The Herald of Freedom.

GEO. W. BROWN, Editor.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 16, 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.

The Wire-Pullers—Read.

There will be ten Pro-Slavery members in the next Territorial Legislature, all elected through the unwise and proscriptive policy of the Republican wire-pullers, who were determined to "rule or ruin." If ten Democratic Pro-Slavery candidates have succeeded in securing an election, *without an organization*, what would that party not have succeeded in doing were the lines strictly drawn between the Democrats and Republicans? The Leavenworth *Times* represented the candidates, run on the *independent* ticket in Leavenworth county, as Pro-Slavery candidates. Those candidates came within less than 200 votes of an election.—These eight members, if they had succeeded in being elected, added to the ten now elected, would have made 18 members.—Suppose the party lines were drawn in some other district, by which two other members had been elected, then the *Democracy*, which our Douglas county friends pledge themselves to wage an eternal war against, would have had a majority in the Legislature, and Free Stateism, under the lead of *Republicanism*, would have been "trailing in the dust."

Ye wire-pulling *Demagogues*, who have been laboring for months to organize a Republican party in Kansas, how does the *practical* working of your theory suit you? You have been charged with laboring by inactivity, and refusing to participate in the elections, with a desire to make Kansas a slave State, that Kansas might furnish capital to a political party in the States to get into power in 1860. Does not your action justify such a charge, and even a stronger one, against you? You exerted all the energy of your natures to induce the people *not* to participate in the elections in October a year ago; but you were defeated at Grasshopper Falls, by both a Mass and Delegate Convention of the party, and you were reluctantly compelled to submit to the action of the majority. When you returned home to your constituents you claimed that as you had been defeated at Grasshopper Falls, it was but just that you should be represented in the Legislature; and by your seeming acquiescence in the action of that Convention, you prevailed upon the people to yield to your wishes. No sooner had that body organized than you attempted to throw away all we had gained in securing the legal law-making power in our hands, by proposing to adjourn *sine die*. For ten days you prevented greatly needed legislation by your silly proposition to dissolve, which you urged with great pertinacity, but common sense finally prevailed in defiance of your efforts to the contrary, and you were defeated. When a Constitution had been framed for our enslavement, you opposed, in Convention, the election of officers under that Constitution, with the view of using it to work out disenthrallment, if necessary; and when a few true men, who came to this Territory to labor to make Kansas free, left you in disgust, and met in Masonic Hall to nominate a ticket which they and their friends desired to support, your *dupes* and *tools* came into that hall, and by their yells and abusive language broke up that body, and compelled it to adjourn to the basement of the *Herald of Freedom* building to complete their labors. When victory seemed within our grasp, and we were rejoicing that we were out of the power of the slavery propaganda, you then sought to *divide* us, that the Pro-Slavery party might have the ascendency in the Legislature, and you have nearly succeeded. Look over the Territory and see the great Free State party everywhere divided, and all by your own unwise action. If the people would allow you the direction of affairs, one year would not intervene until all we have gained, by union and labor, would be lost, entirely lost, by your unwise policy.

Will not the Free State men of Kansas read and ponder the above charges against the *wire-pullers* of the party who have been perambulating the Territory for a year past, trying to bring about that *division* which they have so nearly succeeded in accomplishing? And when they have pondered sufficiently long, we pray them to give these men, and their presses, the cold shoulder; and discard them as they would their greatest enemy, for they are such in fact.

Conservatives Triumphant.

The Republican journals of Kansas are claiming a majority of radicals in the next Territorial Legislature. On a careful examination of the returns already in our possession, we find the conservative Free State men, and the Democrats, have *twenty-four* out of the thirty-nine members. These two parties will be able to act together to prevent hasty and inconsiderate legislation, and will cheerfully co-operate in preparing a healthy code of laws for the Territory. If Brown and Nemaha counties shall have elected a moderate man, and Marshall shall have elected another, as we presume is the case, then the conservatives will have *twenty-six* in the Legislature. We are satisfied with the result in the Territory, as we know our friends will be, and we trust our radical opponents will find equal cause for rejoicing.

☞ The editor left his post on Monday last, to spend the week at Leavenworth, where business demands his attention. Any defects, or otherwise, in the paper, may be ascribed to his absence.

A New Platform, &c.

We stated last week that it had been determined upon, by the Free State Executive Committee, to call a Delegate Convention, in November, to decide upon a Platform and a line of policy for the Free State party.

