The Herald of Freedom.

GEO. W. BROWN, Editor.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1858.

TERMS....$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain
Unaw'd by party, and unbribed by gain,
Pledged but to Truth, to Liberty and Law,
No Favor sways us, and no Fear shall awe.

Our Candidate for
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
For 1860,

GEN. JAMES HENRY LANE,

Of Quindaro.

Subject to the decision of the Rebublican National Convention.

Our Candidate.

We place at the head of our columns this week, as *our* candidate for the Presidency in 1860, the name of Gen. JAMES HENRY LANE, subject to the decision of a Republican National Convention. We have been looking over the country for some time, to find some person in whom was centered all the necessary qualifications of a chief magistrate of the United States—one who was eminently fitted for the responsible situation indicated. At times our mind has rested on Gov. CHASE of Ohio; then on Senator SEWARD of N. Y; then on J. C. FREMONT; but when we have called up the history of these men and their proclivities, we have been compelled to abandon each in their turn. Gov. CHASE is honest and capable, and combines all the elements we would love to see centered in a candidate, save that he is not *progressive* enough, in short is an "old fogy" in some respects. Years ago he saw the encroachments the slave power was making upon the institutions of the country, so disregarding self and party, he threw himself into the breach, and through some ten or fifteen years has been laboring unremittingly to bring the country back to its original position. In the Senate of the United States, as the Governor of Ohio, or in private life, he has been laboring with all the energy for which he has such an honorable reputation, to give the proper direction to public affairs. But he has made no *progress*—he occupies the same position he did when his name first appeared before the country. By this time, had he kept pace with other prominent aspirants for office, he would have been a disunionist of the Garrisonian school; or, in fact, he would have occupied a position far in advance of this class of politicians. Gov. Chase, as United States Senator, recorded his vote against the compromise measures of 1850, and against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854. To put such a man in nomination for the Presidency would look too much like discarding *expediency* and going in for PRINCIPLE!

All we have said of Gov. Chase, applies with equal force to Mr. SEWARD. There is no use in talking of putting such men on the course, for their defeat would be inevitable.

And JOHN C. FREMONT. True, the same objections cannot be urged against him. His record, until within the last two or three years, is vague and unsatisfactory; but he has made considerable progress since then, yet he is only occupying a half-way ground; besides, his defeat two years ago has effectually destroyed his prospects for another nomination.

But Gen. LANE, *our* candidate, is the embodiment of the spirit of PROGRESS. We showed his predilections in that direction some weeks ago. True we did not follow him to Mexico during the campaign against that semi-barbarous nation; neither did we allude to his vote on the repeal of the Missouri compromise, nor trace his history in Indiana; but we showed that less than two years ago he was making an effort to buy a female slave in Lawrence, and we followed him down only two and one-half years, when we found him making conservative speeches, tickling the ears of pro-slavery men, inducing them to vote for him, and in another month we found him asserting in a convention at Leavenworth, that "he belonged to the *Abolition* wing of the Free State party." Such *progress* has rarely been made by any of our statesmen. Belonging to the Young America school of politics, and with the efficient aid of "ye letter writers" in Kansas, and knowing that we can count upon their entire vote when the issue comes before the country, we have determined that his name shall head our columns for the time being, unless circumstances are such as to render it very possible that he stands no chance of being elected.

We propose to each of our readers three cheers, yes, three times three, for *our* candidate for the Presidency. We shall expect all the Republican journals, and a majority of the Democratic, with the N. Y. *Herald* in the lead, to run up the name of our nominee at once, at the head of their respective columns. We wish them, however, to understand that the *Herald of Freedom* designs to be the *organ* of the forthcoming administration, and that it will drop its independent character as soon as President LANE shall be inaugurated into office.

The Benefit of Advertising.

A gentleman advertised in the *Herald of Freedom* some five or six months ago for a pair of oxen and a yoke of steers, which had strayed away. He gained no intelligence from them, and gave them up as lost, supposing, of course, that the money expended in advertising was thrown away with the cattle. A subscriber wrote us last week from Osawotomie that both oxen and steers were in that neighborhood. The result is, that our advertiser will get his property again, which could not have been the case but for the fact of his advertising in the *Herald of Freedom*.

MORAL:—Go and do likewise, not forgetting to *pay* the printer, who needs all the money, his due for services rendered.

The Population of Kansas.

It has been the policy of politicians at Washington during the last winter and spring, to represent that Kansas has only a population of about 40,000. What are the facts? The honest legal vote against the Lecompton Constitution last January was upwards of 10,000. The shortness of time after the passage of the bill at the extra session of the Legislature calling that election, and the fact that the pro-slavery party did not participate in it, confirms what we almost know to be the case, that we had at that time from 16,000 to 20,000 *voters* in the Territory. Admit that there were but 16,000. Multiply that number by six, the number of inhabitants estimated to a voter, and we have a product of 96,000.

