Poetry.

Use the Pen.

BY J. E. CARPENTER.

Use the pen, there's magic in it,
Never let it lag behind;
Write thy thought, the pen can win it
From the chaos of the mind.
Many a gem is lost forever
By the careless passer-by;
But the gems of thought should never
On the mental pathway lie.

Use not the pen, seek not that others
Take a higher flight than thine;
Many an ocean wave still smothers
Pearls of price beneath the brine;
But the diver finds the treasure,
And the gem of light is brought,
So, thy mind's unbounded measure
May give up some pearl of thought.

Use the pen, the day's departed
When the sword, alone, held sway,
Wielded by the lion-hearted,
Strong in battle! where are they?
All unknown the deeds of glory
Done of old by mighty mind,
Save the few who live in story,
Chronicled by Sages' pen.

Use the pen, the Sun above us,
By whose aid the chemist art
Stamps the forms of those who love us,
Showing us our counterpart;
Cannot hold a higher power
Than within the pen enshrined.
When, with wisdom for its dower,
It daguerreotypes the mind.

Use the pen, but let it never
Slander Truth with death-black ink;
Let it be thy best endeavor
But to write what good men think;
So thy words and thoughts securing
Honest praise from learning's tongue,
May, in time, be as enduring
As the strains which Homer sung.

The Herald of Freedom.

LAWRENCE, K. T.

Saturday Morning, Aug. 14, 1858.

Inconsiderate Legislation.

We cannot better show the supreme folly which characterized the Territorial Legislature last winter, than to state that the charter incorporating the city of Quindaro, and which is printed among the local statutes of the Territory, making upwards of forty pages, and costing the government for its printing among the private laws about *one hundred and fifty dollars*, provided that the act should be submitted to a vote of the citizens of that place for their adoption, on the *first Tuesday* of February, 1858. The act bears date, and commenced its legal existence on the 9th of February, *just one week after it was to have been submitted to a vote of the people.*—As no provision was made to submit the charter to a vote at any other time than on the 2d day of February, and as it could not authorize the doing of a thing before it had an existence, it follows that the act is of no legal authority, and only lumbers up the statute book to no account whatever. And then the idea of a charter for a little town of probably five hundred inhabitants, extending through forty pages. It is simply ridiculous.

Laws Completed.

The General Laws, passed at the last session of the Territorial Legislature, are now completed, and are ready for delivery by the Secretary of the Territory, HUGH S. WALSH, Esq., to whom application must be made, in all cases, for copies to supply the public officers. Pamphlet copies can be procured at the *Herald of Freedom* office, Lawrence, of G. W. BROWN, or at the *Democrat* office, Lecompton, of S. W. DRIGGS, for $3. Copies nicely bound in law sheep are now ready and for sale, at $4 a copy. The edition is quite limited, hence those wishing to secure copies, should make immediate application. No person will be furnished with a copy, under any pretence whatever, on credit; and all orders unaccompanied with the cash will be disregarded.

The local laws will be ready in a few weeks, and will be furnished in pamphlet form for $2, or nicely bound in law sheep for $3; or the General and Local laws will be bound together and furnished for $6 a volume. tf

Free Discussion.

At this time, when a disposition is evinced in Lawrence by a professedly free press to strike down free discussion, and to heap obloquy upon those who advocate it, we take pleasure in copying the following paragraph from a speech of the lamented DANIEL WEBSTER in Congress, on the 14th of January, 1814, in reply to the proposition of Felix Grundy and others, that certain measures should never be called in question—that it was *moral treason* to do so:—

"Important as I deem it to discuss, on all proper occasions, the policy of the measures at present pursued, it is still more important to maintain the right of such discussion, in its full and just extent. Sentiments lately sprung up, and now growing fashionable, make it necessary to be explicit on this point. The more I perceive a disposition to check the freedom of inquiry by extravagant and unconstitutional pretences, the firmer shall be the tone in which I shall assert, and the freer the manner in which I shall exercise it. It is the ancient and undoubted prerogative of this people to canvass public measures and the merits of public men. It is a 'home-bred right,' a fire-side privilege. It hath ever been enjoyed in every house, cottage and cabin, in the nation. It is not to be drawn into controversy. It is as undoubted as the right of breathing the air, or walking on the earth. Belonging to private life as a right, it belongs to public life as a duty; and it is the last duty which those whose representative I am, shall find me to abandon. Aiming at all times to be courteous and temperate in its use, except when the right itself shall be questioned, I shall then carry it to its extent. I shall then place myself on the extreme boundary of my right, and bid defiance to any arm that would move me from my ground. This high constitutional privilege I shall defend and exercise within this House, and without this house, and in all places; in time of war, in time of peace, and at all times. Living, I shall assert it; dying, I shall assert it; and should I leave no other inheritance to my children, by the blessing of God I will still leave them the inheritance of *free principles, and the example of a manly, independent and constitutional defence of them.*"

☞ The Atchison Bank, Gen. POMEROY, President, has again resumed business.—Notwithstanding the cry against this bank, we have received all the notes which have been presented at this office in payment for subscriptions, advertising and job work, and this we shall continue to do until our confidence in the officers of the company is greatly shaken. Those who have bills on the Valley Bank at Atchison, will please remember that there is one place, at least, in Lawrence, where they can be disposed of at par.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Letter from Capt. Walker.