Since then we have thought much of the proposition, and have wondered what is to be gained by it. There is no Territorial election again until a year from October. Prior to that time a Convention must necessarily be called to nominate a Delegate to Congress. *Then* is the proper time to prepare Platforms, not now, when there is no question at issue to settle at the ballot-box. Eleven months are not needed to quarrel over a Platform before the matter can be settled at the polls. But it is urged that the Legislature is about to convene, and they need instructions. We recollect on the eve of the session of the Legislature near a year ago, a similar convention was held, and it attempted to *instruct the Legislature*.—That Convention was governed, in its deliberations, by *Jim Lane*, a man whom many of the honest voters of Kansas believe to be incurably *insane*. The action of the Convention showed *insanity on its part* at any rate, and though it has not been held up to ridicule by the press of the Territory, yet it richly deserved being treated in that manner.

The idea of Mass or Delegate Conventions, for a Territory, instructing a Legislative body in regard to its official action, is simply ludicrous. Members of the Legislature are not elected by *Conventions*, but by the PEOPLE, and it is their constituents whom they represent, and whose interests they should conserve. If the people of a Legislative district have not confidence in their Representatives it is well to instruct them; but no Mass Convention, made up of the fag ends of all parties, nor of Delegate Conventions, who are generally packed for such occasions, have any direction over a legislative body. If Conventions wish to assemble and *petition* a law-making power, it is their right; and the petition will be received and treated the same as if it came from any other body of men equally numerous, but when they come to *instructions*, they simply make asses of themselves. If that is the intention in calling the Convention in November, from the character of a majority of the members elected to the Legislature, we should advise the delegates to remain at home.

If it is the design to frame a Platform, we would suggest to them that one of the ablest of American statesmen once remarked, that "We are governed too much." What is true of States is frequently true of parties. There is too great a desire shown to make platforms for men to stand upon, to prevent a free expression and discussion of certain questions. Moses, when conducting the children of Israel from Egypt, was in the habit of quoting a "Thus saith the Lord," in vindication of his policy; and these partisan leaders in Kansas would desire to frame a Platform, which they can quote with a "Thus saith the Free State party," in its support, and compel all opposition to yield, as a consequence.

Let us suggest that a Platform, large enough for every *genuine* Free State man in Kansas to stand upon, was framed at Big Springs. It has a few planks in it which time has shown to be rotten, and they are universally discarded; but the balance are as sound as when first put together. We have fought several important battles while standing united on that platform; but the moment we step from it we shall see the "flaming sword," which will be our destruction.

We cannot allow a new banner to be raised as we are about entering the land of promise, nor new counsels to divert our steps. From Pisgah's top we have looked out upon Canaan, and are about claiming it as our reward; but men who know nothing of the fatigues we have endured; the hardships to which we have been exposed; who did not look out upon the Red Sea as it closed over and engulphed our enemies, would wish us to travel again over the same route that they might share in the victory.

The great curse of the Free State party has been its repeated conventions and elections. We, in Lawrence, do not feel them; on the contrary, every delegate who comes from a distant part of the Territory is expected to leave some money in the town, and we are all made richer for their visit, and the oftener the better; but we forget the fable of the frogs, which our friends in the country are repeating:

"Boys, though it is sport for *you*, it is death to us."

Delegates who come from the extreme portion of the Territory, to attend conventions in Lawrence, are frequently put to an expense of from fifty to one hundred dollars, especially if they are compelled, as they often are, to hire a conveyance. A hundred delegates to attend a Territorial Convention, are thus taxed from $5,000 to $10,000, to suit the caprice of a few men who chance to be clothed with "a little brief authority" as committee men. If they do not attend and submit to this sacrifice "for their country's good," what is the result? Why, Douglas county is always fully represented, and she has a large number of hangers-on to do the clapping and cheering, and, if necessary, to fill vacancies from the remote districts.

As Paris is France, so is Lawrence Douglas county, and Kansas; and so she will be, while we continue to call conventions here, and allow a certain set of men to rule us whose desire is greater to build up a Republican party in the States than it is to make Kansas truly free.

☞ By dispatches from New York, of 5th inst., we learn that, on the afternoon of that day, the Crystal Palace was destroyed by fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss is variously estimated at from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000. The Fair of the American Institute was being held there at the time. Several pieces of statuary, and other valuable works of art, were destroyed. It is also feared that a number of lives were lost. One dead body had been taken out of the ruins at last accounts.

Opposition in the Legislature.

However much we may deprecate the division in the Free State party, and the election of a political opponent to power, there is no doubt that a good will grow out of it which will more than counterbalance the evil, provided this division is not allowed to go too far. To illustrate:

Last winter the Free State party had almost a unanimous representation in the Legislature; indeed, we believe they made it quite so by contesting the seats of members. What was the result? Why, the passage of the Military Board Law, of December 17th, 1857, which was in open defiance of the Organic Act, making *Jim Lane* Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the Territory, in place of the Governor, and investing that individual with authority to grant commissions, when the Organic Act, in so many words, declared that "The Governor shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the Territory." A more disgraceful statute, in *all* its provisions, was never attempted to be forced upon any people. Its effect has been to deluge the southern portion of this Territory in crime and blood. Had one-third of that Legislative body consisted of opposition members, it would never have passed that bill over Gov. STANTON'S veto; neither would they have amended it, and passed it a second time over Gov. DENVER'S veto.