The delegates in the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention made a careful estimate of the population in each county in the Territory. Their figures give us something over 20,000 voters in the Territory, and a population of about 120,000. We think this estimate for the population about 20,000 too high, though it may not be too great for the number of voters.

The cities and towns alone, have a population fully equal to 25,000. Leavenworth claims, and we have no doubt justly, a population of 10,000. Wyandott has full 1,500. Lawrence 2,500. Topeka, White Cloud, Doniphan, Atchison, Sumner, Delaware, Quindaro, Osawotomie, Tecumseh, and Lecompton, will probably average a population of 500 each, though several of these have a population two or three times greater than that number.—Then we have a large number of other towns, with a population varying from 50 to 200.

In the counties of Doniphan, Atchison, Leavenworth, Douglas, Lykins, Lynn, Coffey, Anderson, Franklin and Shawnee, nearly every claim is occupied. What they fall short will be more than made up by the other sixteen counties, many of which are quite populous. There are 124 quarter sections in a township, and averaging 16 townships to a county; this gives us a product of 19,840 quarter sections, or claims, in those ten counties. Allowing five inhabitants to each quarter section, adding in the cities and towns with their inhabitants, and we have a population of 99,200.

Figuring in any shape we may, and we have an actual population at this time in Kansas, closely approximating to, and probably exceeding 100,000.

Politicians in Kansas and out of it, will do well to make a note of these calculations, and when a census is taken they will be surprised at the accuracy of our estimate.

To this population there has been and will be added during the spring and summer, full 20,000, making our population by autumn equal to 120,000.

Ye Letter-Writers.

PHILLIPS, the prince of agitators, has located on the Smoky Hill, one hundred and fifty miles west of the Kansas border; THACHER has retired from the leading fire-eating press of the Territory, and has gone east, probably disgusted with Kansas affairs; 'INTON has been discharged from the Emporia *News;* REDPATH has broken up in business, and is now a mere "*squirt*" in community; RALFP and COOK have both been absent from the Territory several months; RUSSELL and TAPPEN'S correspondence seem closed; the business of "ye letter-writers" seems to have died out. Now there are none to represent this formerly prominent profession. These men made an attack upon the *Herald of Freedom* a year ago, with the view of crushing it. The *Herald* "still lives," and is gaining new strength daily. It has survived the malicious attack upon it, and has survived those libellers who maligned it; and it will be known in history, when the names of all its calumniators have passed away, as the pioneer press for freedom in Kansas.

We wish some poetical friend would write a dirge, in slow and solemn measure, adapted to the occasion of the burial of "ye letter-writers," and send it to us as soon as practicable.

A Public Meeting.

The last Fort Scott *Democrat* received here contains a call, numerously signed, which invited the people of all parties in Bourbon county, without regard to their past or present party predilections, to meet in convention at Fort Scott on Saturday last, to devise means to restore peace to that distracted region. The call states:—

"Murderers and thieves, attaching themselves to all parties to cover their crimes, and having no just cause to receive the protection of any, are harrassing our citizens, destroying our property and committing depredations that should consign them to the prison house and scaffold.

"Let there be such an expression of the public voice as to secure to us all peace to our families and security to our property."

If the proposed convention was held, and the people entered into it with that spirit which the occasion demanded, good will grow out of it. It should be the province of the better class of community, on both sides, to band together against these outlaws inhabiting that region.—There is not a farthing to choose between Clark, Brockett and Hamilton on the one hand, and Montgomery and his bandit on the other, with the exception that Clark & Co., were murderers to commence with, and the others have allowed themselves to be foolishly dragged into the quarrel by way of retaliation. Let each party suffer the penalty of the law, and peace will be immediately restored.

☞ No tax has been levied on lands in Kansas, as far as we are advised, up to the present time. A bill was passed by the Legislature making provision for paying certain debts by taxes, which, we suppose, will be levied upon real and personal property; but when this will be done we are not informed.

☞ The Nebraska Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows was instituted at Nebraska City, on the 27th ult. CHAS. F. HOLLY was elected and installed R. W. G. Master, and R. W. FARNAS, R. W. G. Secretary. The next session is to be held at Omaha, on the 2d Tuesday of July.

The Board Organized.

The Board appointed under the English bill to take charge of the election on the adoption of the Ordinance attached to the Lecompton Swindle, met at Lecompton on Monday last, organized by the election of Gov. DENVER as President of the Board, and Mr. Sec'y WALSH as Secretary of the Board. The time for the election was fixed for the first Monday in August, it being the second day of the month. The Board will hold an adjourned meeting next Monday, to agree upon the instructions to be issued, and all the necessary proceedings. We publish the official report of the organization of the Board in another place.

