HERALD OF FREEDOM.

Terms:--Two Dollars Per Annum--In Advance. "TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH SHALL RISE AGAIN." A Family Newspaper--Independent on All Subjects.

BY G. W. BROWN & CO. LAWRENCE, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 13, 1858. NUMBER 16.--VOLUME 4.

Poetry.

The Slaves of Ambition.

BY JAMES LINEN.

The lofty peaks that cleave the sky,
The eagle bold may wing to;
But reptiles mean can crawl as high,
When they have aught to cling to.
So 'tis with man, the towering mind,
Plumed with wisdom's precious lore,
Will leave the vulgar crowd behind,
And proudly heaven-ward soar.

Ambition's creatures creeping rise,
Up to power may slowly climb,
Intent upon a golden prize
Placed on glory's height sublime.
Designing knaves and hireling tools,
Conquests base may oft achieve,
And spider-like catch brainless fools,
In the flimy nets they weave.

O, slaves of narrow, party creeds,
Who your hopes in error ground,
Ye, shout for freedom while she bleeds,
From your own assassin wound.
Ye, blindly, men, for measures take,
Self for love of country show,
And laws of truth and justice break,
Whence the streams of blessings flow.

As rocks the ocean's rage defy,
Mock the force of rabid waves,
So, firmly, on yourselves rely,
Spurn the iron yoke of slaves.
Be MEN! and bear your head erect!
Never fear oppression's frown;
God will freedom's cause protect,
And success her struggles crown.

Miscellaneous.

The Gold Excitement

The most prominent name, amongst the returned gold hunters of Cherry Creek, is that of our old friend W. B. Smedley, Esq., of Ray county, Missouri. He it was who got up the company and explored those diggings from last June until the middle of September. It was he who wrote the first letter we ever saw from those parts, exciting the hopes and desires of the people, but it now appears that his first letter and conclusions were incorrect. Below we publish a letter directly from him, and add that every word from him can be safely relied upon. Our belief in the existence of gold in sufficient quantities to pay well the worker, is not at all shaken by these late reports; for with the unfavorable comes most flattering accounts from those parts. We submit them all to the reader, and expect him to use his own judgment in forming his conclusions.—*Junction, Kan., Sentinel.*

RICHMOND, Ray Co., Mo., Oct. 10th, 1858.

FRIEND KEYSER:—Mr. Elder has just written to you, and I take this opportunity to add a few words to what he has said. I have just returned from the alleged El Dorado of K. T., not as you might infer from current reports, with my "pocket full of rocks," but far different, having obtained but one dollar. Now, I do not intend to say that this is all, or even an average of what a person *might be able* to do in a season. Neither will I say, positively, that one cannot make five or even eight dollars per day, but I wish to give you a simple statement of facts.—Early last spring a company from this place started for Pike's Peak, and upon the road we fell in company with fifteen others from Bates county, Mo. When we arrived at South Platte we met with Capt. Beck, C. Hicks, of Indian Territory, and a party from Georgia, making in all 103 men, all intent upon finding the shining ore. After dividing our force into small parties of some six or eight, we went into the mountains; and after an absence of some ten days we returned into camp, and the report from each company was the same, (no gold, not even the color.) In the meantime, those who remained in camp, prospected the streams in the immediate vicinity. Long Toms and Rockers were used, but still we were not able to make anything. We then removed to the famous Cherry Creek again, (having previously traversed the entire distance of this Creek, and finding a little better prospect than in any other place) for the purpose of further prospecting, which we did to our satisfaction in a few days, when we started *en route* for home, having made up our minds that what gold we could obtain would not be worth working for. We came to Pike's Peak, where we met the Lawrence boys, who persuaded us to remain a short time longer, which we did: and while with them we again made an effort to prospect the mountains, but with no better success, when we started home again, parting from the Lawrence boys at that place. But after traveling 50 miles South, we were overtaken by a team from Taos, and from reports which they gave us were induced to go to Ft. Massachusetts, where we found the best prospects upon the whole route, still not enough to induce us to remain. We came home, overtaking some of the Lawrence boys, who also were coming home, and from them we obtained a history of what they had done in our absence, which amounts to this: After remaining at Pike's Peak for fifteen days, and before going to Cherry Creek (from which some of their letters purport to be dated) they started home those who were coming, and others pushed on to California, their destination. When arriving at Huerjana, and finding that we had gone over the mountains, some followed and others came home.—Now, sir, this statement you can rely upon as correct. Whether those, then, who tell us of their being out there this summer, have told us the truth or not, I do not say; but where could they have kept themselves during our stay there? Where are the evidences of their work? Could not the number of men who were out there this summer, and were scattered throughout the country, have met them, or seen some traces of their having been there? Or have they been there since August the 10th? Part of our company remained there until that time. Some tell us that their friends have told them they made $600 and upwards in one week. Who are their friends? Let us hear from them, or are they ashamed to show themselves to the public? Some may be of the C. O. Carpenter stripe, who is now going through the country peddling brass specimens, some of which I have now in my possession; he has 60 oz. of the same. Query, is the $800 lump in Leavenworth off from the same piece? It strikes me that one who can manufacture such enormous tales to order, could also substantiate their statements by manufactured specimens? What are their motives? One man may have an interest in 1500 yoke of cattle, which must be sold. Another wishes to sell a large lot of provisions and get well paid for freighting the same. It would be well for the public to be a little cautious about the bait, however well it may be prepared.