In fact, had not that Legislature been almost a unit on political questions, never would this Territory have been cursed with such a code of laws as was passed at that session. There were members who were governed by wisdom and good judgment, but they were overborne by a class of hot-spurs, and backed up by a class of individuals in Lawrence, who attempted to hown down every member who would not go with the masses.

Full nine-tenths of all the General Laws passed at the last session of the Legislature, were enacted during the last four days of the session of that body. Had there been a respectable opposition, who did not enter into all these schemes of public and private peculation, the consistent, conservative men could have acted with them, and thus saved the Legislature of the Territory from disgrace. It is with the hope that moderate and intelligent counsels will prevail, that we absolutely rejoice that there will be a respectable number, (considerably below a majority,) of those who are not attached to the Free State organization. These, when associated with the conservative Free State men of the Legislature, will make a handsome majority; and they, united, will be responsible for the passage of a healthy code of laws next winter, which shall supersede those rickety ones now on our statute books. Instead of *partisan* legislation, we shall look for wholesome laws, which will be a credit to any country.

Congratulatory.

The voting population of Douglas county cannot fall but little, if any, short of 2,000. On the 4th inst., Mr. WOODWARD, who was a candidate on *both* tickets, received the greatest vote polled, which was 1,015, showing that *about* 1,000 *voters remained away from the polls*.

Townsend, probably the least exceptionable candidate on the *Republican* ticket, against whom there was opposition, received 731 votes; while *Curtis*, the most objectionable candidate, received but 633. The "regular nomination," then, it would seem, though elected, received but a trifle over *one-third* the votes of Douglas county.

Others may see no cause for this small vote while still others congratulate themselves by saying that "there was no interest felt in the election," and "there was nothing at stake to bring out a big vote." Douglas county, on former occasions, whether anything was at stake or not, has polled large votes, and she would have done so on the 4th inst., had the people been satisfied with the nominations. If the people were in favor of a Republican organization, then was the time to have shown it. If they wished to "punish the traitor Brown," then was the time to have done so; but, instead of this, *one thousand* of them said, "We do not approve of the movement to organize a Republican party in Kansas, nor in Douglas county, and as we are not in favor of independent tickets, we shall stay away from the polls, and show our dissatisfaction at the political organizations by our *silence*. If a mass convention had been called, after the Republican nominations were made, and those who were dissatisfied with the first nominations could have participated in bringing forward a ticket, we would have elected it by an immense majority."—Such is the way the PEOPLE everywhere talk, and so they feel; and when an attempt is again made to sell them out to a party in the States before the great question of Freedom in Kansas is *finally settled*, and we are a State *in the Union*, they will so act.

Let the friends of the "*regular*" ticket rejoice, if they see anything to rejoice over, while those of us who would not support their Republican nominations will rejoice that, though our men were not elected to the offices, we had the endorsement of two-thirds of the voters of Douglas county, in saying that the "regular nominations" "were not fit to be made."

Homœopathic Physician.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Dr. HUSON, of the Johnson House, proposes to engage in the practice of his medical profession in this city. The doctor adopts and practices the homœpathic system—one with which we have but little acquaintance. We know there are many friends of the system in Lawrence, and surrounding country, and as the Doctor is thoroughly educated in his profession, we shall be disappointed if he does not have a large practice on his hands in a short time. We can but congratulate the advocates of that system of medical practice in this vicinity, at their success in securing the services of so courteous, affable, intelligent, and gentlemanly practitioner as Doct. HUSON is, to practise his profession in this city.

Meet it On its Merits.

Last winter when the Crittenden Bill was pending in the House, the Committee on Territories made a report which was signed by GALUSHA A. GROW, J. R. GIDDINGS, A. O. GRANGER, S. S. PURVIANCE, JUSTIN S. MORRIS and JOHN G. PERRY, all Republicans, from which we make the following extract:

"The population of Kansas, from the most *reliable sources* of information, is nearly or quite equal to the present fractional ratio for a member of Congress in the States, and greater than the representative population of many of the States at the time of their admission into the Union. So there can be no valid objection to her admission on account of "*insufficient population*."

We believe those men enunciated nothing but the truth in regard to our population, and we are confident a census will show a resident population of 100,000 at this time. Some of the Republican presses, which a year ago were claiming a population of 100,000 for us, are now representing that we have a population of only 45,000, or 50,000, and are showing the hardships of the English Bill in keeping Kansas out of the Union. The English Bill, as we have always proclaimed, was a base cheat, and designed as such by its framers; but, *practically*, no better Bill for Kansas could have been passed by Congress. Many voted against the Lecompton Swindle who would not have done so but for the *infamy* of the Bill. The Republicans should understand this matter, and fight this question on its MERITS, not on *technicalities*, and then that party would be able to make a stronger point against the southern Democracy and their endorsers.