Some of our friends in the States, always mistrusting something wrong for Kansas, have discovered that the Board is badly constituted. They will allow us to say that Messrs. Denver, Walsh, Weer, Babcock and Deitzler, are as unexceptionable men as could have been named in that connection. However violent partisans may be against either of those men, *we* have found them, and *know* them to be moderate and conservative, and disposed to do equal justice to all parties. Mr. DEITZLER is a radical Republican. Mr. Babcock is moderately so. Mr. WEER is a Douglas Democrat. Mr. WALSH was recognized, a year ago, as a Walker Democrat, and is certainly a well-intentioned and very worthy public officer. And though we shall be censured vilely for saying it, yet it is nevertheless true that Kansas has never had an Executive officer so much inclined to do justice to all, and who came here so free from bias as Gov. DENVER.

How Others See It.

The Daily *Ledger*, published at Leavenworth, publishes in its issue of last Saturday, under the head of "The Battles," an article reviewing the condition of parties and leaders of parties in Kansas. After showing the different organizations that have appeared and passed away, it says:

Then comes that little band which assembled in "Brown's cellar-kitchen." Although they nominated themselves for all the offices, (that's fashionable in Kansas,) they "set a ball in motion" which rolled from the centre to the circumference of this Territory, crushing out all opposition, and carrying that little "cellar-kitchen" band triumphantly through the race.

This "cellar-kitchen" band inaugurated a line of policy in the political affairs of Kansas, which will always be felt and appreciated by the masses. It crushed out the do-nothing policy, and to day it presents an unbroken front, which time will cement and strengthen.

Speaking of leading politicians who have occupied a front position in those organizations, it says:

Then comes TOM. EWING & Co.—Where are they? The answer, is they stand before the people of Kansas LIVING MONUMENTS OF ACTIVITY, opposed to the do-nothing policy in all its hideous forms, This party, although emanating from a "cellar-kitchen," is as certain to control the political destines of Kansas, as is the sun to shine at noon-day. It is the only party in the Territory that has ever had *morally* honest men as leaders. With such leaders they can bid defiance to all cliques, factions, demagogues and hucksters, be they whom they may. It is the only party that can protect *every* man in the discharge of those cherished rights which are guarantied to them by the Constitution of their country. With that inscribed upon their banner, and engraven on their hearts, they can march

"To the music of the Union"

To the people of Kansas, and by that we mean every man who loves right and hates wrong, we say: enlist under this banner, let its ample folds encompass you about; it will guide, guard and protect you, and although it may appear dim to you at present, there is a brighter day not far distant, when, with victory perched upon it, it will be unfurled, and amid the plaudits of the multitude it will be planted upon the highest peak of political fame.

Watch Them!

The man who takes but a casual glance at Kansas affairs—he who resides in the Territory, will observe a marked change in the tactics of men who claim to belong to the free state party. Men who were zealous in the advocacy of a certain line of policy but last fall, now scarcely recognize the acts of those who are carrying it out; and men who talked about resistance to the bitter end, now scarcely raise an audible objection to the position which the Lecompton swindle has assumed, as it is thrown back upon the people, if not to "plague the inventors," at least a new bone of contention.

It now comes back to us, not exactly in the attitude of a threat, but a bribe—the most dangerous position it can assume. There is in our Territory a set of professional politicians. They care only to gratify their own selfish ends. Take a retrospective glance of their past course, and you will arrive at the conclusion that they have been on all sides of all questions, looking only to their own aggrandizement. To the people we say, watch these men. —*Osawotomie Herald.*

And we say: "Watch them!" Since the Leavenworth Constitution is adopted, though by a vote so small that it can hardly be called a vote, yet "the *professional* politicians" of the Lane and Conway school are expected to favor the Lecompton ordinance, with the view of getting into the Union under that infamous swindle. This done, they propose to set the Leavenworth Constitution in motion. To defeat the tricks of the demagogues, every Free-State man in Kansas should rally to the polls, and take his neighbor with him, to vote against the outrageous swindle.

☞ The Emporia *News* says, speaking of the election on the adoption of the Leavenworth Constitution:

Altogether the vote cast on the 18th, in this and the adjoining counties, was *less than one half* the real voting of these counties.

That half, had they attended the polls, would have voted against the Constitution. The same remark is applicable to every county in the Territory. The Leavenworth Constitution, then, is another minority affair, and is not to be thought of in the future.

☞ The circus of Spaulding & Rogers, the first which ever visited Lawrence, was visited by about 1,200 persons. A scientific lecture, by one of the ablest men of the day, would not have attracted one hundred persons, if the admission was fifty cents. This shows that the people had been serious so long they thought a hearty laugh was greatly needed.

Minutes of a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Lynn County, held at Paris, K. T., on Monday, May 10th, 1858.

On motion, Mr. B. D. Read was called upon to act as chairman of the said meeting, and Dr. Samuel F. McCowen to act as Secretary. After some very appropriate remarks by the Chairman and others, it was moved by H. M. Dolyes, that a committee on resolutions be appointed by the Chair; whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed said committee, viz.: Messrs. Butler, Robinson, Ayers, Weaver, Keeler, Hargras, Gates, Miller, and De Villiers, who begged to report the following resolutions as expressive of the sense of the meeting, which resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as the experience of the past has convinced us that it is injurious to our social interests to have any interference in our Territorial affairs, that this meeting repudiate the receiving or calling for any outside assistance, as there are good reasons to believe that there are sufficient conservative citizens of all creeds, political and religious, to settle their own Territorial difficulties, without any interference whatever.