KANWACA, August 5, 1858.

FRIEND BROWN:—I see several communications going the rounds of the papers, signed "CHARLES ROBINSON," one of them purporting to be a report of a committee which was sent from Lawrence, with Gov. DENVER, to the south part of the Territory; and the other, a reply to an article in the New York *Tribune*. In those articles, Gov. Robinson—for, I take it, he is the man, as I know of no other C. Robinson in Kansas, at least that *pretends* to be a "letter-writer"—seems to make very free with my official acts, and also insinuates that I stole a horse. It is true he does not say I *stole* a horse, but I hold, when I call out a *posse* to aid me to enforce the laws, that I am responsible for the acts of that *posse*, and if anything is stolen, I am equally guilty with the thief, if I do nothing to prevent it. Now, sir, when I read that article, I well knew the motive of it, and at once determined to treat it with the silent contempt it deserved, being satisfied that it came from a *little* mind, for none but a little mind could have penned it. As regards myself, I well knew that spite was the cause of it. He had not the manliness to directly charge me with stealing the horse. When he found that the other members of the committee would not sign it, he took a mean, sneaking way to *insinuate*, so that any one could see what he meant. Now, an open, manly enemy, I respect; but a sneaking, cowardly one, I despise. As I said before, I had determined to pay no attention to this report, believing that all who have been with me through the Kansas troubles, could not be made to believe that I would either steal or countenance the stealing of a horse. Even the pro-slavery party never charged me with that act; but I have my enemies, as all men have, that will take advantage of such a report, and for the sake of my friends out Kansas, who are near and dear to me, and whose good opinion I prize more than horses, gold or land grants, I will give my version of my trip to Fort Scott. It is not true that I was sent down to arrest Capt. Montgomery; nor is it true that I employed Montgomery and his band; as my posse and myself went south at the request of Gov. Denver and the friends of Calvin Baily, for the purpose of arresting Brockett, who had attempted to take the life of Mr. Baily and then fled to Fort Scott. Gov. Denver had promised to meet us near Fort Scott, and try to suppress the troubles then existing there. I started south much prejudiced against Capt. Montgomery. Arriving at Osawatomie, I found many good men whose opinion I respected, sustained Montgomery. I there received the assistance of Sheriff Williams to go with me. The nearer I got to the troubled district, the more I found the people sustained and upheld Montgomery. Arriving at Raysville, in Bourbon county, I found a large concourse of the citizens of Bourbon county assembled to take measures to arrest the murderers of Stilwell and others, at the Trading Post. A friend met me before I got to the convention, and told me that Montgomery was then speaking, and if I had any writs against him, not to try and arrest him, for I could not take him, as every one there was his friend, and would defend him with their lives. I thought if that was the case, I did not wish to see or know him. After he was done speaking, I went up to the meeting. I found the people much excited, and enraged against the pro-slavery party in Fort Scott; and, from their statement, they had good reason to be. They said that some of the murderers of Stilwell and others, were then in Fort Scott, openly boasting of the damnable deed, and that the officers were all pro-slavery and would not arrest them; that Judge Williams had been applied to for writs, but not being on the bench and the court in session, he could not issue a bench warrant. They proposed to take the law in their own hands, and have their rights or die in the effort. I stated to them that I was a stranger, but I held a commission as Deputy U. S. Marshal, and was a Free State man; that if they had a justice of the peace in their county, and would get out writs against those men and furnish me with duplicates, I would go and try to arrest them. I advised them to try the law first, and if they could not get justice, then it was time to try other means.