Now it is not only wrong, but absolutely wicked for them to deceive the people so; they are daily sending men, women and children into a very inhospitable climate, and with but few provisions. What their condition will be it is hard to contemplate. I do not purpose either to encourage or discourage any one who wishes to go next spring; let them understand that they have diggings yet to find. There is a little fine gold there, there may be more, I know not, but my opinion is that it will turn out nothing but a humbug; and in this opinion, most who have visited the mines will coincide. Very respectfully, yours. WM. B. SMEDLEY.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Imperfect Section Lines.

LEXINGTON, Kansas, Nov. 2d, '58.

ED. HERALD OF FREEDOM—SIR:—I have been greatly puzzled by the irregularity of the surveys in this county, which caused me to write to the Surveyor General for instruction; hence, the letter that I send you for publication, hoping it may be of some advantage to the community, and at the same time I hope the Surveyor General will pardon me for publishing it. I will let you hear more from me next week, upon the subject, as I think much might be said to substantiate the opinion of the General. Yours most respectfully,

A. SLAUGHTER,
County Surveyor.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Nebraska City, N. T., Oct. 22, '58.

A. SLAUGHTER, Esq., County Surveyor, Lexington, Johnson Co., K. T.—SIR:—Your letter of the 5th inst., complaining of the irregularity in the quarter section corners of your county, (Johnson,) has been received.

This office, having no control over county surveyors, can do nothing more than express an opinion, and anything contained in this reply, is not designed as positive instruction.

Irregularities of the kind referred to in your communication, no doubt, frequently occurs, particularly on east and west section lines. This is, in a great measure, owing to the fact that some deputy surveyors do not always run the random line through the center mile, and close upon the proper section corner, but only run east or west 40 ch. and there establish the quarter section corner. The natural result of such a course is, that the quarter section corner is not in a true line, and not at an average distance between the proper section corners. Still, if those corners can be *found* and properly *identified* according to the *original field notes* of the survey, you, I think, have no authority to move them. In answer to your inquiry, "Have I the right to move corner stones, when I find them out of the true bearing and distances?" I give it as my opinion, that when the lines of a section are found to be badly run, and the corners somewhat out of their proper places, the *corners must* nevertheless govern, if they can be identified.

If the evidence is positive, that a section or quarter corner has been removed from its original position, (and that evidence may be manifested either by the want of proper witness trees or mounds, or in the absence of timber or mounds, by the direct testimony of persons knowing the facts,) then I should think it would be competent for you to re-establish such corner in accordance with the *field notes* of the *original survey*. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

WARD B. BURNETT,
Surveyor General.

The Border Indians.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated News contains a photograph of Miss Sallie, a Shawnee belle, the accomplished daughter of Charles Blue Jackett, of this region.—Blue Jackett is a leading man among the Shawnees, and was elected their chief some months since, but declined the honor in favor of Parks, whose administrative abilities had long been tested. He is interpreter between the whites and Shawnees, for which the government pays him a salary.

The Shawnees are pretty thickly settled in portions of the Territory adjacent to us, and do much of their dealing in Westport. Scarcely a day passes that we do not meet them on our streets and see them in our stores and shops. They are not only civilized, but some of them are christianized and educated. Some families are wealthy and own good farms, fine stock, and every comfort and luxury that are prized among opulent farmers in the older countries.

Marriages between white men and Indian women are no uncommon occurrences in this vicinity, though we have never heard of a marriage between an Indian man and a white woman.

The children of these mixed marriages, sometimes have the white complexion of the father, but almost invariably inherit the distinctive Indian features of the mother.—*Border Star.*

Advancing.

The material interest of the Territory seem to be rapidly advancing, and a thrifty and intelligent population is coming to us from all parts—especially from Iowa and Minnesota, which would seem to be depopulating on account of the excessive coldness of the past two winters.