Resolved, That this meeting strongly disapprove of families or persons leaving this county and going into Missouri for protection, as it is calculated to produce injurious excitement, detrimental to our Territorial interests, and likely to tend to the injury of that State.

Resolved, That this meeting do not approve of or support the system of expelling quiet citizens from their homes who may happen to differ from us in opinion, and that we deem it a duty to protect all good citizens of the United States in their lives and property.

Resolved, That we will, to the best of our abilities, protect ourselves, our homes and our families from disturbers within and invaders from abroad; and in so doing, we pledge to each our best efforts, our lives and our fortunes, saying at the same time to all persons who are quiet, law-abiding citizens, who have left and wish to return, or may emigrate here, (irrespective of political predilections,) for the purpose of improving the country and building up houses for themselves and families in Lynn county, to come right along and settle with us, and we pledge you our united efforts in restoring peace and order within, and to prevent interference from abroad.

Resolved, That, while we entertain none but the best of feelings for the citizens of Missouri, we cannot permit any interference in matters pertaining exclusively to ourselves—believing that we are amply qualified to regulate our own institutions.

Resolved, That we do earnestly request all good citizens in Missouri to use all their influence to prevent any body of armed men inroading our Territory, as it would but add fuel to the flame—believing, as we do, that there is conservatism enough both in Missouri and Kansas to quiet the present excitement.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting be required to send a copy of these resolutions to Harrisonville, Cass county, Mo., and to Butler, in Bates county, Mo., and also to the *Herald of Freedom* office, in Kansas, and request the same to be published.

B. L. REED, *Chairman.*

S. F. MCCOWEN, *Secretary.*

The Election Board.

Journal of the Board appointed by the Act of Congress, May 4th, 1858. Entitled an Act for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union.

The Board met at the Executive office, Lecompton, Kansas Territory. Present, James W. Denver, Governor of the Territory; Hugh S. Walsh, Secretary of the Territory; Carmi W. Babcock, President of the Council; George W. Deitzler, Speaker of the House, and Wm. Weer, United States District Attorney for the Territory of Kansas. The members of the Board were sworn into office by Judge Sterling, G. Cato. Whereupon, the Board organized by electing James W. Denver President, and Hugh S. Walsh Secretary. Upon motion of G. W. Deitzler, a committee of three were appointed by the chair to propose a programme for conducting the election, and report the same at the next meeting of the Board.

The chair appointed G. W. Deitzler, Wm. Weer and Hugh S. Walsh.

On motion of Mr. Babcock, it was unamiously agreed that the election be fixed for the first Monday in August.

On motion of Mr. Babcock the Board adjourned to meet on Monday, the 31st day of May, unless sooner called together by the President of the Board.

JAMES W. DENVER, *President.*

HUGH S. WALSH, *Secretary.*

Chattanooga.

A new work from the press of WRIGHTSON & Co., Cincinnati. The author's name is not given, but is well known to us, as a lawyer of eminent ability, and who can truthfully say, "We speak that we do know and testify that we have seen," consequently there is an originality manifest, that distinguishes it from most works of its class. It shows a clearer insight into character, and more correct delineations of the motives that actuate mankind, than is often evinced. The power of established customs, upon the minds of the ignorant, and the conviction that they are acting with the authority of a "Thus saith the Lord," even when committing the grossest sins, as well as the inutility of education to fit a human being for slavery are clearly set forth. Many gems of beauty, vivid and life-like pictures, are interwoven with forcible argument. A perusal will well repay the searcher after truth. The author will please accept our thanks for the advance copy presented us.

Religious Discourses.

We understand that Rev. Mr. NUTE announced at the close of the service in the Unitarian church last Sabbath, that he would commence next Sunday a series of discourses in reply to some questions on doctrinal points. The first discourse will be given next Sunday, at the usual hour, on "The nature and offices of Christ."

Horse Thief Arrested.

Morgan Cronkite followed up and tracked out a young gent, who came into possession of a fine mare of his, in a manner not in strict accordance with the law. The fellow was taken near Cottonwood Falls, and is now in limbo. He confessed to being in the horse stealing traffic, and implicated some twenty citizens of Johnson County. Lynch law is being strongly talked of, and will most certainly be resorted to in case these scamps do not desist in their traffic.—*Osawotomie Herald.*

☞ "Kaw," the correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, stole a long article from the *Herald of Freedom*, and inserted it in one of his letters without giving the proper credit. He is a plagiarist, and shall be held up to the public over his *real* signature, unless he makes due reparation.

The Pro-Slavery Press.