—After consulting awhile, they concluded to do so. Mr. Wattles, as good a man as Kansas affords, filed his affidavit before a justice of the peace, and handed me the writ. I saw that it was regular in all its parts, and charged G. W. Clark, Hill and Dr. Carter with the murder of Stilwell and others, and I do not think it was my duty to run all over the country to find out if the writ was legal; the standing of the gentleman who handed it to me was sufficient to justify me in calling on the posse. I did not ask for Free State or pro-slavery men, for, in my own county, I would as soon go to pro-slavery men for assistance in carrying out the law as any of my best friends, knowing full well that they would stand by me to the last. Nor did I ask if they were Montgomery's band, but, simply, were they willing to obey me. On Sunday morning, on coming to the Marmaton, I found some forty men assembled, all strangers to me, ready to go with me to arrest G. W. Clark, Hill and Dr. Carter. The river was swollen with the previous night's rain, so that we had to cross in a canoe. After crossing, I found our party had received an addition of two more well armed men, but no one seemed to notice them. I drew the men up in a line, and stated to them that I would not have anything whatever disturbed or carried off; not even a straw should be touched. And so far did they obey me, that as we went into town, one of the party saw his horse that was stolen from him some time before, grazing by the side of the road, and all, with one voice, said let him be, for if we take him we will be charged with stealing him; and therefore we left him. When they were in line, I requested six men to volunteer to act as a special posse to search the houses, believing the villains would resist to the death. The two last comers were the first to step out, whom I afterwards learned to be Capt. Montgomery and one of his most trusty men. I entered Fort Scott after many demonstrations of resistance from Clark and some of the citizens of that place—a resistance that, if it had not been for the promptness of Sheriff Williams, backed by the coolness of the men, would have led to bloodshed. Carter and Clark surrendered. Hill made his escape. Clark and Carter demanded their trial in Fort Scott. I left them in charge of the Deputy Marshal, with a promise from him that he would have witnesses summoned the next day. After the arrest was made the cry was raised that Montgomery was in my party, and I was ordered to arrest him. I told the Marshal that if he had writs against him, to arrest him, and I would aid him; but as for the posse, I thought they would defend Montgomery. He called on them to assist him, but they refused, and part of them started off with Montgomery. It caused quite an excitement. I stated to the Marshal and citizens that if they would give their consent for me to take Montgomery to Lecompton, before Judge Cato, I would go and try to arrest him. They at once consented to this. On overtaking Montgomery, I showed him the writ without stating the conditions. He, like a man, at once said he would surrender to the law and abide its decision. The citizens all seemed satisfied, and we left for Lecompton with Montgomery in charge, determined to carry out our part of the agreement in good faith. I learned that the night before we started for Fort Scott, Montgomery got wind of it, and expecting that Clark and the others would break for the Missouri line, sent his company, in the night, to be stationed between the Fort and the line, with orders to arrest and hold any one who was running for the line. When we entered Fort Scott, the County Clerk, fearing we were after horses, sent his horse with some one towards the line. Montgomery's men saw him and gave chase. He left the horse, and they took it with them, and afterwards gave it to their Captain, who returned it to its owner. I knew nothing of the horse nor of Montgomery's men being there. On my arrival at Moneka, on my way home, I was overtaken by a messenger with a note, stating that Clark and Carter had been released without an examination, and they were threatening vengeance on the people of the Marmaton, who wished me to return. I thought if that was the case, they did not wish the difficulties settled. I told Montgomery he might remain and fight it out with them if he wished to; and all I asked of him was to come when I sent for him, and answer the charges preferred against him. On arriving at home, I frankly told Gov. Denver and Marshal Winston everything I had done. They had the manliness to say wherein I had done wrong. To them alone I was accountable for my official actions, and not to Gov. Robinson.—They never once insinuated that I stole a horse, but blamed me for giving Montgomery the advice I did. Now as for Gov. Robinson's version of the street encounter of his and mine, I have not one word to say; it is disgraceful enough without trying to clear ourselves in the papers. There were persons present whose word is as reliable as Gov. Robinson's, who will tell you that his version is not a true one. As to my action in the Lane and Jenkins affair, I did no more for Lane than I should have done for any other man—even C. Robinson, placed in the same place. As to freedom of speech, I will defend it at all times and places; but I also believe in the freedom of my hands if I am insulted. Now, one word to Gov. Robinson, and I am done. I am no candidate for the U. S. Senate, nor do I expect any Delaware land grants, therefore you need not waste your valuable time and ink on so small an object, for I am afraid it will cost you as much as your trip down south; $100.00 in six or seven days is pretty dear traveling, and I would let reports alone if they cost me so much.