The financial revulsion which has been so severely felt in most of the new States, happened at a time fortunate for the people of Kansas. It checked the speculating mania in its inception, and before the real property of our towns and country had been inflated in value, and encumbered with mortgages. It has had the effect to show what is real and what is fictitious—reducing things to their proper standards. Of the many *paper* towns which marred our beautiful domain, the *stakes* alone remain to tell the traveler of their site—while those points which, by their favorable natural locality or improvements, are destined to be of importance, are rapidly developing.

Money is usually scarce, and as a consequence property sells at a lower price now than at any prior time within two years, and to such as are prepared for investment, the best of opportunities now present themselves.—*Wyandott Gazette.*

☞ The *Minnie Belle*, which visited us during the spring and summer, was to have been sold in Kansas City last Saturday. There seems to be a dreadful fatality attending Kansas river steamboats.

From the Emporia News.

News from the Upper Neosho.

STATISTICS OF BRECKENRIDGE COUNTY.—Immediately after the late assessment for taxes was ordered, we made out, with proper headings, a roll for each of the Township Assessors of this county, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of produce, stock, &c., raised and now in the country. Returns have been made to us from but three out of the five townships of the county—Emporia, Americus and Cottonwood—Kansas Center and Agnes City being yet to hear from. We hope the Assessors of the delinquent townships will forward the returns as soon as may be.

EMPORIA TOWNSHIP.

Acres Corn,	1,440	No. Cattle,	804
" Wheat,	256	" Horses,	203
" Oats,	194	" Mules,	27
" Potatoes,	137	" Sheep,	63
" Sugar Cane,	10	" Hogs,	432
" Beans,	8		

Whole amount of taxable property, $83,308.

COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP.

Acres Corn,	363	No. Cattle,	244
" Wheat,	40	" Horses,	30
" Oats,	4	" Hogs,	130
" Potatoes,	6	" Sheep,	10
" Sugar Cane,	4		
" Beans,	2		

Whole amount of taxable property, $31,335;

AMERICUS TOWNSHIP.

Acres Corn,	800	No. Cattle,	456
" Wheat,	188	" Horses,	96
" Oats,	50	" Mules,	5
" Potatoes,	40	" Hogs,	118
" Sugar Cane,	20		
" Beans,	3		

No return of taxable property.

In Agnes City township the amount of taxable property is $13,977. This township is covered by the Indian Reserve and consequently there are no lands subject to taxation within its limits.

No return from Kansas Center township.

The average yield per acre of the various crops is about as follows: Corn, 70 bushels; Wheat 30 bushels; Oats, 20 bushels; Potatoes, 300 bushels—making a total of 100,800 bushels of Corn, 7,680 bushels of Wheat, 2,080 bushels of Oats, and 51,900 bushels of Potatoes, for Emporia township alone.

This is matter of pride for a township which contains an area of but 65 square miles, and which has been settled less than eighteen months. The amount of taxable property returned for this county is less by one-third than it would have been without the exemption provided by law. It is still large, and will compare favorably with many older settled regions.

The rapid strides which the valleys of the Neosho and Cottonwood are making towards wealth and importance under the many disadvantages arising from their remoteness from markets and the great thoroughfares of trade, and travel, is simply prophetic of what this "promised land" will be ere the rounding of a "new decade." It will be the center of wealth and intelligence, as it is now the geographical center of Kansas.

☞ Mr. S. G. Brown, living half a mile south of Emporia, on the Cottonwood, has set a good example, in the way of building, for the whole country. Mr. B. went on the principle that a good house would cost no more first than last, and so built one *first*. His dwelling which he has just completed at a cost of over three thousand dollars, is the finest residence in Southern Kansas—being finished throughout in the latest style. The wood work was performed by Messrs. Holmes, Johnson & Wait, and the plastering by J. V. Randolph. The house presents a fine appearance from town, and reflects great credit on the taste and enterprise of its owner. Mr. Brown contemplates furnishing it in a manner to compare with the style and value of the building.

☞ The prairie fires have been raging fiercely during the past week in this vicinity. On Wednesday last the grass on the lower side of the town site was burned off. The timely exertions of the citizens prevented any damage being done. On the north side of the Neosho we understand that the grass has all been burnt off. The Americus town site was burnt off on last Sunday—the fire running under the houses in some instances. No loss, however.

The prairies sommenced burning earlier than usual this season, and many persons were entirely unprepared for them. The consequence is, that there has been much damage done by the fires in various portions of the Territory.

☞ There is now a large demand for houses to rent in Emporia. Several persons living a few miles from town contemplate moving in this winter, to enjoy the benefits of the free school. Families just arrived, whose destination is southwest, are stopping here to winter, preferring to do this than to go on at this late day of the season. Crops on the Walnut and Whitewater failed, and many of the settlers will winter here and go back early in the spring.

