a colored citizen. The precise date of this document we cannot now state, not having the passport before us, though we can obtain it, but it was during the Administration of Franklin Pierce. This is item number five, to refresh the memory of Lewis Cass.

"These, it would seem, are quite enough to convict Mr. Cass of falsehood, or of the grossest ignorance; but we have one more instance, which we wish especially noted. In 1854, a passport was granted to John Remond, a colored citizen of Salem, Massachusetts, by William L. Marcy, Secretary of State under President Franklin Pierce; Mr. Remond has this passport in his possession."

These *facts* will militate severely against the position of Gen. Lane, and will spoil all his arguments against negro suffrage under the Leavenworth Constitution. Universal suffrage *is* extended to *males* in Kansas, it would seem, by reference to these facts. It is women only, our wives, mothers and sisters, who are disfranchised by that Constitution; while the most ignorant and debased of the race are placed on an equality with the educated and refined. The *true* test for the qualification of voters, in *our* opinion, is INTELLIGENCE, without regard to sex or color, and *such will be the test in the Constitution* which is to be for Kansas. G W Brown

The Quindaro *Chindowan*, a *radical* paper, edited by Rev. J. M. WALDEN, under the head of "No Passports to Men of Color," copies the letter of Mr. Cass without a word of dissent, and follows it with the following triumphant interrogatories:—

"Who are 'citizens of the United States? Will some croaker answer?"

Webster says "A *citizen of the United States* is a person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of exercising the elective franchise, *or* the qualifications which enable him to vote for rulers, and to purchase and hold real estate."

In New York, and in several of the New England States, negroes are citizens, and are entitled to, and exercise the rights of the elective franchise. They vote for State and Federal officers, and have as much voice in making the President of the United States as has any other citizen. Negroes can hold real estate in Kansas as well as a white man. Section 2d, Article 4th, of the Constitution of the United States says:—

"The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States."

The Leavenworth Constitution provides that "all male citizens of the United States shall possess the rights of an elector." It follows that the negro is a voter here under that Constitution. No special pleading, no subterfuge, no false interpretation of demagogues for sinister purposes can change these facts.

The discovery that negroes were not citizens of the United States was made by Chief Justice Taney but a year or two ago. Judges MCLEAN and CURTIS took issue with that opinion; and the Republican party are a unit in endorsing the views of the latter, and threaten to engraft such a feature in their next national platform.

With the uniform practice of the government until quite recently; with the opinion of our ablest statesmen, jurists and lexicographers, endorsing the position that "negroes *are* citizens of the United States," we trust there will be no further controversy over that question; and that the opinion of those "*croakers*," the late lamented THOMAS H. BENTON among the number, will satisfy the *Chindowan*, without adding the opinion of any others in the same direction.

Mormon War.

We learn through Mr. Smith, a member of the Pottowatamie tribe of Indians, that an Indian of that tribe, has just arrived from Fort Bridger, and report that a battle had just been fought between the U. S. Troops and Mormons; that about three hundred were killed on both sides, and the Mormons were the victors and took the Fort and made the troops prisoners.—*Kansas Tribune.*

Minneola.

ED. HERALD OF FREEDOM:—As the capital question is at present exciting considerable discussion, and wholesale charges are being made by a certain class of persons of fraud and corruption, I have thought that a few observations and suggestions relative to the question in controversy, might not at this time be inappropriate.

It has ever been the stated policy of the Free-State men of the Territory, to remove the seat of Government from Lecompton, (a location which every one conceded was unfit for the capital,) to some other point, whenever they should obtain the consent of the Legislature; consequently a change was expected during the last session of that body. Among the towns that was already established, there were none with the exception of Topeka that persistently urged their claims for the seat of Government, and it soon became evident that some new point must be selected. With this view a company was organized comprising many of the best men of means and influence in Douglas and Leavenworth counties, and also representing nearly every county in the Territory; and the present site of Minneola was selected, not only with a view to the natural beauty of the location itself, and the abundance of water and building materials, such as lumber, stone, sand, and lime; but also with a view to its central position and adaptation to the main rail-road thoroughfares, connecting with Lawrence, Leavenworth City, and other important points in the Territory, and which roads will ultimately be constructed. With the character and extent of such an organization, it was not unreasonable that they should have succeeded in securing the location of the capital. As regards the nineteen counties in the Southern part of the Territory, who are greatly benefited by this change, and who were almost wholly unrepresented in the Legislature, it was but a simple act of justice.