The Leavenworth *Herald*, though it is Pro-slavery, sometimes gets off a good article. We make the following extract from a long article in its last issue:—

We have no idea that Kansas will again be visited by the disturbances and agitations which have too long marked our progress. 'Tis true the fierce fires have not as yet died out—the slumbering embers may yet hide the living coals, and though some may be endeavoring to fan them into a blaze, yet the fuel is wanting, and we know that their efforts can never be successful. The question of slavery in Kansas is settled. No more will it exert its influence upon the masses. Parties will now assume other shapes, with other principles and other objects, and a more conservative action will mark their future course.

Kansas has been cursed with politicians. Broken down political hacks in the States, without characters to lose, have swarmed to Kansas, hoping to ride into power upon the turbulent waves of agitation which they have lashed into fury, and steering their ambitious course by the light of the burning wreck of the ship of state which they, too, had fired. Men of every grade in the political scale, from the ballot-box stuffer to the influential partizan leader, have cursed the soil of Kansas. Spoils alone being their object, they had no principle, and professed none, except those which appeared most popular, only to change them with the next breeze.

Such as these have been our curse; such as these have caused us to rush onward in our headlong course of destruction, goaded on by appeals to the worst passions of man, into a bloody strife; and such as these are still endeavoring to hold the reins of our government, and sway the destinies of Kansas. But the present condition of affairs sounds the death-knell of these reptiles who have so long proved a curse to us. Called into existence by agitation, fattening upon the morbid desire of strife and bloodshed, and living only for the spoils, they will now starve. If we remain in our Territorial condition for some years to come, we may expect an exodus of such as these from our midst. Their trade is gone. Sordid ambition is never patient, and it will seek new fields of agitation in which to re-enact the unholy strife; new spheres of action in which to pander to its depraved desires. Kansas has been the arena in which these political beasts of prey, urged on by their unholy thirst for power, and desire for office and spoils, have displayed their rapacity, and made her people aid in the disgraceful orgie. And we have good cause to congratulate ourselves that at length the hand of time points to our deliverance from these monsters.

The people of Kansas need have no misgivings for the future. From this date it will be bright, compared with the past. The reminiscenes of the past may, perhaps, cast a slight shadow upon the present, but time will obviate it. The dark and surging waves of the sea of political tumult have already spent their force, and though the ripples may chase each other upon our ocean, yet the barque which bears our hopes, our prosperity and our happiness, will henceforth have a smooth sea and fair wind.

Important.

The following intelligence will be received with pleasure by the people of Kansas:—

WASHINGTON, May 20.

Messrs. Winchell, Morrow and Branscombe, Commissioners, appointed at the settlers' Mass Convention in Kansas, to procure a postponement of the land sales or procure a loan fund for the squatters, have had, in company with Mr. Parrott, delegate from Kansas, an interview with the President, who intimated his willingness to postpone the sale till October if they thought best, but desired them to call on the Secretary of the Interior. The latter stated that the policy of the Government would be to sell all the public lands possible the present year, for the purpose of revenue, but consented to defer the sales in Kansas until November 1st and 15th, when they will take place.

The Commissioners leave for New York on Friday, for the purpose of securing the loans needed.

Superintendent of Common Schools.

Mr. NOTEWARE, the Superintendent of Common Schools for Kansas Territory, paid Lawrence a visit on Friday week, in connection with the duties of his office. He is doing all in his power to advance the common school interests of the Territory, and should be encouraged by every person, without regard to his political predilections. We are glad to know that however much we may be divided on partisan matters, the people of Kansas are a unit on the subject of Education. By articles copied from the Leavenworth papers, it will be seen that an educational convention is to be held in Leavenworth City next Tuesday, to adopt a series of school books in the Territory, and to awaken a general interest in the cause. The friends of the movement should turn out *en masse.*

Gold Hunting.

A party of about twenty men left here last Monday for the "gold region" in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains in Kansas. They are to be joined at Council Grove by other parties from Leavenworth, &c., and it is said will number about three hundred when their train is complete. We understand another party will leave Lawrence in a few weeks. They have procured Indian guides. It was proposed at first to take mules with pack saddles to bring in the gold, but the Indians objected, because the mules would not be able to bring as large an amount as they wanted, so they determined to take oxen. It is *expected* that gold will be abundant on their return!

☞ It is *impossible* for us to furnish "proof sheets," or any other sheets of the laws in advance of their publication.—Those subscribing for copies of the laws, by remitting $4 to Messrs. DRIGGS & Co., Lawrence, Kansas, can receive advance copies of the laws as printed, but all others must wait until the laws are furnished by the Governor before copies can be obtained.

☞ Rev. A. B. GROSH will accept our thanks for copies of his Universalist Companion and Register for 1855-6-7-8.—These annuals are invaluable to the members of that denomination, and those who wish to keep advised with the movements of those entertaining the tenets peculiar to this denomination, should procure copies yearly.