☞ Friend Shaw brings us bad news from the Walnut and Whitewater. The settlers are mostly sick, and the Osage Indians trouble them severely by their depredations. Nearly all their horses and many of their cattle have been stolen, and the settlers are too weak to protect themselves by driving the Indians away. The prairies have mostly been "burnt off" and the stock will generally have a hard time. Large numbers of the settlers will winter on the Cottonwood and Neosho and return in the spring.

☞ Notwithstanding the "hard times," business in Emporia is flourishing. As an instance, the figures of last week's sales alone, by our merchants, somewhat exceeded two thousand dollars. If our merchants will do their *whole* duty, we doubt not that the trade of this place next year will quadruple that of the past year.

☞ Dr. Armor is putting up, in connection with his saw mill, a pair of burrs and a bolt for grinding wheat. We are glad to observe this. The Doctor's perseverence in spite of difficulties, is worthy of commendation.

☞ Borton & Co. will shortly make large additions to their stock of Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, etc., so as to be fully able to meet all the demands of the increasing trade of this region.

☞ The fall emigration has abated somewhat, but is still considerable. During the past week forty wagons, loaded with families and household goods, with all the appendages of stock, etc., have passed through Emporia, on their way to the west, south and south-west.

☞ We are pleased to record the appointment, by Gov. Denver, of our new fellow-citizen, Mr. J. M. Rankin, as County Attorney for this county. We doubt not that Mr. R. will prove a faithful and efficient officer.

☞ The workmen in a new well on Commercial street, north of seventh avenue, struck a strong vein of pure water at a distance of 24 feet from the surface, on Thursday last.

☞ Several parties of Buffalo hunters have passed through this place during the past week on their way south-west to the Osage hunting grounds.

☞ Mr. Farrah, proprietor of the Emporia steam mill, is contemplating adding a lath and shingle machine soon. This will be a great convenience to the public.

Free State Mass Convention.

At a Mass Convention of the citizens of Breckenridge county, Kansas, held on Friday, 5th of November, at Americus, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Lawrence Convention, Wm. Grimsley was appointed Chairman, and Robt. Parham, Jr., Secretary. N. S. Storrs was called upon to state the object of the Convention, and did so in a few brief and clear remarks. C. V. Eskridge then read a protest, signed by a large majority of the citizens of Emporia, which was as follows:

EMPORIA, Oct. 27th, 1858.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Emporia, Breckinridge county, Kansas, do declare that we have been informed, from reliable sources, that a meeting was held in Emporia, on Saturday, 23d inst., at which it is said Geo. W. Evans, W. H. Watkins and E. P. Bancroft were chosen to the Convention to be held at Lawrence, on the 10th of November, 1858. Now, the undersigned do truly state that no notice whatever, verbal, written or printed, was given of said meeting; that it was held, if at all, *secretly*; that we believe a small minority of the county committee connived at the secret manner of choosing said delegates; that we have been reliably informed, and do believe that there were not more than four or five persons when said delegates were chosen; that, in our opinion, the said secret meeting was an insult, not only to the citizens of Emporia, but to the people of the whole county; that the citizens of Emporia scorn such contemptible scheming, and urge that the delegates chosen by the whole people of the county, in mass convention assembled, be admitted to seats in said Lawrence Convention in place of the delegates chosen by the secret meeting at Emporia, and against the admission of said secret delegates, the citizens of Emporia do enter their protest.

H. W. Fick,	C. V. Eskridge,
J. M. Rankin,	Geo. Baker,
J. B. Cox,	N. S. Storrs,
Nelson Demoss,	V. P. Brewer,
J. V. Randolph,	Jos. Rickerbaugh,
E. P. Hadley,	J. C. Picket,
Frank Hanford,	Calvin H. Crook,
Robt. Parham, Jr.,	Erasmus Randolph,
Chas. C. Hassler,	Evan B. Hadley,
S. T. French,	T. E. Hicks,

I. H. Cox.

On motion, the chairman appointed a committee of three to present the names of suitable persons for delegates to the Lawrence Convention. Messrs. Whitlock, Columbia and Cox were appointed said committee.

On motion, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions, consisting of Messrs. Rankin, Fick and Thompson.

During the absence of the committee, the Convention was entertained by remarks from several individuals.

The Committee on Delegates reported the names of C. V. Eskridge, Elisha Goddard and Wm. Grimsley, who were unanimously chosen to represent the people of Breckinridge county in the Convention to be held at Lawrence on the 10th inst.; after which the Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were taken up separately and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A Free State Delegate Convention has been called by order of the Kansas Free State Central Committee, to meet in Lawrence, November 10th, 1858, for the purpose of discussing the expediency of re-organizing the Free State party, and of considering the question of the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, we, the people of Breckinridge county, in mass convention assembled, do hereby declare:

1. That we deem the organization of political parties in Kansas inexpedient and uncalled for—that the unanimity and harmony of the Free State party, as it has heretofore labored and co-operated together, is the paramount object to be sought by all who love peace and order, until Kansas shall become one of the United States.