But no sooner was the change made, than a howl was set up by a certain class of persons, of fraud and corruption, without the slightest evidence whatever to sustain their assertions. And by whom are these charges made? By some others than those who are interested in the location of the capital at Topeka, and from whom above all others such charges come with ill-grace, as it is a well known fact that when the Free State capitol was located at Topeka, the members voting for the same, received from the Topeka town company from one to four shares of Topeka town stock, in consideration of such vote; I leave your readers to judge whether such conduct is, or is not liable to the charge of corruption.

But as I have before observed these charges of fraud and corruption upon the Legislature, have been made without any evidence of the truth of these allegations, and I now challenge any man or set of men to the proof, that any member of the Territorial Legislature last winter, who voted for the location of the capitol at Minneola, ever received in money, town stock, or promises of future reward, to the value of one cent, in consideration of their vote. But on the contrary it can easily be shown that every member of the last Legislature, who has now any interest in the Minneola Town Company, purchased such interest with *Gold* from their own pockets, and that every one so purchasing an interest paid into the treasury of the association, in a bonus, and assessments nearly treble the amount of the original members of the association. Does any one dispute their right to make such investment of their money as they choose, simply because they are legislators.

Another great bug-bear is the charge of secrecy with which the matter was conducted; this may be readily disposed of by simply remarking that up to the very eve of taking the vote, the company was engaged in negotiating for a tract of land for the town site, and which could not have been secured without an exorbiant price, had the parties from whom the purchase was made, known to what use the land was to be appropriated.

Another objection which has been urged was that Minneola was nothing but a peice of bald paririe; notwithstanding this objection might have been applicable at one time, yet it is so no longer, for Minneola can now boast of a hotel (risen as if by magic) second to none in the Territory, except the Eldridge House at Lawrence; also a large and commodious hall, well-furnished, and suitable for the accommodation of a legislature or any other body. These improvements are on the property of the association, which has already expended $21,000 in the enterprise. In addition to this, several substantial improvements of individual enterprise are rapidly progressing. The Minneola company comprises eighty-one as good men as there are in the Territory, and who are determined to make it one of the LIVE TOWNS.

I hardly think that the settlers south of the Sante Fe road, as well as the citizens of Douglas, Leavenworth and Johnson counties, who will soon be called upon to express a preference for the location of the capital of Kansas, can be persuaded that their interests will be prejudiced by the location of the permanent seat of Government at Minneola.

Anderson Co., April 22nd, 1858.

Poetry.

The Blue Bird—A Spring Song.

BY WM. FOSDICK.

Gentle harbinger of Spring,
Bird of the heaven hue,
Bearing on thine airy wing,
Summer's softest blue;
Oh! welcome back thy ruddy breast
And music breathing mouth,
Sweet herald! of the breezy West,
And of the spicy South.

The bright-hued courier of the sun!
Old Winter hears thy strain,
And drawing up his snowy cloak,
Goes slowly down the plain;
And in his tracks, in robes of green,
The Spring comes, dancing gay,
And April draws the curtain screen
That hides the blushing May.

Oh! welcome back sweet Messenger!
Thou hast a guiding chat,
'Tis Memory's needle, made to stir,
The compass of thy heart!
Thou ridest in the sunshine's car,
Born on the South wind's breath,
Led by the icy Polar Star,
And evenings in the West.

Sweet Envoy of the gentle Spring!
Oh! bring me tidings, true,
That I shall see a blossoming
Upon life's tree anew.
But if thou canst not bring Love back,
I prithee Bird, depart!
For fairest skies will seem but black,
Without a Spring at heart!

Miscellaneous.

Woman's Legal Disabilities.

Last week we published an address from Mr. CURTIS, before the "Seamstresses Union," in favor of the legal rights of woman. In continuation of the subject we take pleasure in copying the report of remarks by JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., before a large concourse of ladies on the same subject, copied also from the N. Y. *Tribune*:—

Mr. BRADY, on ascending the platform, and frequently during the delivery of his address, was warmly applauded.

He considered it a privilege, he said, to be here on this occasion to speak of a subject which necessarily gave dignity to the orator.