School Books.

J. H. NOTEWARE, Esq., the able Superintendent of Common Schools, appointed by Gov. DENVER last winter, under the act of the Territorial Legislature, has been engaged, amid numberless difficulties, for a long time, in organizing the Territory, and arranging to set the machinery of the new School Law in operation. He has just determined, after consultation with the best educational talent of the Territory, in favor of the following series of school books, and recommends their adoption in all the schools of Kansas. We will venture the assertion that the series embraces the best books now extant. True we would have preferred Town's Spellers and readers, and probably some other changes in the more advanced works, yet, as a whole, they cannot but meet with the entire approbation of all classes, and they will soon be adopted as the standard elementary school books of the Territory. We quote:

Dictionary—Webster's.
Readers and Spellers—Sanders' New Series,
Geographies—Cornell's Series.
Grammar—Wells' New Grammar.
Arithmetic—Ray's Series.
Mental Arithmetic—Stoddard's.
Algebra—Ray's.
Geometry—Perkins'.
Chemistry—Porters'.
Philosophy—Barker's; Wells' Science of Common Things.
Composition—Quackenboss'; First Lessons.
Elocution—Kidd's; Sanders' School Speaker.
Physiology—Comings'.
Botany—Gray's.
Penmanship—Payson, Dunton and Scribner's.
History—Wilson's.
Physiology—Comings' Class Book and Companion.
Drawing—Coe's Drawing Cards and Coe and Shell's do.
Geology—Hitchcock's.
Zoology—Hitchcock's.
Moral Philosophy—The Bible; Wayland's Moral Philosophy.
Book Keeping—Mayhew's; Paysons, Dunton and Scribner's.
Parliamentary Usages—Cushing's Manual.
Astronomy—Smith's.
American Hymn Book.
Practical Guide to English Pronunciation.

For the Herald of Freedom.

MR. BROWN:—In reading the editorial correspondence of the FORT SCOTT DEMOCRAT, we notice the following:—

"On picking up the *Herald of Freedom* this morning, we find that friend Brown will have it that we are in pursuit of that "old gent's daughter." All the reply that we can make is, that we have not yet been able to find her, and we are half inclined to believe that we shall prove unsuccessful. The ladies have so changed since we left for the border, that we can hardly distinguish our most familiar female acquaintances, and a wag has justly remarked, that "now-a-days a man has to get up early to get around his wife the same day." They use all manner of "Patent Extensions." The great colossal inflater, we believe, is mostly used this fall, and that, together with a thousand other little traps of various hues, all over her person, gives her more the appearance of a dry goods store struck by lightning than any other comparison we can make, and we dare not venture among the rubish to hunt out the aforesaid daughter."

We are not disposed to rejoice over the disappointments of our fellow beings, much less of those of the gentlemanly Editor of the *Democrat*. We would suggest, by way of consolation, that trite saying, "that distance lends enchantment," and we presume, from the remark, "the ladies have so changed since we left for the border," &c., that his experience corresponds with the above saying.—Seemingly to retaliate upon the false one, he classes the whole sex as comparable to a dry-goods store struck by lightning; and quotes the expression of "a wag" in vindication. If he returns to Kansas, we will promise to present him to the daughters of several "old gents," whom he would find it difficult to "get round" *at all*, and who would not change in a few short months, so as not to be recognizable by their best friends, and who would present a beautiful contrast to the unseemly mass he describes.

Removal.

We observe that our enterprising fellow townsman, Mr. INGLE BARKER, has removed his entire stock from his old stand on the West side of MASSACHUSETTS street, to the stone building on the East side recently occupied by Messrs. DUNCAN, where he will be pleased to wait upon all his old customers, and as many new ones as wish to purchase anything in the HARDWARE line.

"Notes" for the Herald of Freedom.