☞ The Grand Lodge I. O. of Odd Fellows will be instituted at Tecumseh on Wednesday, the second day of June, by P. G. J. C. HEMINGRAY.

☞ The vote at Grasshopper Falls on the Leavenworth Constitution was 61 for to 57 against it.

Should we Remain a Territory?

The passage of the English scheme has opened the minds of the people to another contingency, and the question is now asked, "Ought we not to remain a Territory?" Many who before never thought of the question in any other light than the necessity of our immediate admission, have had another view unfolded, and the benefits to accrue from a longer existence as a Territory, or remaining as such for two, three, or even five years, are beginning to be examined and acknowledged.

We confess that before this period, we had almost wholly ignored the other side of the question. The excitements connected with the three Constitutions already formed, and the importance the different movements assumed, had almost banished from our mind collateral questions and results. But as Eli Thayer says, "Thank God for tyrants." The English swindle has directed public attention to another course, and the tyranny it sought to fasten upon Kansas will be defeated by an almost unanimous vote, while its threat is beginning to be regarded as a desirable condition.

Indeed we think that the admission of Kansas at this point would be attended with the greatest disadvantages, not to say ruinous results to the people. We do not suppose that we have within our borders a population exceeding forty or fifty thousand. The richest and most fertile portion of Kansas is useless in the support of a government, because yet occupied by the Indians. These Indians have almost all the timbered parts of the country. Not one cent of revenue could be derived from them, as they pay no taxes; and to depend upon the revenue coming from that portion occupied by the white settlers is folly. It would be ruinous to them. They are mostly people of very moderate means, who, by severe industry and privations are striving to secure for themselves homes and competence. To tax them heavily, as the support of an expensive State Government must, would not only engender hatred and bitter feelings, but force them to forsake their lands.

A heavy taxation would be the natural sequence of a State Government at this period. There never has been a Territory which has been treated so meanly by the General Government as Kansas. We have never, except in one instance, received an appropriation, and that, instead of being expended for the design it was intended to accomplish—the building of a State Capitol—was squandered and filched by the pro-slavery officials, and only a few stones scattered over the summit of Capitol Hill, remain to show how $80,000 were appropriated.

It would be impossible, under the present administration, to receive that evenhanded justice we are entitled to receive. Events point with unerring accuracy to a change in the government. The present dominant party is doomed. It has written its history in a long series of outrages and wrongs on a weak people, and it must fall. Its fall will end its career. The *prestige* of its name will no longer be deceived by an empty *word.*—Designing men will no longer cloak themselves in its ample folds to raise themselves to political power. A greater, grander, and more glorious party will assume the reins of government—a party which has ever sympathized with our cause, but was powerless to aid us because of its numerical weakness. Its adherents are increasing day by day; every moment it becomes stronger in numbers as it is in right.—With the next Presidential campaign it will be the ruling power, and Kansas will receive at its hands that justice which has hitherto been denied her. The leaders, as well as the rank and file of the Republican party, have ever been our warmest friends, and we may expect from them a more liberal policy than that which has characterized the conduct of the Black Democracy, whose only effort seemed to be to impoverish, crush and retard the growth of Kansas.

But in addition to this it is highly, probable that the remaining Indian titles will be extinguished in a few years. These lands will then come into the market, and thousands of people will rush into the Territory to fill them up. Improvements will be hastened, and cultivation will spread over the whole country. The increased demand for articles of consumption and manufactories of every description will rapidly fill our infant towns and cities with a teeming population. And there is always a stronger disposition to settle in a Territory than in a State. The very name of a *State* carries with it the idea of occupied lands and an overabundant supply of laborers and artizans. The ideas of people in the East respecting the West are very vague and indistinct, and the fact of our being a State would do more to turn the Westward tide of emigration into another channel, and deter the people from seeking homes here, than any cause which could be stated.

The "magnificent dowry," which the Traitor's Insult pretends to grant, is a miserable deception. It is not as much by over a million acres as we would have received had we, by our votes, given vitality to the Lecompton Swindle when first presented. It is not half of the dowry other new States have received, nor half what would be given us under a Republican administration. By waiting we shall receive justice at the hands of the general government. By an over-weening haste to become a State, we shall only plunge ourselves into difficulties and retard our growth, while other Territories will receive the benefits which might have been ours. The "dowry" was only intended to mislead the unwary, and redeem the Administration from an open and disgraceful defeat, but unluckily for its originators, its object was too apparent, and it will miserably perish. The people of Kansas have too great a respect for themselves to consent to their debasement and enslavement for the empty honor of ranking among the old States in the Union. They opposed the *principle* on which the Constitution originated, and the features it contains—not its land grant; and they will oppose it still.