2. That a re-organization of the Free State party would be attended with evil consequences to the peace and prosperity of the people of Kansas—that such a movement can only result in the disorganization and overthrow of that great party, now co-operative and unanimous in the attainment of its leading purposes, and that the hostile factions resulting from its destruction, can tend only to excite and irritate discord among the people of this Territory, who now desire quiet from intestine broils and political strife.

3. That those who so zealously urge the re-organization of the Free State party, advocate that measure only as a means through which to draw political party lines as they exist in the States, and are, therefore, to be stigmatized as extremists, and renegades from the great Free State party.

4. That Kansas is neither ready nor able to assume the onerous burthen of a State government—that the question of framing a State Constitution, and of applying for admission into the Union, is fraught with excitement, trouble and expense, in regard to which this Territory has been too lately enthralled, and we hereby declare it our deliberate conviction, that the general welfare of Kansas would be better secured by the postponement, until some future period, of the formation and assumption of a State government, and thus let business of all kinds assume its peaceful and legitimate avocations.

5. That the short time allowed by law for the sessions of the General Assembly, imperatively demands that our legislators, during the approaching session, give their undivided attention to a thorough revision of our present conflicting and defective code of laws, passed at the late session of the General Assembly; to general and local legislation connected immediately with the general welfare and prosperity of the people and government of Kansas; to the economical payment of the Territorial debt, now hanging over us, and the preparation requisite for the formation, assumption and sustenance of a State government at the most practicable period of time.

Mr. Fick then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the protest presented by Mr. Eskridge, on behalf of the citizens of Emporia, against a secret meeting held in that place, to appoint delegates to the Lawrence Convention, meets the hearty approbation and endorsement of this Convention.

Mr. Eskridge offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates chosen by this Convention be authorized to vote for absentees, in the Lawrence Convention, by proxy.

On motion, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That our Representatives in the Legislature be and are hereby instructed to use their influence against immediate steps being taken towards the formation of a State government.

On motion, the following gentlemen were nominated and elected a county committee for Breckinridge county: W. H. Fick, of Emporia township, as Chairman; N. S. Storrs, of Emporia township, as Secretary; Elisha Goddard, of Agnes City township; W. H. Mickel, of Kansas Center township; Wm. Grimsley, of Americus township; Peter Eikenberry, of Cottonwood township.

Mr. Eskridge then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That no call by the county committee here chosen, shall be deemed sufficient without the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of said committee.

The following resolution was then presented and adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish our Representatives in the Legislature, with a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, and that the *Kansas News*, HERALD OF FREEDOM and Lawrence *Republican* be each furnished with a copy, and that they be requested to publish the same.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

WM. GRIMSLEY, *Chairman.*
ROBERT PARHAM, *Secretary.*

Male and Female Students.

Many years ago, a moralist, in a very excellent work entitled, we believe, the "Young Man's Book," or something of the kind, spoke of what he termed "the half Mahometan custom of separating the sexes at school." At the present day, when education is beginning slowly to be regarded in its true light as the most important element of progress and of civilization, this subject of the degree to which the sexes, while at school, should be allowed to associate, is, if delicate, at least one of importance, and one well worthy discussion.

Horace Mann is indeed a man whose views on the subject of education deserve the highest respect. He has studied on it, spoken on it, and done all this not *en amateur*, or as one who has taken up a speciality to catch the public, but as one whose heart is in the work. Recently Horace Mann, at a religious convention, while discussing Antioch College, was asked his opinion of the plan of educating the two sexes together, and at the same institution. To this he replied, that he approved of their association together, under judicious supervision. The complete separation of the sexes in different schools and colleges was obnoxious in his opinion, to the objection that it made of the young men monks, of the young women nuns. "He had no great respect for either of these classes."

In discussing this subject, two points first presented themselves: firstly, the fact that association with those of the opposite sex refines boys or young men more than any other influence, and secondly, that no boys or men are so perfectly bad or immoral as those who do not associate with women. Boys in boarding schools, men on board ship, officers in barracks, are ten times more depraved in their language and habits than the same persons when mingling with the world and society.—No boys or men are so radically bad, or have so indifferent an opinion of the opposite sex, as those who see or know little or nothing of them. Their sensual passions are the only influences which remind them of women, and being under no restraint, they speak and think as they would never do if in the habit of talking with ladies.