The immediate occasion of these lectures, he said, was the privations of the sewing women in this city, but three thousand of their number, (which is estimated at forty thousand,) having been employed during the past Winter. He alluded to the extensive use of sewing machines, by which this branch of industry was likely to be extinguished. The lectures were for the benefit of "The Shirt Sewers and Seamstresses' Union." He felt that he encountered some prejudices in his present position, but wished to feel, though he might not dare, like Ivanhoe, when he entered the preceptory of Templestowe, to be the champion of Rebecca. Time could not silence, cowardice escape, nor injustice stifle the great question whether woman must always retain her present position or be provided with new means for her support, happiness and honor. He objected to the ridicule cast upon all women who advocated the rights of their sex, alluded to the conservatism of lawyers, and the fact that reforms were always sneered at. He discussed the condition of women in Athens and among the Mohammedans as contrasted with her improved state in Rome and Sparta, and under the influence of chivalry. This produced a corresponding elevation of female sex. He would consider the subject in its legal aspects. Had woman grievances, and could they be redressed? The laws and practices of modern society regarded woman as inferior, and so treated them, beyond the requirements of any reasonable policy.—Gibbon said, that savages were tyrants of the female sex, and the condition of woman was usually softened by the refinements of social life. He (Mr. Brady) considered at large how far such refinements had, in modern times, improved woman's condition, and adverted to the unjust boasts of the Anglo-Saxon law in reference to woman, which recognized the husband's right to chastise his wife, like the Roman law, which permitted him authority, for certain misdemeanors, "*flagellis et fustibus acriter verberare uxorem.*"

Mr. Brady vindicated himself from the charge of recommending restraint upon women, but cited the remark of Blackstone, that the lower ranks of people, who are always fond of the old common law, still retain their ancient privilege of punishing their wives, and the courts of law would still permit a husband to restrain a wife of her liberty, in case of any gross misbehavior. He also cites an English annotator of Blackstone, and discussed the efforts in England of the Law Amendment Society, Lord Brougham, and others, to improve the laws relating to married women, especially, and gave the following extract from the protest sent from the Lords to the Commons, as to a recent divorce bill:

"The whole tendency and support of the Christian Religion is manifestly calculated to raise woman to equal rights and responsibilities with men. It has, in the words of Judge Story, an eminent American writer on general law, elevated woman to the rank and dignity of an equal, instead of being an humble companion, or a devoted slave of her husband."

He stated that under our system woman has no political power, is governed by an authority to which she never consents, is limited to a few inferior occupations, excluded almost entirely from such as are intellectual, kept in a state of isolation, and made to depend almost exclusively on man for the protection of her person, property, and honor. This, he contended, was not just. As to her social position, he left that to future speakers in the course. Her industrial position should be improved by enlarging her sphere of employment. He quoted Mrs. Norton to show the superiority of man; and male author, somewhat to the contrary. He cited as instances of brilliant women, Elizabeth and Isabella. Prescott had said that amongst the Spanish Arabs, "not only men, but even women of the highest rank devoted themselves to letters, the latter contending *publicly* for the prize not merely in eloquence and poetry, but in those recondite studies which have been usually reserved for the other sex." The educated women of the United States claimed that their sex might, with propriety, be admitted to the educational, clerical and medical professions. As proof that the latter was not one beyond their capacity, he stated that two female physicians had rendered valuable service as physicians to the New York Infirmary for indigent women and children, and women were admitted as students of medicine in colleges at Philadelphia, Boston, Rochester and Cincinnati. There was no good objection against women speaking in public. Fanny Kimble's lectures illustrated this. Mrs. Jamison, in a work on *Communion of Labor*, recommended women being employed to superintend hospitals, work-houses, &c. Single women might have these occupations, if married had not. Art should not exclude women.—Rosa Bonheur, and the sculptor of Beatrice Cenci, proved this. He compared the condition of the lower classes in England, the continent and here, and contended that men should be excluded from many pursuits in which women might be engaged. He considered the difficulty of correcting the evils of prostitution from the want of employment for reformed females, and as to married women, he insisted that their condition might legally be improved. He showed how the old law stood in this respect, and how little it had generally been improved, and suggested whether she should not inherit her husband's estate in preference to his blood. In this connection he spoke of Mr. Field's labors in the cause of Law Reform, and said it was worthy of consideration whether divorces should not be granted for entire incompatibility of temper, moral coercion in matters of religious faith, desertion, habitual intemperance or infamy. Without at present contending that the elective franchise should be extended to women, he insisted that, in principle, by the theory of our Government, she had a right to suffrage. Even slaves were a basis of representation under our Federal Constitution.