Leaving Lawrence on the 28th of Sept. a foggy, disagreeable morning, after an annoying delay of two days, we were on our way to Anderson county to improve our claim, make a settlement, &c., preparatory to "proving up" and paying for the same. The novelty of our position added to its interest, as we knew nothing whatever of camp life. Our first day's experience taught us the relish that fresh air and exercise give to our every day enjoyments. Camping a short distance south of the Wakarusa, we had breakfast, after which, we went on our way rejoicing in hope of the verification of the old adage, that "a bad beginning makes a good ending." Our spirits were somewhat checked, however, by the discovery that our horse was missing. A backward tramp of a mile or more brought up all right, only to be followed by a similar occurrence, which was remedied, however, somewhat earlier in the act. After we had passed a pleasant day, notwithstanding the unpropitious circumstances of the morning, had a pleasant walk of a mile or more, gathering most beautiful wild flowers by the way, our soul drinking in the varied beauties of prairie, woodland, dell and stream. We camped for the night two miles south of Ottawa Creek. In viewing the loveliness of the prairies I felt that I would love to enfold its beauties within my own grasp, and indeed, memory has the power to do so. My heart rejoiced in the freedom of this beautiful land, and gushed forth in love to all the human brotherhood, and with thanksgiving to that benificent Power that has strewn our pathway with such unnumbered blessings. Here me-thought man should love his brother man, each striving to elevate himself to the highest standard of manhood, and Peace, with all her joyous train, should follow in his footsteps. Where nature has been so lavish of her bounties, surely man, in accordance with her laws, should be subdued by the higher power within, and elevated to the enjoyment of the nobler faculties of his nature. Minds should expand, and great thoughts should manifest themselves, the precursors to great and noble deeds; conquering the evil passions of our hearts, ennobling our souls, striking the manacles from the fettered, and soaring away into the regions of free untrammeled thought and action.

Here my reveries were broken in upon by pressing *domestic* duties, followed by pleasant converse and amusement, until the hour of repose. Our slumbers were very much disturbed by a certain class of *nocturnal serenaders*, which, by the way, like all of Kansas productions, were giants of their class. The morning of the 29th we crossed the Marias de Cygnes, and breakfasted on its southern bank. Lovely stream! How refreshing thy clear waters to the weary traveler! How musical the rippling stream o'er its pebbly bed; what a beauteous mirror, reflecting thy graceful frame work of giant trees and bending willows! How sweet thy voice, which "speaks to us in low soft tones, that awes and wins our hearts, *and looks at us* with eyes whose steady light, and supernatural brightness, bewilder our soul."—Flow on beautiful river, gladdening by thy beauty and usefulnes, the hearts of thousands of the sons and daughters of earth who shall approach thy banks with hopes centered in thee, of rest and healing.

The day was lovely, and our way lay over high rolling prairie, covered by an immense growth of grass, that would have caused a "down-easter," raised on the rock-girt soil of New England, to have believed himself in some fairy land, or carried back to the wonder-working times of *Aladdin's Lamp*. At intervals of a few miles the eye is relieved by long belts of timber, watered by lovely streams, winding their way through the valleys and ravines. Good building stone seemed abundant in various places.

During the afternoon we were compelled to part with one of our company, which deprived us of much pleasure that we might otherwise have enjoyed.

As we pursued our journey on the 30th, we could but remark the different aspect of the country. The forests were already clothed in their gorgeous array of autumn color; the grass was dry and parched; the beds of the streams nearly everywhere visible. We were told that but very little rain had fallen during the past six weeks in that region. During the day, indications of election excitement were manifest, both for Representatives to the Legislature and as to county seat. We met the "notorious" Capt. Montgomery and found him pleasant in converse, and approaching nearer *humanity* in appearance than we had supposed. Received a kind and hospitable reception in Moneka, which is a lovely spot, and might, we should think, be made a veritable garden of Eden. There are some good substantial looking buildings in the town, and one of the citizens, in conjunction with the town company, are engaged in digging a well, with an energy that promises success. Enterprising citizens are engaged in efforts to obtain a printing press, and its operator is already upon the ground.—Remained in Moneka till Saturday, 2nd inst., when we started for our claims, fifteen miles west of that place. The intervening country is beautiful rolling prairie, with some small streams which are branches of the Big Sugar Creek. In this region we found kind and hospitable settlers, who seemed happy in contributing to the happiness of their fellows.—Timber is quite abundant in some portions, and palatable water of easy access. Many good claims yet vacant, and situated as advantageously for agricultural purposes as could be desired. The drouth that had prevailed in Linn county did not reach Anderson county, judging from the appearance of those vast meadows, covered with as luxuriant a growth of grass as our eyes ever beheld. Reached our claims in good time and "pitched" our tent. We are located adjacent to the new town site of Watertown, which lies upon the projected route of the Jefferson City and Neosho Valley Railroad. Here is an immense tract of country, vieing in fertility with the best portions of Kansas. The productions are almost fabulous. We found hickory nuts that were of the *mammoth* kind, measuring in circumference full five inches the largest way. The products of the most desirable portions of country could be perfected here with comparative ease. We found grapes which were more delicious than any wild ones we ever before tasted.—We could imagine the lusciousness of the Isabella, the Catawba, or others of the superior varieties, when brought to a proper state of cultivation. Every night the heavens are covered, as it were, with a sheet of flame; as far as the eye can reach to the North, West and South, the most brilliant light is visible, rolling on in one mighty mass of devastating triumph. "The prairies on fire," although grand to behold of itself, is sad and deplorable in its consequences. The crisp blackened soil around us makes one feel that earth has refused to yield fruit or sustenance for man or beast. We are compelled, in consequence, to drive our team off about two miles every day for feed, where we also obtain water. At a short distance from us there is an immense oblong mound, covered with vegetation that is visible for miles. As it looms up in the distance it seems a beacon to guide the wayfarer to his destined haven; at least it seemed so to me, and there is plenty of room for others to build them homes, or havens of rest, near its fertile base. It is a spot to which memory will ever revert as the place where we first attempted to erect a home. That it may be such in reality, where we may rest from the turmoil of a more outward life, where we may welcome a few cherished friends, is our fervent wish.