Our American colleges owe nine-tenths of the corruption of mind which springs up in them, to this cause. There are colleges in this country where three-fourths of all the students, during several years, seldom or never talk to a lady, and this precisely at the time of life when it is essential that the very best "formative influences" should be brought to bear on their minds. In fact, we very much doubt if any monks really see so little of female society as most of these young gentlemen. It is to this very seclusion that the abuse of opportunity is to be traced. As we said before, this is a delicate subject. The trouble must lie in the beginning. Yet, on the whole, we cannot but believe that Mr. Mann is right when he advocates the occasional association of male and female students. Under proper restraints it would unquestionably prove the most refining of influences, and one eminently conducive to morality and a high opinion of women. Intelligence, refinement and a high opinion of women are, in fact, identical while it is a rule without an exception, that those who continually deprecate female intellect and female morals are themselves, however superficially accomplished, invariably deficient when measured by the proper standard of human excellence.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

On His Winding Way!

A few weeks ago we copied from the Kansas City *Journal*, a notice of an adventurer in pursuit of gold at Pike's Peak, who left that city for the mines, taking his whole stock in trade with him, on a wheelbarrow. The Emporia *News* has the following paragraph in its issue of the 23d ult., relating to him:

On the 13th inst. McGrew, barefooted, with his wheelbarrow before him, passed through Council Grove, on the Santa Fe Road, about 150 miles from Kansas City. His determination was still strong to go through afoot, although his feet were sore and bleeding, and he had been offered a passage with several trains on their way out. McGrew is a printer. He has probably published a "country newspaper" somewhere, and has become used to "going barefooted" from necessity.

Poetry.

The Fraternity of Man.

BY HARRIET MARTINEAU.

All men are equal in their birth,
Heirs of earth and skies;
All men are equal when that earth,
Fades from their dying eyes.

All wait alike on Him whose power
Upholds the life he gave;
The sage within his star-lit tower—
The savage in his cave.

God meets the throngs who pay their vows
In courts their hands have made;
And hears the worshipper who bows
Beneath the plantain shade.

'Tis man alone who difference sees,
And speaks of high and low;
And worships those, and tramples these,
While the same path they go.

O! let man hasten to restore
To all their right of love
In power and wealth exalt no more—
In wisdom lowly move.

Ye great! renounce your earth-born pride;
Ye low! your shame and fear;
Live as ye worship—side by side—
Your common claims revere.

Correspondence.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Reply to Mr. Houston.

TWIN MOUND, K. T., Oct. 28, 1858.

ED. HERALD OF FREEDOM—DEAR SIR:—In your issue of the 9th inst., I observed a letter from S. D. Houston, in which he attempts a review of what he, apparently, supposes to have been some of the views presented at a meeting of the Friends of Progress, held at this place, on the 5th of Sept. last. Mr. H. positively refuses to enter into any discussion on this subject, "but still," he says, "I feel curious to know why 'Humanity does not need a law?'" and he so marks the quotation as to lead to the inference that such had been the affirmation of either the speakers at that meeting or the resolutions they discussed.

As no one who took part in the discussion has seen fit to respond to his inquiry, I, perhaps, as Secretary of that meeting, am not assuming too much, in attempting to do so; and would give him the arguments adduced by the speakers themselves, had the idea, even, been presented by any one of them; but, on the contrary, they, without exception, maintained that all matter is subject to law; and the only ground of controversy was in reference to the source of that law. The scientific individual (unless a believer in the teachings of the Bible,) knows such to be the case—knows that Nature, everywhere and at all times, governs by law; that her laws know no repeal; that there is no commutation of her sentence; no pardon granted by any of her courts; but that, ever and forever, the same results are produced by the same causes; regarding it as a self-evident truth that these laws are absolute and eternal; that they rule not only matter but mind—not only humanity but God, leaving Orthodoxy alone in the glory of a belief in "Miracles," "Special Providences" and "Forgiveness of Sins;" alone in the glory of a belief that all things are governed by a Being who to-day rules heaven and earth according to his pleasure, and to-morrow *repents* that he has done so.