SAMUEL WALKER.

Twin Mound Harmonic College Circular.

ARTICLES OF THE TWIN MOUND HARMONIC COLLEGE ASSOCIATION.

We, whose names are hereunto annexed, desirous of a True Life, both for ourselves and the race, and wishing to establish in our midst a model College, in which such a Life shall be realized and taught—an Institution which shall educate the whole physical and mental being to the highest capability, the most perfect happiness, and the greatest longevity, thus insuring exemption from the evils resulting from the old system of education, which divorces the mind from the body, degrades labor, pampers aristocracy, and teaches sectarianism instead of science—do hereby associate ourselves together, and agree to form one body, under the following Articles:

ART. 1. This Association shall be denominated THE TWIN MOUND HARMONIC COLLEGE ASSOCIATION.

ART. 2. All persons who subscribe these Articles, and endeavor to promote the object for which this Association is organized, shall be recognized as members of the Association.

ART. 3. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and a Financial Committee of three; all of whom shall hold their offices for such periods as the Association may direct, and till their successors are appointed.

ART. 4. The efforts of this Association shall be directed to the establishment of a College at this place, to be called THE TWIN MOUND HARMONIC COLLEGE: to be instituted as soon as the necessary means can be produced, and on as munificent and complete a scale of endowment as possible.

ART. 5. The College shall be for Man and Woman. It shall be open to all persons, irrespective of sex, race, complexion, or creed; and all chairs or posts of instruction and government in it, shall know no other test than ability and fitness. The Institution in *all* its Departments, shall be open to all—consecrated alone and forever to Humanity.

ART. 6. The College shall be dedicated to Freedom. There shall be the most absolute Free Thought, Free Speech, and Free Investigation on all subjects whatsoever. Both the Faculty and the Students have an equal and an unlimited right, to discuss any question, doctrine, or principle, in theology, morals, or actual life; but no religious, sectarian, nor other creed, shall ever be *taught* in the Institution.

ART. 7. The College shall be dedicated to Science. Its aim shall be to instruct in the universal School of Nature, and in the facts and laws of the Constitution of Man; and as the result, to harmonize Man with Nature and his own Constitution, and thus develop him into the highest perfection of his humanity.

ART. 8. The College shall be dedicated to Labor. As soon as possible, the Institution shall be made self-supporting, through the avails of the actual and united industries of all connected with it. To secure this end, and to produce physical and mental symmetry, useful labor shall always constitute an indispensable requisite to connection with the College, whether as a member of the Faculty, or a Student.

ART. 9. In the prosecution of the enterprise for the establishment of the College, this Association shall have power to adopt by-laws for its own direction, appoint and commission agents to raise capital, and do all other acts and things necessary for the accomplishment of its object.

ART. 10. The capital stock of this Association shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars; and all that may ever accrue, beyond that sum, shall be devoted to the perfecting and further endowment of the College, which shall be considered only self-sustaining.

ART. 11. Sessions of this Association shall be held, as often as it may elect; and special sessions may be called by any five of its members.

ART. 12. These Articles may be altered or amended, at any regular meeting of the Association, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, if said amendment shall have been proposed at a previous meeting.

HENRY HIATT,
Pres. of the Association.
ELIZABETH M. F. DENTON,
Secretary.

TWIN MOUND, June 9, 1858.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

Between the Twin Mound Harmonic College Association and the Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the same.

ART. 1. On conditions, hereinafter specified, the undersigned mutually pledge themselves, each to the other, and severally to the Twin Mound Harmonic College Association, to pay to the Treasurer of said Association, the amounts by them respectively subscribed.

ART. 2. The payment of one thousand dollars shall constitute any person a shareholder, and shall entitle him or her to vote on all questions pertaining to the interests of the Association. Each additional share shall entitle the person holding the same, to one vote.

ART. 3. For mutual security, the subscription of a share, or any number of shares, shall not be obligatory upon the person making it, until fifty shares, or the sum of fifty thousand dollars, shall have been subscribed.

ART. 4. The shareholders, immediately after the subscription of fifty thousand dollars, shall be notified by the Secretary of the Association to assemble, either in person or by proxy, at Twin Mound, K. T., at a specified date; at which time, the two parties to this Agreement shall be consolidated into one body, which shall then and there proceed to determine the time and manner of payment of the stock-subscriptions, and to elect a Board of Control to execute the instructions of the united Association.

ART. 5. The fifty thousand dollars thus subscribed and paid, shall be primarily expended in the erection of suitable College buildings, the procurement of scientific apparatus, and the embellishment of the College grounds.

ART. 6. Each shareholder, for every share by him or her taken, shall be entitled to a scholarship in the College, (until the Institution shall become self-supporting,) which scholarship shall be transferable.

ART. 7. The Twin Mound Harmonic College Association, by their officers, under signing these Articles for the purpose, hereby pledge themselves to deed one town lot in the town plat of Twin Mound, together with five acres of land in the immediate vicinity, to every person who shall take a share, or shares, in the capital stock of this Association.

ART. 8. The Twin Mound Harmonic College Association do hereby further pledge themselves to donate and convey ten acres in the center of the town plat of Twin Mound, as a Site for the proposed College; and also to deed to the College, within six months after the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars shall have been expended towards the enterprise, six hundred and forty acres of land, to aid in endowing the Institution; reserving to themselves conveyances of joint proprietors, for each forty acres thus deeded—and also a scholarship for each forty acres.

ART. 9. For the honor of intellectual worth, and as the due of a wealth that is more than gold, it is yet further agreed by both the parties to these Articles, that those whose learning and talent may be required in the College, though destitute of pecuniary means, shall, nevertheless, by the bestowment of their gifts and the devotion of their services, in the posts they may be needed to fill, be entitled to all equal natural rights with the other proprietors, including a town lot, five acres of land, a scholarship, and a vote in the Association.