The following passage he cited from the English notes to Blackstone: "With regard to the property of women, there is taxation without representation, for they pay taxes without having the liberty of voting for representatives; and indeed there seems no substantial reason why single women should be denied this privilege."

Yet absolutism exists under every Government. Here it resides in the majority. The elective franchise was limited by arbitrary bounds, as in the case of men, to the age of 21 years. It was not certain that woman's taking part in public affairs would necessarily injure them or disturb her property relations to man. He supposed the country would be as well governed under that change as it is now. If women are wholly excluded from government, we should at least give them the utmost benefit government can bestow.—Single women are already equal in civil rights to men, except as to the franchise. In New-York married women can hold real and personal estate, collect their separate deposits in Savings Banks, and vote as stockholders of corporations.

A general reform for the benefit of women must, for the present, at least, depend on moral influences, and to accomplish this, prejudices and customs must be assailed. But, first, the united influence of woman and the Press would be indispensible to any such result.

The lecturer concluded with an appeal to both sexes to unite in reasonable measures for woman's elevation and happiness.

From the Hollydaysbury, Pa., Whig.

KANSAS T., April 1st, 1858.

MAJ. RAYMOND:—Having made another trip to the Cottonwood since writing my last letter, I will give you an account of the Kaw Indians—their modes, customs, &c. There being a great many encamped near Toledo, I determined to visit them in their encampment. The first I observed on my approach was quite a number of poor sore-backed ponies that had been nearly killed by tremendous packing. It is truly astonishing to see the great loads that they are capable of carrying, frequently being packed with four and five hundred pounds, under which they can scarcely stand. On entering their village I was greeted by the friendly salutation of "how," and a hearty shake of the hand from all the prominent members of the tribe. On entering one of the wigwams I found five squaws and four papooses, all of which belonged to one Indian. Quite a breeze was created among the squaws while I remained in camp—several knives were drawn, but their Chief settled the difficulty. The babies were fastened to boards and set in a slanting position toward the fire. They were nearly naked, and when one of the chaps undertook to disturb the monotony of the household by that process which is obnoxious to us old bachelors, it was instantly brought to its senses by the mother taking it and stamping it up and down upon the ground, which had the effect of settling the young squaller. This is certainly the most effectual baby-jumper I have ever seen. Their tents are built of reeds woven together, open at the top. The fire is built in the middle of the hut, the smoke escaping through the opening at the top. The females were engaged in dressing buffalo hides, as they had lately returned from a hunting excursion. The work is all done by the squaws. Their clothing consists of a loose blanket and a swaddle; occasionally you find one with an old shirt on that was given to him by some sympathetic individual. The Indians at one time owned all of Kansas and a part of Nebraska, but are now limited to a reservation of twenty miles square. Many are of the opinion that they have no reservation at all, and numbers of farms are already opened on their so-called reservation. I doubt not but these Indians will be removed in a few years. Their number at present is but little more than twelve hundred. Alcohol has done its work among the Aboriginees that were, and is working wonders for those who have thus far escaped, but bids fair at an early day to annihilate the various Indian tribes.

☞ The editor of the Kansas *Tribune* is finding fault because he did not get the printing of the laws passed at the late session of the Territorial Legislature. The printing of those laws amounts to $5,000. Had it been given to Ross, he intended to have had it done at St. Louis, thus taking that amount of hard cash out of our already depleted Territory. Now, it is done here, and that amount of money radiates off into the business channels of the country. We believe in patronizing home enterprise, yet Ross, one of the loudest-mouthed Topekaites in Kansas, proposed to get that work done in a slave State, and deprive us of that amount of circulating medium. Is he consistent, when dimes are the stake to be won?—*Minneola Leader.*

Squatters in Convention.

At a Convention of the settlers of Kansas, at Topeka, April 28th, in which nearly the whole Territory was represented, held for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of the land sales and other matters appertaining thereunto,

Col. C. K. Holliday was chosen Chairman, and S. C. Smith, Secretary.

Gov. Robinson, Gen. Lane, Mr. Morrow, Mr. Arny, and others addressed the meeting. A Committee to prepare business for the Consideration of the Convention, consisting of Messrs. Winchell, Morrow, Adams, Arny, and Holliday was appointed.

The Convention then adjourned till 7 o'clock P. M.