Let us look at this question a moment. Friend Houston believes that a Being of "Infinite wisdom," of "Almighty power," is the "Creator" of the Universe; that this Being framed all the laws to which matter and mind are subject; that matter instinctively and of necessity obeys these laws; but, to bring mind into subjection, a "revelation of light" is needed, else how are these laws to be obeyed? Let me ask, how is it that matter thus readily obeys? and another question, What and where is this "revelation of light?" Does he answer, "the Bible?" Unfortunately the light of that revelation is so obscured by the midnight darkness of the ages in which it was written, that multitudes of us are unable to distinguish in its beams any peculiar brilliancy above that of the dictates of reason, or the teachings of common sense. Moreover, if friend Houston's reason teaches him that "Humanity needs a revelation of light on things present and things to come," my reason teaches me that, in relation to things present, that revelation should be, at least, truthful; if in reference to things to come, it would be regarded as infallible; but the truth is, the Bible is a record of the ignorance of the men who wrote it, and, as might have been expected, it is false in its theories and false in its professed facts. The revelations in science—the science of matter and the science of mind—demonstrate the truth of this assertion. Its History, its Geography, its Geology, its Astronomy, are alike the productions of men undeveloped and ignorant of the first principles of the subjects on which they wrote, and a like display of ignorance and absurdity in a work of the present time, would condemn it and its author to endless oblivion.

But the question discussed at that meeting was not whether God had given to matter law without, or to mind law with revelation; but whether the matter and mind of the universe are *self-existent*, and their laws inherent, and, of necessity, dependent upon that existence; or whether the creations of, or emanations from some fragment of that universe. If all law had been framed by one Great Law Giver, in accordance with his pleasure, that Being would, of course, have power to change, suspend or amend those laws at will, (and this our Orthodox friends represent the Almighty as having repeatedly done,) or he might have made them different from the first, any one of which propositions would come equally within his province and his power. Now, by a simple law of mathematics, the adding together of two and two gives us four for the amount; and I wish to ask if there is any power in existence which can so modify or amend that law, as to cause that addition to produce any other number? Is there any power which could have made that law otherwise in the first place? or which can annul it, now that it exists? More; *Was there ever a time when that law did not exist?* An emphatic "No! Never!" is answered back from every point in the infinite universe. That law is as eternal as God can be; and its existence and operations are as much independent of Him as if no such Being had ever existed, save in the fanciful imaginings of poetical dreamers. If such be the case in reference to one of the simplest laws with which we are acquainted, how much more so, if a comparison of the kind may be rightfully instituted, in reference to the vast numbers of laws which regulate the wonderful and complicated machinery of mind and matter through all their departments! Is, then, that which the world has so long worshipped as Omnipotent, the mere subject of a natural necessity? Humanity will be better prepared to decide this question when reason, disenthralled and enlightened, shall have ascended her throne, and asserted her right to a hearing in her own courts. Till then, and ever, I remain, Yours for free and thorough investigation,

ELIZABETH M. F. DENTON.

For the Herald of Freedom.

The Lawrence Convention.

EMPORIA, Oct. 25, 1858.

MR. EDITOR:—In the *Leavenworth Times*, I see a call for a Free State Delegate Convention, to be held in Lawrence on the 10th of November next, for the purpose of discussing the expediency of re-organizing the Free State party, and of considering the question of the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union as a Free State.

Although much has already been said upon this subject, perhaps I shall not be thought arrogant in offering what I consider the prevailing sentiment of Southern Kansas. Since its organization, in 1854, Kansas has, unfortunately, been the theater of intense excitement and the most sanguinary civil troubles recorded in our nation's history. Much of this excitement and trouble has been perpetuated, from time to time, by a class of restless politicians, who could never otherwise distinguish themselves than during social and political disaster. When the country once settled into a peaceful attitude, they, as if preponderating with their own malicious principles and guilt, sank, at once, into the vortex of political infamy. The fact stands out in bold relief, incontrovertible and universally conceded, that Kansas has been the scene of too much political excitement, which it were better, if possible, to allay, and let this long distracted country enjoy a little rest.

I do not mean to say that all those who are engaged in this movement for the re-organization of the Free State party, and advocating the speedy admission of Kansas a State into the Union, are of the class alluded to, inciting trouble, excitement and civil war, but would rather consider that they are men who are looking out upon our watch-towers, with patriotic anxiety, for the success of our infant State; nor that they are not imbued with the spirit of liberty; but Kansas should be allowed a little rest from her unparalleled excitement.

Let us now impartially consider the expediency of re-organizing the Free State party. In Southern and, doubtless, in Northern Kansas, the Free State party is unanimous for its admission as a Free State. Men of all former predilections operate and co-operate together, and have but one sentiment to express through their legislators. It cannot be that any considerable party of men are exercised with the idea of the final success, in this Territory, of the thrice defunct and discomfited Pro-slavery party. Thus far, the Free State party, through its present organization, has nobly labored and secured the triumph of Free State principles. In regard to the submission of a Constitution for ratification by the people, there is but one voice in Kansas: the predominancy of popular suffrage. This principle is inherent in the people, and neither organization nor re-organization can affect it.