Signed for the association,
HENRY HIATT, *President.*
ELIZABETH M. F. DENTON, *Sec'y.*

APPEAL OF THE TWIN MOUND HARMONIC COLLEGE ASSOCIATION.

To the Friends of a New and True System of Education:—The foregoing documents, embracing our own Articles of Association, and also the Articles into which we propose entering with those who consent to join us, constitute the basis of the appeal we have to make, in behalf of the College we wish to found. And those whom we thus address, as the friends of a New and True System of Education, we feel to be already so in harmony with us, that the bare reading of those documents will suffice to bring them to a full and proper realization of our views and aims. We shall then be spared the need of a statement of our enterprise, and almost of an argument to induce cooperation in it.

For ourselves, and for the great West, and for all, in all parts, who may wish to come to us, we seek to institute the means of a great and a perfect Education. An Education which shall prepare its subjects for, and develop them into, the divine Life—an Education which shall give health, and which shall therefore be, in its training, as comprehensive as Life's interests, as practicable as Life's duties, and as perpetual as Life's destiny. An Education which shall be Harmonic which shall cultivate the body, as well as the mind; teach health, equally with morals; and ripen the whole being into strength, efficiency, usefulness and happiness. An Education which shall be open to all, and which shall bless all, regardless of Nature, or distinctions and prejudices of men; which shall be as free to the copper hue of the West, or the dark skin of the South, as the paler face of the East or North; and which, in particular, shall place every Woman by the side of her equal brother, Man, and thus help alone for the long wrong done to her. An Education which shall teach Science and Society; Facts and Laws, and not Doctrines; Nature, and not a Creed; Truth, and not Authority; the life Present, and not the dead Past. And an Education of, and into, Freedom; where no mind shall be shackled, no thought fettered, and no aspiration repressed; but the whole being shall be self-moved and spontaneous, and rounded out to a full and perfect Individuality. In one word, both for ourselves and others, we seek to realize this entire Education we have portrayed, by the only means that can ever possibly bring it, the foundation of an Institution that shall be *universal* in its aims—a College of Nature—a School of Science—a Gymnasium of Life.

Not upon considerations of selfish gain to those aiding us, must our appeal, in behalf of help to establish such an Institution, be based. To organize and endow such a College, is a work of the highest duty and philanthropy, as it is also of the truest Reform; and, it is therefore, we commend the enterprise to the largest and most liberal charities of the friends of Progress throughout the country. We urge the claims of the Institution we would create, upon all who have outgrown the *old* systems of faith and Education; and especially upon all such, who are blessed with *means* to do what the heart prompts. Others will aid in building up other institutions; who will aid in building up ours? Sectarians will contribute without stint to establish Institutions devoted to Sectarianism; who will contribute to establish *one* such Institution devoted to Freedom? Who will help found and endow *one* College in all this broad land, consecrated to Free Thought and Free Speech on *all* subjects? Shall we not have at least *one* such, among all these others, where Freedom is crucified? Shall Reformers and Liberalists be less wise, and less generous, than Sectarians? Shall they do less to propagate truth than others to propagate error? Who among them that have means, will let slip this opportunity to strike a blow that will tell so powerfully in the right direction, and conduce so eminently to the spread of free principles, and the advancement of all that they esteem Progress? Especially, what friend of Harmonic Education will step forward to aid us? What friend of the Indian will help found here a College, where many an Indian of this red race, now roaming the West, and still further spreading West, shall yet be taught? What friend of Woman will give here to offer equal race and equal prize—perchance Professor's chairs, and highest Academic honors that ever graced the brow of man—to Woman? What enemy of *Slavery* will give, here in a Territory just wrested from its grasp, and on the confines of a State soon to be redeemed from its thrall, to throw wide open the doors of a favored Seat of Science to those it has so outlawed and oppressed, and thus welcome to halls of learning, the benighted graduates of its dark and ancient schools? Who that have children to educate, will help here endow a College where they may be educated? Who that wish to educate themselves, will first take stock in the College, and then come here and live on the five acres they thereby secure, and thus enjoy the benefits of the Institution they helped build—eat fruit of the tree of their own planting? And who that are able to give, though not wishing to come here themselves, nor perhaps to send their children, (though their scholarships will educate any others they may wish to serve,) yet will help promote an enterprise which shall bless thousands of their country men, and especially kindle a beacon star, which shall give light to all the West? And is there none enough to be found, to subscribe the fifty shares (of a thousand dollars each) at once, so that the Institution may be started immediately—now, while the lands to be secured for its endowment, are low, and the chosen spot is open for the emigration of those who would wish to settle there, and the Society, is not formed in the region round-about, and thus the College would be exerting its influence to form that society? Are there not enough to insure this result, by subscribing *one share apiece*, and yet, are there not some, who, as they are able, so they will be glad, to subscribe *more* than that amount—two, five, or perhaps ten shares? And are there not some who will subscribe *half* a share, (two uniting their means, and counting as one,) and others, yet, who will *donate* to the College, such still lesser sum as they may be able? The aid of all will be needed; and the sooner that aid can be rendered, the better it will be for our end.