As a Territory, we shall soon attain a population sufficient to entitle us to a representation in Congress. As a Territory, our country would flourish and grow rich. As a Territory, we should have the sympathy and co-operation of the Free North. As a Territory, we would obtain the friendly aid of the Republican leaders. As a Territory, the General Government would be obliged to defray the current expenses of our government. As a Territory, our vacant lands would be rapidly populated. As a State, we would only impoverish ourselves by taxation; compel the poor to seek other homes; receive no aid from the general government; and by no possible argument can we induce the belief that it would tend to our mutual benefit, or the happiness or peace of Kansas. Let us remain as we are, and not seek a condition which would only result to our disadvantage, if not utter ruin.—*Freedom's Champion.*

Kansas Appointments.

Mr. Morris, Receiver of Public Money; Mr. Patterson, (formerly of Pennsylvania,) Register of the Land Office at Ogden; Mr. Moorah, Register of the Land Office at Fort Scott; A. C. Davis, (formerly of New York,) District Attorney of Kansas. B. J. Newson, Agent for the Shawnee Indians, and Mr. Badger, Agent for the Kickapoos.

Good.

A new postmaster has been appointed at Leavenworth. Clarkson is removed.

Horrible Tragedy!—Cold-blooded Murder.

One of the most horrible tragedies that has been acted out in all the history of Kansas, was perpetrated at Choteau's Trading Post, near the State of Missouri line, in Lynn county, on Wednesday, 19th of May. About 9 o'clock, as three men were working on a new saw-mill, near the timber, a party numbering between twenty-five and thirty men, armed with rifles, revolvers and knives, and mounted on horses, rode up and ordered them to leave their work, fall into line, and go with them. The armed party was headed by Charles A. Hamilton, and among his party were recognized his two brothers, Brockett of Fort Scott; a discharged soldier, name unknown; Michael Hubbard, Trundle, Powell, Hightower and Jones, whose first names not recollected, and some others who were known, but as we only give the facts, we pass them by. After leaving the saw-mill, they marched through the town, next meeting John F. Campbell, who was clerk for and had charge of a store owned by Mr. Belch of Independence, who was ordered into line, and thus they proceeded until about twenty were formed in the line. These were then marched out, and a portion discharged. Eleven were retained, marched out upon a roll of the prairie, and there ordered to halt.

Charles A. Hamilton and his brother, here started after a blacksmith named Snyder, who, with his brothers, resided near at hand. Snyder showed fight, drove Hamilton off, and, it was thought, wounded the Captain, and a fellow recognized as a discharged soldier, who was prowling about and belonging to the party.

Captain Hamilton and his brother returned to his men, who stood guard over the prisoners, one of whom asked him in respect to Snyder. The answer was that Snyder had given him (Hamilton) a little of what he intended to give the prisoners a good deal of. The prisoners were then marched down to a ravine, halted, and ordered to face about. Hamilton then gave the word to fire, at least three times, when at the last call, every man fell. The prisoners names were as follows:

John F. Campbell, son of Thomas Campbell of Farmington, Fulton County, Illinois, and brother of Mrs. J. D. Patton, of this town, mortally wounded, and died in, as was supposed, an hour and a half.

Patrick Ross, William Colpetzer and Michael Robertson, former residences unknown, killed.

William Stillwell, Sugar Mound, on his way to Kansas City for goods, killed.

Wm. Hargrave, Asa Hargrave, Reverend Mr. Reid, Charles Snyder, Amos Hall, all dangerously wounded.

Austin Hall, not wounded, and saved by pretending he was dead as he fell.

After rifling the prisoner's pockets, and firing a ball through one of the prisoners, which passed in at his ear and out of his mouth, the murderers left their victims, the surviving ones, as soon as they thought safe, seeking relief.

With all of the prisoners except Mr. Campbell we are unacquainted, but are informed by good authority that they were quiet, industrious men, and all belonging to the Free State party. John F. Campbell has a father living in the same county in Illinois from which we emigrated, and also a sister in this town, who have our hearty sympathies at the loss of a son and brother, ruthlessly murdered, who died saying he never harmed any one, but told his captors, "If you will shoot, take good aim." They did; but, the ball after tearing through from his shoulder to his heart, left him to linger for an hour and a half, during which time he told the survivors to write his relatives of his fate.—His brother-in-law, Mr. Patton, went down after the corpse, arriving only in time to see the burial.

Thus have we, in no partizan spirit, without giving minute details, stated the facts concerning this horrible tragedy. The majority of the perpetrators reside in Missouri, and no cause was assigned for the deed, except that as the party expressed it, they were "d—d abolitionists," whether guilty or innocent, and must hence die. It is our hope the perpetrators will be brought to justice, and hope Gov. Denver will take steps to this end, by offering a suitable reward.—*Osawotomie Herald.*

The Victory.