If, then, the Free State party is unanimous in the attainment of these objects, the only results attainable by a re-organization of the Free State party, would be to renew and perpetuate excitement and trouble, which it were better for the social, pecuniary and political welfare of this Territory to commit to interminable silence. A re-organization must necessarily result in the division of the Free State forces, having for their several objects selfish and hostile views. Some must have a platform radical in its tendency, while others can only be satisfied with rigid conservatism. Some must secure the expression and embodiment of Republican doctrines, while others, not willing to abide that, will plant themselves firmly upon the platform of the Democratic party. This will be the legitimate result of an effort to re-organize, if not culminate in its infancy, by a discreet, conservative sentiment in that Convention.

If certain leading politicians must insist upon a re-organization of the Free State party, we must insist that they are agitators of a matter that never can result in any good to the people of this Territory; but rather promotive of excitement, trouble and disaster. All who wish to preserve amicable relations with the diverse political elements of the great Free State party, will promptly suppress any new organization, and thus secure the thing so essential to our prosperity, namely, political quiet.

A little reflection upon the part of our conservative Free State men, will evince the fact that we are neither ready nor able to sustain the burden of a State Government. A short time of political quiet will make us adequate for that onerous responsibility. We have but recently passed through a great political excitement, occasioned by the Lecompton Constitution, and a fruitless attempt on the part of some politicians to set in motion a Constitution framed at Leavenworth, doubtless in contravention of Laws, and without force or validity. These excitements have passed, and have left the citizens of Kansas a season of tranquility heretofore unknown since its organization. Agriculture, Commerce and the Arts are beginning to organize upon a prosperous basis, and, if left uninterrupted for a short period of time, must attract the spirit of emigration in the States, and speedily fill our Territory with a sober, industrious and intelligent population. A year now of quiet would evince the exceeding fertility of our soil, our valuable vegetable and mineral resources, and cause all sections of the populated districts to be permeated with railroads, for the transportation of our vast products to market, and the bringing back goods in return. Under such a state of things, produce would bear a good price, goods would be cheap and money plenty.

Another fact, worthy of consideration, is that in relation to the vast amount of labor for the legislature, this winter, to perform, during the short term allowed it by law. Our present code of laws is very imperfect and conflicting, and the good of the Territory demands a thorough revision during the next session of the Legislature. To do this as it should be done and enact such others as our present necessitity requires, would consume all the time allowed for the session without entering upon the arduous, lengthy and elaborate work of providing for a Constitutional Convention, and our admission into the Union.

Besides all this, the work of presenting our Territory for admission into the Union at present, would meet with certain defeat in the halls of Congress; but, if postponed for a short time, our transition from a Territorial to a State government would be easy and successful. R. * * *.

Resolutions

Of Lawrence Lodge, No. 8, I. O. of G. T., on the death of Bro. EDWIN N. FORD:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove, by sudden death, Bro. EDWIN N. FORD, an esteemed and worthy member of this Lodge; Therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That we deeply lament the afflictive dispensation which has taken from our circle one who adorned the duties which he professed by an honest and consistent walk, and whose influence was always exerted for the success of the great principles of Faith, Hope and Charity.

Resolved, 2nd. That we tender our deepest sympathies and consolation to our deeply afflicted sister, who is thus suddenly bereaved of a kind and affectionate companion.

Resolved, 3rd. That this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, 4th. That a copy of these Resolutions be presented to Sister Ford, and also to the city papers for publication.

C. L. EDWARDS, W. C. T.
ELLEN M. SMITH, W. S.

Parting Advice.

Gov. J. W. DENVER, of Kansas, upon resigning his office, improves the occasion by offering some suggestions to the people of that Territory. Among other things, he advises them not to be in haste about establishing a State Government. The Territory, he says, has no money, not a dollar—but, on the contrary, labors under a heavy debt, and is, therefore, in no condition to incur the expense of a State government.

Governor DENVER indicates the direction in which the real interest of Kansas lies. She is now beyond the reach of outside interference. Her *status* as a free community, is unaltered. The causes, therefore, which have impelled her to seek immediate admission into the Union no longer exist. What her people require is three or four years of industrious application to agriculture, without political disturbances or oppressive taxation.—Doubtless such a condition would best suit the masses. But ambitious men who hope to be Senators, Representatives, Governors and Judges, will think differently.—*N. Y. Times.*

A Robbery.

On Saturday night last, about 8 o'clock, Mr. Goutty, a merchant of Prairie City, was knocked down, in Main street, and robbed of one hundred and thirty dollars. On the same day, some prisoners had been released from jail in Leavenworth. They took passage on the A. B. Chambers, came down the river, and got off at this city, and within three hours after the arrival of the Chambers, Mr. Goutty was robbed. The police of the city are now on the lookout.—*Kansas City Journal, 2d.*

☞ The boughs that bear most, hang lowest.