The *location* of the College is all that could be asked. Twin Mound, in the county of Douglas, and Territory of Kansas, so named from two natural Mounds near each other, can hardly be surpassed, either for beauty or healthiness, by any locality in the West. Add to this, it is in the heart of a rapidly settling country, directly on a great stage route, (soon, in all probability, to be superseded by a Railroad,) so that even as a pecuniary scheme, the College can scarcely fail to prove a profitable investment.

We invite correspondence, touching the matter of establishing the College. We wish to hear from our friends in all sections of the country, and to receive from them assurances of what they will do. We shall also be glad to communicate any other particulars of our effort, to those who may desire to be further informed. Letters addressed to the officers of the Association, should be directed President, or Secretary, (as the case may be,) T. M. H. C. A., Twin Mound, Douglas County, Kansas. Letters may also be addressed to WILLIAM DENTON, same P. O., or to THOMAS M. FISH, Henry, Marshall Co., Ill., both of whom are authorized to act as Agents of the Association. And thus, with firm purpose and steadfast hope, we commit our enterprise into the hands of those who are able to bear it on to success. By order of the Association,

HENRY HIATT, *President,*
ELIZABETH M. F. DENTON, *Sec'y.*

TWIN MOUND, June 9, 1858.

☞ Last Monday was the hottest day of the season, the mercury standing at *ninety-seven degrees in the shade*, at two o'clock P. M. This is but two degrees lower than it was in New York a few weeks ago.

The Herald of Freedom.

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Three Months, per line,	50 "
Six Months, " "	75 "
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DEALER IN
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, Fancy Goods, Musical Instruments, Revolvers, and Yankee Notions.
Having just returned from the East with a new and large stock of goods, and opened the largest and best store of the kind in Kansas, he is thoroughly prepared to supply the wants of the people with everything connected with his business. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry thoroughly and promptly repaired. Free State Hotel or Eldridge House, Lawrence, Kansas.
June 5th, 1858. tf

JOHNSON HOUSE,
Lawrence, - - - - - Kansas.
THE proprietors having taken the above Hotel for a term of years, and having refitted and furnished the same, would respectfully solicit a liberal share of patronage from the traveling public. The proprietors flatter themselves that from past experience in Hotel keeping, they will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.
S. K. HUSON, A. N. BLACKLIDGE, } *Proprietors.*
☞ Stages leave this Hotel daily, for all parts of the Territory. A good Livery and Sale Stable is connected with the House.
Lawrence, June 12, 1858.

Saw-Mills! Saw-Mills! Saw-Mills!
JOHNSON & EMERSON,
PIASA FOUNDERY, corner of Eighth and Belle Streets, Alton, Illinois, sole Manufacturers of their celebrated "Challenge" cast iron frame CIRCULAR SAW-MILL, capable of sawing from 3000 to 15000 feet, surface measure, hard lumber, in 12 hours, according to size of Mill, and power applied.
Steam Engines, Flue and Tubular Boilers, Lard Tanks, Wrought and Sheet Iron Work, Sash and Mulcy Saw Mills, Flouring Mill Machinery, Lard and Tobacco Screws, &c., &c.
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N. B.—Small Portable Engines and Boilers for Farming and Shop purposes.
***—Machinery for Kansas and Missouri delivered on Levee in St. Louis free of charge.
Jun. 5—3m

B. SLATER. MASON JOHNSON.
SLATER & JOHNSON,
STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
Forwarders and Commission Merchants,
NO. 36 LEVEE, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Prompt and personal attention paid to business. apr17

H. W. PETRIKIN. E. W. WYNKOOP.
PETRIKIN & WYNKOOP,
GENERAL LAND AGENTS, and DEALERS IN LAND WARRANTS, Lecompton, Kansas; Office, one door south of the Executive Office. Will attend to all business connected with the Land Office, entrusted to their care.
PRE-EMPTORS, TAKE NOTICE.—The necessary Proof Papers, &c., will be made out Free of Charge, for Pre-emptors who purchase Land Warrants of us. We have been engaged for the past year in preparing the necessary Proof Papers, &c., required in Pre-emption entries.
LAND WARRANTS of all sizes for sale, and in all cases fully guaranteed. Land Warrants also loaned on Time, at usual rates. m1tf