If any political party should fire cannon over this result, it is the Republicans. They ought by all means to pay for the powder. They owe a new lease of life to the enactment of this bill. Their opponents have charged them—and we suspect with a good deal of truth—with trying to prolong this Kansas controversy. They were denounced right and left for not being willing to have the question *settled*, and for trying to get the matter in such a shape that they might continue to make political capital out of it for four or five years longer. We haven't the slightest doubt but that was their wish. They would have been very glad to prolong this agitation long enough to make it available in the Presidential contest of 1860. But the task was beyond their powers. Their utmost ingenuity could devise no plan which would extend it beyond six months or a year at the farthest. All they ventured to ask was that the Lecompton Constitution might be sent back to the people, and, if rejected, that they might immediately make another, and come at once with a new application for admission. If their plan had been adopted, the whole Kansas agitation would have subsided in six months at the outside.

But the Administration proved better to them than their expectations. It has stepped in and put the matter in such a shape that the Kansas question can scarcely fail to become a powerful element in the next Presidential canvass. It has sent the Lecompton Constitution practically back to the people, and pledged itself, if that is rejected, to prolong the struggle for admission four or five years longer. What more could the Republican party desire than this?

We are not at all surprised to find the Republican leaders ready to enter at once upon the promising field to which they are thus invited. It is already announced from Washington that, as soon as Congress adjourns, the most effective Republican speakers of the country will be sent to Kansas, and proceed immediately to organize their forces for the contest. We shall have a sharp fight in the Territory on the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, and then the contest will come back, with a new Constitution and with redoubled fury, to Congress and the country at large. We shall have another application for admission, with a free Constitution made by perfectly competent and valid authority, and then we shall see the Administration quite as ferocious *against* admission as it has hitherto been in favor of it. We insist that the Republicans are the men who should fire cannon and burn powder over the passage of the Conference bill.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ The vote in Leavenworth was 412 for the Leavenworth Constitution, and 256 against it. At Wyandott, where nearly every vote would have been polled against it, no polls were opened. This was the case generally over the Territory. Those localities opposed to the instrument, feeling it was of no account, kept away from the election.

☞ Gen. LARIMER was *not* killed at Fort Leavenworth a few days ago by the bursting of a cannon. Indeed we learn that no injury has befallen him whatever.

Emporia Items.

☞ The following items are clipped from a late number of the Emporia *News.* We are glad to observe that the editor is looking after local matters, and is making a very good paper:

OSAGE HEDGE.—The cultivation of the Osage Orange plant for hedges, as a substitute for fencing, is beginning to attract considerable attention amongst the farmers of this neighborhood. The experience of the Western States generally, in regard to the Osage plant, has been unfavorable, but it is believed by those best qualified to judge, that the Kansas climate is peculiarly adapted to its successful growth, on account of the length of the summer season, giving the wood sufficient time to harden before the appearance of cold weather, and also on account of the remarkable mildness of our winters. The scarcity of timber is not as yet felt in this portion of Kansas, and may not be for a great many years. But if the Osage plant can be cultivated successfully, a cheaper, better and more lasting fence can be made with it than in any other manner.

It is too late to plant hedge this season, but it will soon be time to commence preparing the ground for another season. The ground should be plowed during the summer where it is designed to plant the hedge, at least one rod in width; early next spring it should be plowed again deep, and dragged well so as to thoroughly pulverize the soil; the seed should then be planted about the last of April or first of May. The better plan is to plant the seed where the hedge is wanted, and not plant to transplant. We hope all that can, will set out a small portion of hedge at least, another year. We want the timber of our forests for building, furniture, etc., and must begin to economize.

SUGAR CANE.—Considerable attention is being paid this season to the cultivation of the Sorghum, or Chinese Sugar Cane. Most of those who experimented with it last year became fully satisfied of its entire adaptability to this climate, and of its profitableness as a crop; and if machines for crushing it could easily be obtained, no doubt nearly every farmer in the Neosho Valley would have planted at least enough to make his own sugar and syrup. We feel confident that ere another year it will entirely supplant the sale of Southern sugar and syrup in this part of Kansas. Mr. Davis, living on Dow Creek, four miles north of Emporia, is planting seven acres, and Mr. Miller, living close by, has planted five acres. Both these gentlemen will erect stationary mills for their own use. Should the season be favorable, the profits of these crops will be large. We regard the success of the Sorghum as *fixed*, and it can in future be regarded as one of the staples of Kansas.

NEW STORE.—Mr. E. P. Hadley, who has a store on the Cottonwood, about four miles from Emporia, is preparing to bring his goods to this place. His store room is on Commercial street, and he is about erecting a dwelling on Union street. Mr. Hadley is an "old hand at the business," having followed it for a number of years in Indiana. The trade of a large extent of country is now centering at Emporia, and the accomodations for it are constantly increasing. "There is still room for more." We want a good furniture manufactory; also a plow factory. The interests of the country demand them, and the first one to occupy the field will make the money.

I. O. OF O. F.—A meeting of the O. F's of this vicinity will be held at the Emporia House in this place, on Saturday afternoon, the 5th of June, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of taking steps toward instituting a Lodge at this place. An urgent request is made to all those members who feel an interest in this matter, to be present on that occasion.

Messrs. Farrah & Maffit have rented the steam Saw Mill of Messrs. Perham &