L. G. H.

American Hotel.

Dr. BROOKE, the inimitable proprietor of the American, gets up things that cannot but please, and we gladly note the fact, the people at home and abroad are not failing to appreciate his efforts. On Monday last his list of arrivals footed thirty-nine, which we think, indeed, speaks well for mine host. The Doctor has everything arranged in a style that cannot but contribute to the comfort of all who may call on him. His table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season, got up in a style that reflects credit on the caterer, and his servants are active, understand their business, and are arranged in the most systematic order.

Though the American is not favored by the Stage Company, we think if they consult their own and the welfare of their passengers, it would be—and we here suggest to passengers, that they cannot find in Lecompton, or its vicinity, a more agreeable host, a better table, or more accommodating servants, than at the American Hotel.—*Lecompton Democrat.*

The American Hotel, the public concede, is a well kept house, and, as such, we cheerfully endorse the remarks of the *Democrat*. The Kansas Stage Company would, no doubt, find it advantageous to them to make this popular house their stopping place in Lecompton.

A Valuable Decision.

The United States Supreme Court has just made an important decision in regard to titles to lands purchased of the Government, which will be valuable to our Kansas readers. Judge MCLEAN ruled that—

"Lands which have been *sold* by the United States can in no sense be called the property of the United States. They are no more the property of the United States than lands *patented*. So far as the rights of the purchaser are concerned, *they are protected under the certificate as fully as under the patent*. They could no more sell it again, and convey a good title, than they could sell land a second time, which had been previously patented; that, when sold, the Government, until patent issues, holds the mere legal title for the land in trust for the purchaser, and any second purchaser would take the land charged with the trust."

A Live Town.

From reliable information, furnished us from citizens of the place, we are convinced that LEROY, in Coffey county, is entitled to the above appellation. There are now located upon the town site over sixty buildings, all having been erected during the past year, including two good saw and grist mills, one excellent steam flouring mill, all in good running order; two hotels, several stores, including hardware, boots and shoes, and harness shops, and, in fact, all the necessaries of life.—One of its most interesting features, is its convenient, airy school building, supplied with good teachers and supported by the regular attendance of sixty pupils. Good water can be obtained only thirty feet below the surface, without digging through rock. There are at present eight good wells upon the town site. In the immediate vicinity are Crooked, Long, Wolf, Turkey, Big Bowman's Branch, and Scott Creeks. Fine building materials are readily obtained. Lumber, brick, sand, limestone rock, &c. The climate is healthy, and water pure and abundant, and the surrounding country presents great inducements to the agriculturalist and stock grower.

Stock thrive well in the timber during the entire winter. The up-lands are well adapted to the growing of wheat, rye, oats, and all the small grains, while the bottoms are unrivalled in producing corn. There has been a quantity of Chinese sugar cane raised the present season, and manufactured into fine syrup; hereafter it will be considered a staple production.

The County Seat has been permanently located here. The emigrant to Southern Kansas would do well to look at Leroy. The proprietors of the town will always take pleasure in showing strangers their improvements, and the advantages they can offer to settlers.

☞ The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of Kansas met at Leavenworth on Tuesday last. All of the Subordinate Lodges in the Territory were represented, though the attendance of Representatives was not large. Much business pertaining to the prosperity of the Order in Kansas, was transacted, and general harmony prevailed throughout its session.

☞ We understand that at the recent election for county seat in Breckenridge county, the returns indicate a surplus of fourteen votes for AMERICUS over EMPORIA.

The Rowdy Candidate.

Mr. WOODWARD, a candidate for the Territorial Legislature, at the election on the 4th inst., and for whom *all* parties voted in Lawrence, received 442 votes; thus showing the entire vote polled on that occasion. Our vote in Lawrence has usually averaged between 700 and 900.

Why this falling off? Some may answer that our election precinct is somewhat changed. True, but now it embraces Franklin, and adds the 100 votes of that place. Instead of decreasing the vote of Lawrence, it should have increased it; and yet it was the smallest vote, probably, ever polled in the place. Had the entire voting population of this precinct been at the polls on the 4th inst., and could they have expressed themselves as they would have been glad to have done, the 340 votes given for *Alf. Curtis, the rowdy*, would have been almost doubled against him. As it was, those who voted the "regular ticket" *scratched* him badly, while his competitor, Mr. BERKAU, made a fair advance on him.