Wanted.
ANY sum of money, from $100 to $5,000, for three, six, nine or twelve months, for which two per cent. per month interest and the best of real estate security will be given. 160 acre land warrants at $160, received the same as money.
S. N. WOOD, Real Estate Agent.
Jan 30, '58

Needles & Bonsall,
ALBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, corner of Delaware and Second sts. Leavenworth city, Kansas. All work execute in the best possible manner.
Leavenworth, Feb 20 '58.—1yr*

Burlingame, K. T.—Late Council City Settlement Mills.
THE Mills at this point have been in successful operation for the last six months; the Engine and other machinery is of the first class, to which more is now being now added. We have a Grist Mill, and a bolt for making Superfine Flour is now being erected. Planing, Shingle and Lath Machines will soon be in operation. Burlingame is one of the live towns of Kansas, offering great inducements to capitalists to invest, and business men to settle. The prospects for business, with the facilities and appliances for building, and making a pleasant home, with good society, are not surpassed by any interior town in this country.
SCHUYLER & CANNIFF
Burlingame, May 2, 1857.

To Let,
A SPLENDID DAGUERREAN GALLERY in Collamore Buildings, at the Corner of Massachusetts and Henry Streets. Enquire of GEO. W. COLLAMORE,
No. 41 Massachusetts Street. Dec. 5 tf

Geo W. Collamore,
ATTORNY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW and General Land Agent, No. 41 Massachusetts rtSeet, Lawrence, Kansas Territory. Dec 5 tf

H. C. GROSVENOR,
WOOD ENGRAVER, N.E. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, 3d story, Cincinnati, Ohio.
March 13th, 1858, 1y*

Coffins.
I CAN NOW SUPPLY MY CUSTOMERS with all size and styles of Coffins, trimed in the latest and best style, at a low price. Also Furniture. I have the best of workmen. I warrant my work and the articles going out of my shop to be what they are recommended.
2m LAWRENCE, Sept. 12. J. KELLER.

THREE LOTS in Lawrence, suitable for milling or machinery purposes, with a good spring on the same for sale cheap by G. W. BROWN.

S. N. Wood
LAND AGENT. Will buy and sell Land Warrants, invest money for new residents, locate Land Warrants, and do a General Land Agency business, guaranteeing from 50 to 100 per cent on investments.
S. N. WOOD, Lawyer and Commissioner of Deeds for Ohio. 4tf

T. H. Clemo,
MERCHANT TAILOR, and dealer in ready made clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods &c., Massachusetts street, first door north of Sands' Harness shop, Lawrence, K. T. Feb2.

Water Proof Boots.
WHEN YOU WANT A GOOD ARTICLE OF Winter Boots, call at SHANKLIN'S Cheap Boot and Shoe Store.

MIDDLETON, STROBRIDGE & Co.
Lithographers and General Engravers.
MAPS, PLANS, DRAWINGS of every kind. PORTRAITS, BONDS, DIPLOMAS, SHOW CARDS. VIEWS of BUILDINGS LANDSCAPES, &c., Executed in one or more colors. Notes and Diplomas always on hand.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 1858.—1y*

Cyrus Tator.
ATTORNEY AT LAW and commissioner of Deeds for Iowa and New York. Particular attention given to procuring and locating land warrants, pre-empting claims, &c. Office at Osawatomie, Kansas.
Nov. 29, 1856.

E. D. Ladd,
NOTARY PUBLIC for Douglas County, Register of Deeds for the City of Lawrence, and Conveyancer. Will take acknowledgements, proofs of Deeds and other instruments in writing, draw up conveyances, powers of attorney, &c. Blank Deeds for sale. Office No. 18 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. n29 tf.

Corn Shellers! Corn Shellers!
IN great variety, at the Rammoth Hardware and Stove Store of INGLE BARKER.
Dec. 19, 57.

Sash and Doors.
I WILL sell A No. 1, four panel 2ft 6 x 6ft 6 Doors at $3 each, and other doors and sash at corresponding low figures. Call and see them. INGLE BARKER.
Lawrence, June 5th, 1858.

A. C. W. SAFFORD S. N. WOOD.
Safford & Wood,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Lawrence, Kansas will practice in th several courts of record in Kansas and attend to cases in the Land Office. Special attention given to contested claims in the Land Office and the preparation of pre-emption papers. Collections made in any part of the West.
REFERENCES.—Gov. S. P. Chase, Columbus Ohio; Hon. Philemon Bliss M. C., Elyria Ohio; Hon. W. F. Lockwood, Omaha, N. T.; Dr. Edward Sutton Smith, Boston, Mass.; Gov. C. Robinson, Lawrence, K. T.; J. S. Trimble Banker, Mt. Gilead, Ohio; R. House & Co., Mt. Gilead, Ohio; Simmons & Lendleaster, St. Louis Mo.; Hon. I. M. Root, Sandusky, Ohio; Hon. S. J. Kirkwood, Iowa City, Iowa; Piper & Berry, Bankers, Newport, Ky. Feb 19, '58