Convention assembled at 7 P. M. The Committee submitted the following Resolutions and remonstrances, which, after due consideration, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The public lands of Eastern Kansas are rapidly being appropriated by settlement and purchse,

And, *Whereas*, the material interests of the Territory demand the construction of a system of Railroads, which cannot be built without an appropriation of said lands by Congress for the purpose of according to the precedents heretofore established. Therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention heartily endorse the efforts of Marcus J. Parrott, our Representative in Congress, in this direction, and respectfully urge upon Congress the appropriation of said lands during the present session.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due, and are hereby tendered, to Hon. Henry Wilson, Senator from Massachusetts, for his prompt and wise efforts to protect the *bona fide* settlers of Kansas in endeavoring to postpone the land sales of July, ordered by proclamation.

REMONSTRANCE AND PETITION.

To the President and Congress of the United States:

The people of Kansas, in Convention assembled, respectfully represent:

That we were induced to emigrate to this Territory for the purpose of securing to our families homesteads under the provisions of the pre-emption law.

The expense attendant upon the opening of farms in a new country like Kansas, and the troubles to which our Territory has been subjected for the past three years, have deprived many of the settlers of the funds requisite to pay for their claims. The result must necessarily be, that if the public sales, advertised to take place on the fifth and nineteenth days of July next, respectively, in the land Districts of Lecompton and Kickapoo, shall be persisted in, that many—very many—of the actual, bona fide settlers upon the public lands within said districts will unavoidably be deprived of their homes, together with the valuable improvements which a liberal expenditure of money, labor, and time has enabled them to place upon their claims, during the past one, two and three years.

We would further represent: That the opening of the public lands to sale, at this early day, will be to subject large districts of the most fertile portions of this Territory to the leprous and blasting touch of the Speculator, instead of which a year or two of delay will find upon each quarter section, the thrifty and enterprising family; thus giving value to the soil, and contributing largely to the resources of the future State. We would further represent that the stringency of the money market, as is well known to the President, is such that honest labor cannot command even the means to which that labor is justly entitled.

In view, then, of the above facts, that the sale of lands at the present time will greatly embarrass the Settler—deprive many honest, honorable and industrious men of their long anticipated and well earned homes—and prevent the rapid settlement and development of this beautiful Territory, by throwing into the hands of the speculator large tracts of lands which would soon be peopled by the industrious husbandman, we earnestly remonstrate against the sale of lands, advertised to take place at Kickapoo and Lecompton, on the 5th and 19th of July next, and respectfully petition your Excellency to postpone said sales, for one or more years, or until such times as the settlers shall be better prepared to pay for their homes.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were also introduced and adopted.

Whereas, The sales of the public lands as advertised by the President will result disastrously to the actual settlers of Kansas, therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention nominate and appoint the following gentlemen, Robt. Morrow, Chas. H. Branscombe, J. M. Winchell, C. K. Holliday and C. B. Lines, and authorize and empower them, for, and on behalf of the settlers of Kansas, to visit Washington City and urge upon the President and Congress the necessity and justice of postponing said sales, and in case said application should be refused, that they take all necessary steps to procure five thousand land warrants, to be sold to the settlers upon reasonable terms, and to be secured by mortgages upon the lands purchased, and that we recommend said committee to the warrant holders as reliable and responsible agents to transact said business.

Resolved, That the people of Kansas, in convention assembled, recommend to the business men of the States our fellow citizens Robt. Morrow, Chas. H. Branscombe J. M. Winchell, C. K. Holliday and C. B. Lines, as responsible business men, and do earnestly request that they, having been appointed agents for the people of Kansas be selected by the holders of land warrants as their agents to sell for them and in their name 5,000 warrants to the settlers of Kansas, upon reasonable terms and time, the payment for the same to be secured by mortgage upon the land purchased with said warrants.

On motion the convention was then adjourned *sine die.*

C. K. HOLLIDAY, *President.*

SAMUEL C. SMITH, *Secretary*

Hang Him.

John Calhoun is on his way back to Kansas. The people of Kansas will be disgraced if he is permitted to live one night upon their soil. His crime is of such magnitude that it is past atonement. He has forfeited all claim to life among civilized men.—*Kansas Tribune.*

And yet Mr. Adams, the Topeka candidate for Governor, under the Leavenworth Constitution, promised him full protection if he would locate the land office in Leavenworth.

Important to Contestants.

Gen. BRINDLE, Receiver at Lecompton, has published the following rules for the guidance of contestants, in contested land cases pending at the Land Office at that place:—

1st. Before proceeding to trial, each party shall hand in a list of the names of all the witnesses they propose to examine in the case, and an abstract of what point or points they can prove by each and every witness.