In Bloomington, Curtis's own precinct, he fell short of his ticket, while Mr. BERKAU ran a considerable ahead of him. In fact, on examination, we find, *Curtis* has fallen short in *every* precinct in the county, and in Marion township, where the people knew him best, and knew his *rowdy* propensities, he had but *twelve* votes.

☞ The attention of the General Mail Agent of Kansas is directed to the fact that the mail, via. Oskaloosa and Lawrence, from Kansas City to Osawkee, has not been carried over the route but once since the contract commenced operations in July last. In consequence of this fault of the contractors, (Messrs. ELDRIDGE BROTHERS,) Oskaloosa has been left entirely without mail facilities. The Lawrence and Sumner mail passes through Oskaloosa, which would remedy this defect, but the mail carrier refuses to stop at Oskaloosa, and, latterly, he has avoided the town, which has a population of 500, or more, merely to prevent accommodating the people of that place with mail facilities. Immediate measures should be adopted by the General Mail Agent to remedy this defect.

Jobbing Office Let.

We neglected to state last week, as we intended, and should have done, that we have let our Jobbing Office to our former efficient foreman in that department, Mr. WHITCOMB, who has charge of it, and is turning out work which defies competition west of St. Louis. We have just added to our jobbing material a large quantity of new type of the latest styles, and Mr. WHITCOMB has received a good supply of excellent paper and material, and is now prepared to execute orders for any kind of work, blanks, &c., at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. Those having business in that department, will call upon him in future for their jobs. See his advertisement in its proper place.

Departure.

The numerous friends of Mr. DENTON, in Lawrence and vicinity, will regret his departure from Kansas for the winter.—As has before been stated in our columns, he proposes a lecturing tour through some of the States. His return to Kansas in the Spring will be looked forward to with interest by the friends of reform. Though some of his positions may be untenable, yet an active, energetic and independent mind, of his stamp, will ever be marking out an onward march.

☞ We would invite the attention of our readers to the card of Messrs. MITCHELL & AYERS, which appears in our columns this week. Mr. Mitchell is one of the Representatives of Linn county to the Territorial Legislature. The junior member of the firm we are not personally acquainted with, but is said to be a young man of fine talent and a thorough, energetic lawyer. We cordially commend them to the public.

☞ It affords us real pleasure to learn that, notwithstanding the Republican bolt in Linn county, the regular Free State nominees, Messrs. MITCHELL and DANFORD, were elected to the Legislature by a handsome majority. Three places, to wit: Paris, Moneka and Mound City, were voted for county seat. A majority of the votes were given in favor of Paris.

☞ Calhoun county has elected Mr. SILVERS, an Independent conservative Free State candidate, of Holton, to the Legislature, over Judge ANDERSON, the regular nominee of the Free State party. The county seat was located at Holton.

Free State Delegate Convention:

A Free State Delegate Convention will be held at Lawrence on Wednesday, November 10th, 1858, for the purpose—

1st. Of discussing the various questions connected with the present political organizations of the Territory, and determining the true policy of the party; and

2d. Of considering the question of the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union as a Free State.

The apportionment of Delegates will be as follows:

Leavenworth county, 13; Atchison, 4; Doniphan, 7; Brown, 2; Nemaha, 2; Pottawatomie, 2; Calhoun, 2; Marshal, 1; Washington, 1; Riley, 3; Clay, 1; Dickinson, 1; Davis, 1; Wise, 2; Butler and Hunter, 1; Richardson, 2; Breckenridge, 3; Madison, 1; Green, 1; Woodson, 1; Coffey; 3; Weller, 2; Shawnee, 5; Douglas, 9; Johnson, 4; Lykins, 4; Linn, 4; Franklin, 3; Anderson, 3; Allen, 2; Bourbon, 4; McGee, Dorn and Godfrey, 1; Arrapahoe, and the western portion of Kansas not otherwise attached; 1; making in all, 100 Delegates.

County and Township Committees are requested to take early measures for the election of Delegates, in order that the Convention may fairly represent the sentiments of the different constituencies.

The people are invited to meet in Mass Convention, at the same place, on Thursday, November 11th.

By order of the Central Committee.

J. BLOOD, *Chairman.*

J. M. WINCHELL, *Sec'y.*

Free State papers throughout the Territory will please copy.

Meeting of the Free State Central Committee.

An adjourned meeting of the Free State Central Committee will be held in Lawrence, on Thursday, November 9th, 1858, at 3 o'clock P. M. The members are earnestly requested to be present.

J. BLOOD, *Chairman.*

J. M. WINCHELL, *Sec'y.*

From the National Democrat, 14th.

To the People of Kansas Territory.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The announcement of my resignation of the office of Governor, having induced many of the good people of the Territory to express their regrets that I should do so, and some having gone so far as to express misgivings as to the future, it may be proper for me, when about to sever my official connections with you forever, to address to you a few words at parting.

