

Here shall be printed the Herald of Freedom... No other names shall be printed.

To Subscribers.—When the term for which subscribers receive their papers expires...

More Border Ruffian Campaigns.—The usurpation connected with the Leocompton Constitution is still fresh in the minds of the people...

The Leocompton Convention disfranchised a portion of the Territory. It virtually disfranchised every anti-slavery man by requiring him, if he offered to vote on the slavery clause...

The Wyandott Convention has disfranchised all civilized Indians, without their consent, and has illegally attempted to put this provision of the Constitution in force before its ratification by the people.

The election officers, the Board of County Canvassers, and the Governor of the Territory are required to conform to the Convention Act in all particulars...

Section 23, which is imperative in its character, provides: Sec. 23. That if any officer or person shall violate any of the provisions of this Act...

The Organic Act makes it the duty of the Governor of the Territory to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

J. M. Winchell and J. A. Martin may be less partisan and more honest than John Calhoun. They are under no sworn obligation to be honest...

The Leocompton would not submit their Constitution to the anti-slavery man because they would vote it down; the Republicans will not submit their Constitution to civilized Indians...

"The Convention is sovereign," plead the Republicans. Such was the justification of the Leocomptonites. The people of Kansas, backed by the whole North, replied so.

The Republican party of Kansas, perhaps, can afford to throw back in the teeth of the free North this indignity now; but they will have the satisfaction of knowing that the old free State forces which denounced the usurpation of the Leocomptonites...

As the Free State men took the Territory, and provided for the submission of the whole Leocompton Constitution to the people, and secured its overwhelming rejection, so the genuine Free State men of to-day will repudiate the usurpation of the Republican Border Ruffians.

As they taught the Leocomptonites the supremacy of the Territorial Legislature over the self-arrogant Convention, they will not fail to press home the same lesson on the Wyandott usurpers.

The law authorizing the Wyandott Convention provides, in Sec. 19, that the Board of County Canvassers shall make a certified abstract of the returns to the Governor of the Territory.

The Governor's duty, both as to the elections after as well as before the formation of the Constitution, is defined in the following sections:

Sec. 20. That the Governor of the Territory shall issue his proclamation, not less than twenty days next preceding each respective election provided for in this Act...

the returns as heretofore provided for, and shall publish said proclamation in one newspaper in each of the several counties of this Territory...

Sec. 21. That the Governor of the Territory shall, on the fourth Tuesday after each of the said elections, issue his proclamation and cause the same to be published in not less than three of the most prominent newspapers of Kansas Territory...

The qualifications of electors are specified in the 11th section of the same act, as follows:

Sec. 11. That all white male citizens of the United States, and all those who have declared on oath their intention to become such, and all male Indians who have been made citizens of the United States by treaty or otherwise...

It is not even required that their names shall be registered. Nor does the registry law furnish any guarantee against illegal voting...

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"For succinctness of expression, comprehensiveness of position, and clearness of conception, the Constitution of the State of Kansas will be the model instrument of the present century."

For collection of extreme ideas, the Constitution is a model. Sec. 21 of the Bill of Rights, affirms that "all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and for their equal protection and benefit."

Constitutions do, that "the people have, at all times, the indefeasible right to alter and reform their government;" they left this out of the Constitution, and branched off to a definition of the powers of the Legislature, thus:

No special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted by the Legislature, which may not be altered, revoked, or repealed by the same body; and this power shall be exercised by no other tribunal or agency.

This exclusive privilege of class-legislation should have been embodied in the Legislative Article, if at all. Under that provision the most odious class-legislation can be enacted, and a clause inserted in the charter or act, restraining future Legislatures from making any change without first obtaining the consent of the Legislature, thus:

No special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted by the Legislature, which may not be altered, revoked, or repealed by the same body; and this power shall be exercised by no other tribunal or agency.

It is a matter of extreme doubt whether the people are able to withstand the great increase of taxes which must ensue if a change is made from a Territorial to a State government.

So far from giving due weight to this, the very men who are now painting such a scene of despair in Kansas, are those who have been urging on the organization of a State government, and now defend the Constitution which provides berths for a horde of office-seekers, as "exactly adapted to the wants of the people of Kansas."

Just as we are becoming acquainted with our present code, it is to be cast aside and a new one enacted. This involves a long session of the first State Legislature, the expenses of which cannot be far below \$100,000, especially if expenses are paid in State scrip, and bills doubled to meet depreciation from a par value.

The population of the Territory is now probably not over 75,000. Let the cry of heavy taxes be raised, and emigration will cease to our Territories or States. Emigrants desire to avoid high taxes and a ruinous rate of interest. The Republican Constitution of Kansas guarantees them the first, and has left the door open for the last. Not only will emigration give us the go-by, but capital will not seek an investment here, to be subject to oppressive taxation. Speculators, who wish to secure a high rate of interest, may send money here to be loaned on usury; but those desiring to invest in substantial improvements, railroads, &c., will seek more favorable points for the use of their funds.