2d. In the examination in chief of a witness, must conclude whatever evidence he may possess, before the opposite party shall be allowed to cross-examine him. The cross-examination shall be confined to the statements made by the witness in his examination in chief.

3d. No witness shall be permitted to give any testimony but such as *he knows of his own personal knowledge to be true, or such admissions as either party may have made to, or in presence of the witness against themselves. No hearsay testimony will be admitted.*

4th. The testimony of each and every witness must be confined to a simple statement of facts, in order that the officer may be able to arrive at proper legal conclusions.

5th. No testimony shall be recorded which the officer may not deem relevant to the case. Nor will any argument be heard after a decision is given. The objections of either party may be permitted on the record of the case.

6th. Either party considering himself aggrieved by any refusal to admit testimony, or by testimony admitted, will have the privilege of stating his objections in writing, which, if briefly stated, will be attached to the papers accompanying the case.

7th. No appeal from the decision of the case will receive any attention, unless such appeal is made in writing, requesting the decision of the Honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office, and signed by the party interested.

8th. No postponement of any case will be permitted, without the mutual consent of both parties, or until one or both of the parties shall file a written application requesting such postpouement, setting forth the reasons for desiring it, if the request should be on account of an absent witness, a written statement of what can be proven by such witness must accompany the application; without a strict compliance with these requirements, no motion for a postponement will be entertained. The written statement must be verified by the oath of the party making it.

9th. Either party wishing to appeal from the decision of the case, must do so immediately after being informed of such decision, a failure to do so will be regarded as an acquiescence. No appeal will be considered, not made by the party immediately interested.

10th. The hours for hearing contested land cases will be from 8 o'clock A. M., until 12 o'clock (noon,) and from 1 o'clock P. M., until 6 P. M., or until the case is concluded. The decision on each case will be given as it is concluded.

District Land Office.

We learn that instructions have been received by the Register and Receiver of the Land Office, not to permit parties engaged in making pre-emption papers and proofs to occupy any portion of the Register or Receiver's office—that "this privilege must at once be withdrawn."

Pre-emptors will therefore be required to have their proof papers prepared before coming to the office. Their cases will be examined and disposed of in the order in which they present their papers to the office.

Pre-emptors who settled previous to the survey, must have filed within three months from the date of the survey in the field. Those who may have settled after the survey must file, or have filed within three months from the approval of the plat, which is "the evidence of the legality of the survey."

Hereafter, where parties may not have filed in time, they will be permitted in contested cases, to submit proof as to the date of settlement, as well as other facts. The word settlement having a technical meaning in the pre-emption law, it is made the duty of the local officers to judge from the testimony submitted "*when the settlement was made.*"—*Lecompton Democrat.*

☞ There never was a time in the history of Kansas that the inducements were so strong for the emigrant to come to Kansas as at present. The authorizing of land sales in this district will throw open a large proportion of the very best lands in Kansas, and the fact of a speedy adjustment of all political difficulties must render certain all the advantages which have been denied to Kansas in the past. The proper elements are already at work to make Kansas a great and a powerful State. The struggles of the past have been sufficient to call out the enterprise, the public spirit and intelligence of the North, which now combine to make us prosper. There never has been a State formed under such auspices as Kansas. Never has there been an equal struggle for freedom. History shows that every element to extend slavery has sunk powerless before the superior energies of her people. They will be free. Our institutions established, admitted as a State into the Union, we can now go on in all that tends to the greatness and glory of our young and thriving State.—*Osawatomie Herald.*

Ho for Kansas.

Emigration is rapidly approaching to its highest tide. Every steamer that comes to our city from the Ohio or leaves it for the upper countries is crowded with passengers, mostly of the better class; and the anxiety to obtain comfortable accommodations is so great that nearly as soon as a regular boat comes in her rooms are engaged, The Minnehaha went out on Saturday with three hundred passengers; forty ladies were compelled to take a "bunk on the floor."—The Peerless, which goes out to-day, had nearly every room engaged yesterday, and this morning we noticed the officers all busily engaged in rooming and freighting.—*St. Louis News.*

☞ The steam saw mill of Messrs. Morrill & Ross, at Hamlin, in Brown county, was burned down, on Friday night, the 2d inst. Loss heavy, and no insurance. Fire supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as there had been no fire used about the mill for more than a week previous, and the fire originated in the upper part of the mill, and at the side farthest from where fire was used.—*White Cloud Chief.*