It is true that, at the time I took charge of this office, great confusion existed in the Territory, and that everything is now quiet; but it is equally true that the continuance of peace and quiet depends, henceforward, more on the people themselves, than on the Executive of the Territory.

In every county the people have a superabundance of civil officers elected by themselves, and an election has just been held all over the Territory, for Representatives to the Legislative Assembly, without the occurrence of any disturbance, and without the intervention of the Federal authorities. The necessity for such intervention is a stigma on the American people, who boast of their voluntary obedience to the laws, and their ability to govern themselves.

It is to be presumed that the experiments made are sufficient to satisfy the people, that political objects cannot be obtained by absenting themselves from the polls on the day of election—that peace and quiet is better than intestine broils and civil war—that an honest and faithful administration of the civil law is better than military rule, and that there is a much greater degree of responsibility attaching to legally constituted authorities than to self-constituted leaders.

It really makes but little difference who may be the representative of the general government here, if the people are true to themselves, and true to American institutions.

To obey the laws—to select good men to fill the local offices, and to hold their officers to a strict accountability, is all that is necessary for the people to do to give continued peace and prosperity to the Territory.

Every citizen ought to make it a part of his business to see that offenders against the laws meet with sure and speedy punishment—that officers discharge their duties faithfully, and that each and every one of his neighbors is protected in all his rights, civil, political and religious.

There is no reasonable man who will claim such rights for himself, and not be willing to concede the same to his neighbors.

The duties of the Governor of a Territory are ordinarily few and simple. Now that this Territory is thoroughly organized, all he has to do is to see that the laws are properly administered, and to this end he must commission the officers elected—suspend or remove such as the law directs—see that the peace is preserved when the local officers, the sheriffs and constables, are unable to do so—assist the Legislative Assembly in enacting laws, and also to do a few other acts of an executive character. All these are plain and simple duties, and such as can be performed by any man of common sense.

Under our system of government, the chief responsibility rests on the people themselves, and it behooves them to exercise towards each other a spirit of tolerance and fraternal feeling.

Free intercourse and interchange of sentiments will remove many false impressions entertained of each other by persons coming from different sections of our common country, and a better state of our common country, and a better state of feeling will hereafter prevail.

During the time I have been with you, I have earnestly endeavored to discharge the duties devolving on me faithfully, honestly and impartially; and if I have done this in such a manner as to meet with the approbation of the good people of the Territory, I cannot but feel gratified; and it may be proper for me to state that in all I have done I have received the most cordial approval from President Buchanan and his Cabinet.

In conclusion, permit me to warn you against the tricks and machinations of designing demagogues, who prefer turmoil and strife to peace and prosperity, for it is only at such times that they can bring themselves into notice.

In this Territory there has been a mania for making State Constitutions, and effort after effort has been made to organize a State government before any of the necessary preparations have been made to meet its responsibilities. Without a dollar in the Treasury, with but little taxable property, without any well regulated system for collecting revenue, and a considerable Territorial debt, the organization of a State government, at this time, must prove an onerous burthen to the people.

That these efforts will be renewed, I have no doubt; and whether these burdens and responsibilities shall be assumed before you are prepared for them, my fellow citizens, and before you know well the men whom you will have to entrust with your dearest rights and interests, will remain for yourselves to determine.

Sincerely hoping that the future of Kansas may be as prosperous and happy as the past has been boisterous and troublesome,

I remain, my fellow citizens,
Your ob't serv't,
[Signed,] J. W. DENVER.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Oct. 9th, 1858.

County Seats.

As there has been some controversy in regard to the law for election of county seats, we publish for the benefit of those interested, the following Section from P. 222, Chap. 21 of the Laws passed at the last session of the Legislature, and which has been certified to be correct, by the Secretary of the Territory:

Section 1. That there shall be held, at the most general election for members of the House of Representatives, in the several counties of this Territory, an election for the permanent location of the county seats of the several counties, and that the places having the highest number of votes shall be the permanent county seats of the counties respectively.

Emigration.

The two steam ferryboats at this point have been doing a large business the past few days, in crossing emigration overland from Iowa, Illinois, and all the North-east country. For several days past we have seen an average of over twenty wagons per day, and all report still more behind. Most of the emigrants this year come well supplied with all kinds of stock and farming implements, and they will soon be prepared to make themselves comfortable in their new homes. Their destination is southern Kansas and Missouri.—*Kansas City Metropolitan.*

The Election.

Doniphan county has elected four Democrats, and probably one Republican, to the Legislature.

Atchison county has elected three Democrats to the Legislature, and located the county seat at Atchison. Martin publishes a Republican newspaper, known as *Freedom's Champion*, in this county, hence, no doubt, the result. The superior genious of the "boy" is thus *practically* developed.