True, the Wyandott Convention have, in their wisdom, been so modest as to merely ask Congress to pay the Territorial debt, but have not made that payment a condition precedent for admission, nor, as they tell us, obligated the prospective State to assume it. They tell the people to vote for the Constitution or they will never see one cent of that indebtedness.

This argument, by which they attempt to compel every man in Kansas, who holds Territorial scrip of any kind, to vote for the Constitution, is in keeping with the acts of partisan demagogues who would "rule or ruin." Their tool for office-seeking has led them to perjure every claim held by citizens of Kansas against the Territorial government. The people will not suffer this wrong for the purpose of "saving Kansas" for the exclusive benefit of Republican partisans.

"Regulating the Faith of its own Party." "If they (the Democrats) could have succeeded in making Kansas slave soil for one year, they would have been content."

The Democrats desired to incorporate a provision giving slave-holders a reasonable time for removing their slaves from Kansas.

If for this they are to be denounced, then let all who have favored that principle share the same fate. Let the Republican pour out its vials of wrath on Marcus J. Parrott, who thought, when a candidate for the Constitutional Convention, that allowing slave-holders "six months or a year would not be unreasonable." If he had a slave to give a vote to make Kansas a slave State for one year, no doubt "he would have been content." But we have a recorded vote in Congress, by the Republican party, in favor of making Kansas slave soil for two years. When Dunn's substitute to Tombs' bill was up in the House of Representatives in 1856, it was adopted by a strict Republican party vote, standing as the faith of Grow, of Pa., Oranger, of N. Y., and Joshua H. Giddings. That bill provided that slavery might continue in Kansas for "two years." So it seems the Republicans of Kansas are denouncing the Democrats for following in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors, Grow and Giddings, the apostles of Liberty, and also of Parrott, the embodiment of Kansas pale-faced Republicanism.

Mr. Thacher. [Interrupting.] I understand the western boundary the gentleman proposes, is the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. Houston. Yes sir; I want to go just as far as I can go. A vast portion of this Territory is prairie country, and won't be settled for some time. If you want to settle it you must give value to it by obtaining good grants of land, and making inducements for men to get timber. You must go to the mountains and get pine, with which to fence and build on your beautiful prairie; but if you give away your prairie, and give those thorough-fares into the control of other people (who

What are we coming to? The New York papers predict another commercial crash, as the consequence of excessive importations of goods from Europe, and the fall in the price of grain.

The hope of freedom from debt through the West and North-west, rested with the growing crops. If Heaven smiled upon the farmer and blessed him with a bounteous harvest of cereals grain, he could liquidate his debts to the mechanic and merchant, and roll off the heavy load of interest which was weighing him down.

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The reasons urged for placing our western boundary at the 25th meridian are, that there would be "nearly six hundred miles of unimproved territory, much of it a desert, almost impassable, and totally incapable of cultivation," between the eastern and western settlements of Kansas.

"A howling wilderness between two patches of civilization." According to this logic the Lawrence Republican, the valuable portion of Kansas extends but 100 miles west from its eastern boundary, as the whole State is about 700 miles in length. This would give 21,000 square miles, a very respectable territory, when Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island are made the standard. If it be an object to have only the valuable land in Kansas, why did the Convention add on 290 miles in length of this desert country to the new State? It gives no control of railroad lines. Land grants in such a region would not be worth a song. No railroad capitalists will be induced to invest capital in the construction of a railroad through central Kansas, to the dividing sandy ridge, which the Convention deemed the natural western boundary.

"This idea of making a State of such huge, uncouth and inconmodious dimensions is absolutely preposterous." California is over 700 miles in length, and has an area of 188,982 square miles. Oregon is as long from east to west as Kansas now is, and has an area of 225,000 square miles. Texas is 700 miles long, and 700 in breadth, and contains 325,000 square miles.

But it is said to be a matter of extreme doubt whether the gold region in Kansas is the summit of the Rocky Mountains, the same line being the eastern boundary of Utah. If the gold region lies west of this, no doubt the people there will thank the Republican for the valuable information, as it will furnish them a grand pretext for making the eastern boundary of the prospective State of Jefferson at the summit of the mountains, and leave the "rejected" desert of 350 miles in length as free commons for the buffalo.

S. D. Houston, Esq., of Riley county, delivered, in the Wyandott Convention, one of the most effective speeches on this question, and we are gratified to be able to place the most pertinent parts of it before our readers:

I understand that in the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, there are mines and some springs there, and the lines for Kansas are precisely the lines I have presented in my amendment. These lines have been sustained by two former Conventions in this Territory; but it seems to me we cannot unanimously conclude we have a foot of soil only as we get our title from government. I believe Congress is willing to grant anything that is sensible and right, and we were to extend our boundary to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, a grand and glorious State for the people, and for the interests of the people.