Circular.
TO ALL WHO WISH TO INVEST MONEY in Land or Town Lots in the rich and rapidly growing Territory of Kansas, where the public lands are coming into market at Government prices, I would most respectfully say that I have established a REAL ESTATE AGENCY in the City of Lawrence, Kansas Territory, where I will give my personal attention to investing money in lands or town lots, to buying, entering and locating land, paying taxes, &c., for non-residents, on as favorable terms as they could do themselves if present.
From my extensive acquaintance with the different parts of the Territory, its soil and mineral resources, added to my long residence in Kansas and on the western border of Missouri, I flatter myself that I can give general satisfaction to all who may entrust business in my hands.
Collections made in any part of the Territory or in Western Missouri. I will continue to practice law in the various courts of the Territory and attend to contested claims in the Land Office. JAMES CHRISTIAN,
Barrister at Law and Com'r of Deeds for Mo
Sept. 26.tf

Josiah Miller,
SEEING that we are about to have legal authority established in Kansas, announces that he will now attend to any business pertaining to the profession of the law. Settling here in August, 1854, and being Editor of the "Kansas *Free State*," (which was destroyed in Lawrence, 21st May, 1856,) he is well posted as to the best places for investing money on speculation, and as to the true condition of most contested claims in this county, and will attend to any business of that kind.
N. B. That his office of Judge of Probate does not prevent his practicing law in all other courts of Kansas; but it gives him authority to administer oaths, take depositions, acknowledgments of deeds and other instruments of writing.
A number of land warrants on hand. Office No. 12, Massachusetts st., opposite Express Office Lawrence, Kansas. Dec 12 '57 tf

JAMES CHRISTIAN. JAS. LANE
CHRISTIAN & LANE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office, Duncan's Building, Lawrence, Kansas Territory.
They are Commissioners for all the Western States. They will attend to collections in Kansas, Nebraska, Western Missouri and Iowa.
Mr. Christian having had large experience in the business, will attend to making investments in Town property and Lands. He will receive for loan or sale, land warrants at a fair percentage.
The Kansas struggles being over, Mr. Lane will devote himself *exclusively* to the practice, and trusts by strict attention to business, to receive a portion of the business of the people of Kansas.
January 29th, 1858. may 29th

E. SIMMONS. F. C. LEADBEATER.
Kansas Emigrants.
SIMMONS & LEADBEATER, Forwarding and Commission Merchants and Kansas Freight Agents, No. 22 South Main st., St. Louis, Mo. Full information given to all as to routes, points, &c., free of Charge.
Refer to N. C. Pomroy, C. Robinson, A. H. Reeder, G. W. Brown, Dr. C. Cutter, K. Coates, National Kansas Committee, and our friends, the *Free State men* of Kansas.
Mark packages—Care of Simmons & Leadbeater, St. Louis, Mo.
General ticket agents for Missouri River steamboats. 2-15.

A SMALL STEAM ENGINE and Boiler for sale at a bargain. Inquire at the *Herald of Freedom* office. G. W. BROWN.

Drs. Newman & Tolles,
NO 28, MASSACHUSETTS STREET, Lawrence, K. T. 2-16

Never Known To Fail.
DR. SAMUEL STRONG'S
FEVER AND AGUE DESTROYER.
A FEW EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS, GIVING the opinion of Ministers, Doctors, and Druggists, of that highly celebrated remedy, *Dr Samuel Strong's Fever Destroyer.*
THE DOCTORS RECOMMEND IT.
Dr. Samuel Strong's Fever Destroyer is just what we want in this bilious climate. It has performed many remarkable cures.
A. LARIMORE, M. D., Mahon, Huntington Co., Ind.
Mr. Curtis Hatch, of Havenna, O., says:—Dr Samuel Strong's Fever Destroyer sells well, and gives the best of satisfaction to its many custom ers.
H. L. Henry, Druggist, Oberlin, Ohio, writes:—The Fever Destroyer is the medicine for the ague and fever—it cures every time. I think it the best ague medicine ever sold.
Rev. E. D. Young, De Wit, Clinton Count., Mich., says:—Dr. Samuel Strong's Fever Destroyer is without a doubt the best ague medicine ever before the public. I am informed by the druggists that it gives the best satisfaction, and has become one of the most popular remedies ever introduced in the West.
R. Thayer, Druggist, Lansing, Mich., in one of his letters says:—I have sold several gross of Dr Strong's Fever Destroyer with great success, and want none better.
S. M. Strong & Co., Cleveland:—Gents:—Your Fever Destroyer has given universal satisfaction, and performed many wonderful cures in this section.