We are told by one gentleman that to make in all the proposed territory will lessen our chances for admission. Now, gentlemen, it is very strange that two men may reason upon the same subject, and yet come to different conclusions. I believe it will aid us to come in. The impression has gone out that it ought to be a Territory of one hundred thousand people, and I have very strong reasons to believe that we have more than that number. Such a law ought to be applied to every Territory. We would have had peace and quiet here if it had been on the statute book before we were a Territory. But now that we are a Territory in reference to this, I have enquired how many there were in the same State last year, and I find there were only nine thousand and ninety-three. Grant that all did not vote. Add one-half more and you have fifteen thousand voters in Kansas. How many people will that be? Well, I don't believe that we have more than that number; that is, I know that for the time being, there is a voter to every agricultural region there is a voter to every three persons. Suppose it was so, what do you have? Why, forty-five thousand people, all told; and gentlemen, there is not a particle more in Kansas to-day, if the last one were dragged out. You get up to Congress, and the consequence will be you won't have the requisite population. Take in the people from southern Nebraska, and that fifteen or twenty thousand people would settle the question at once; and I should favor that annexation on that account alone, for that is a strong argument. We never have proposed to ask for more than a memorial, and that memorial to be referred to Congress, or laid on the table, or rejected, without any reference to it. Our Legislature will meet in December, and this question may come up before the people, and the Legislature may memorialize Congress again. And if you let it go, Congress will not let you have it. It does seem to me that we have a golden opportunity to place ourselves in such an enviable attitude, and it does seem to me most unwise to reject it.

Gentlemen talk about the railroad and commercial interests being affected by the proposed annexation. I am not so well posted in commercial matters as some of you, but I think it would be a wise plan to make a railroad, down to Atchison. When the north is pouring its forces into the bosom of our Territory, I think we ought to get railroads into the State as quick as we can. Get railroads under way, and they would be the highways of the nation for years to come. Instead of waiting till capital from the East comes, let us get up there, and let the East come, and we ought to get to work and build them here. I think there is a question of some magnitude in the consideration, whether you concentrate the line from east to west in Kansas, or whether you let it pass up north. There is commerce in this, and there is glory and wealth in it. We are not providing for Nebraska here. The people of our Territory sent us here to make a Constitution for the future State of Kansas. It becomes us, therefore, to make a Constitution for the people of Kansas, and we can't shift the responsibility. Don't let us come up with a few square acres. If you have no better arguments than you have advanced here against increasing our area, hide them under a bush, and let us get on with it. If you have some real objection, if you have got it, it won't do to tell the people in the south part of Kansas, that you were afraid. This won't satisfy the wants of the people. It will satisfy the wants of a few men, and set up as it is a mass of confusion from high to perform a great, solemn duty.

The Treasurer of Anderson county, Kansas, advertises for sale in the Occultic Herald, eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine acres of land, for the payment of taxes of 1858.—Emporia News.

The City Council have authorized

The rumors of trouble in Southern Kansas, we understand, are erroneous.

I trust will be wiser than we in this matter; how are you going to accomplish this? I believe what I propose for is the best interests of the whole Territory of Kansas.

Mr. Houston proceeded to speak, also, in reference to the annexation of southern Nebraska:

Gentlemen seem to get up here and have the cry which reminds me of little children. They get up and repeat the old story—"we will fall into the hands of the slave power." We have been injured by the federal government. But, gentlemen, I do think such groundless fears the most foolish of all arguments that I have ever heard. For us to suppose that when we have a Republican Congress, the Republican House of Representatives will be divided and throw out our Territory. It is absurd. The Democratic party dare not do it, for they have almost annihilated their party on this ground. But the Democrats show their shrewdness by advocating this measure of annexation. They see the great advantage to be gained by the people, because they know they are standing themselves before the people upon this. I am a Republican, and I am unwilling to let the Democrats have the glory of this measure. I am sorry to have you give this measure, and call it a Democratic measure, because it is only to give the power and glory of it. It is a long lane that has no turn. How large would a State have to be so large? You can have a perfect network of railroads from the State—you can run a railroad from here to the mountains in a matter of days. Is that too large? Can the gentleman say that the agricultural interests do not want any connection with the mining interests. I would like to know if he don't want to carry his corn to the mines and get money for it?

Why, gentlemen, we want this connection in the agricultural region, and should be glad to have a connection of this sort that we might get the highest possible price for our products. This is the way to give our young State strength and vigor. One would suppose, from what gentlemen say of the country, that it was a God-forsaken desert; that the lightning of heaven had poured their streams of fire upon it for centuries. But what are the facts? Almost every day there goes out there tells us that it is covered with immense herds of buffaloes as far as the eye can reach, over a vast extent—north, south, east and west. I believe I have as much respect for the buffaloes as you have for the gentleman's opinion as to that country. Who ever heard of wild animals seeking a home that is perfectly barren? Why, the grass must be extremely nutritious. I believe we can raise cattle on this country, and we are glad to be able to place the most pertinent parts of it before our readers:

I understand that in the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, there are mines and some springs there, and the lines for Kansas are precisely the lines I have presented in my amendment. These lines have been sustained by two former Conventions in this Territory; but it seems to me we cannot unanimously conclude we have a foot of soil only as we get our title from government. I believe Congress is willing to grant anything that is sensible and right, and we were to extend our boundary to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, a grand and glorious State for the people, and for the interests of the people.

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