

Herald of Freedom.

BY G. W. BROWN & CO.

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Selected Poetry.

Cometh a Blessing Down.

BY MARY FRANCIS TAYLOR.

Not to the man of dollars,
Not to the man of deeds,
Not to the man of cunning,
Not to the man of creeds;
Not to the one whose passion
Is for the world's renown,
Not in a form of fashion,
Cometh a blessing down.

Not unto the land's expansion,
Not to the miser's chest,
Not to the princely mansion,
Not to the blazoned crest,
Not to the lordly worldling,
Not to the knightly knight,
Not to the haughty tyrant,
Cometh a blessing down.

Not to the fully blinded,
Not to the steeped in shame,
Not to the carnal minded,
Not to the unholly fame;
Not in neglect of duty,
Not to the monarch's crown,
Not at the smile of beauty,
Cometh a blessing down.

But to the one whose spirit
Yearns for the great and good;
Unto the one whose storehouse
Yieldeth the hungry food;
Unto the one who labors,
Fondle of the free or free;
Unto the kindly hearted,
Cometh a blessing down.

Make Others Happy.

I would not on a happy face
A shade of sorrow bring;
Nor in a gentle bosom place
A vicious thought to sting.

I would not cause from laughing eyes
A single tear to start,
Nor rouse forgotten memories
To shade the sunny heart.

I deem it vain when we can light
The sunny path of gloom,
And make the cheek of sorrow bright—
The tearful eye illumine.

A word to breathe—a look to cast,
That sings a gentle song;
Or make a painful feeling last,
When life should all be bliss.

G.

Original Correspondence.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Letter from Mrs. Nichols.

TOWNSEND, VT., March 30, 1856.

DEAR HERALD:—My last communication was so long in coming, that I had given it up as a grab to "Border Ruffians." I notice two or three typographical errors, but as they mar the rhetoric more than the logic, I will let them pass.

I have somewhat yet to urge on the subject of guardianship. I am aware that to carry a measure of justice against long established laws or usages, is to advocate must show its practicability. I am also aware that with many, it is not sufficient to show both the justice and the practicability of a reform. It is, therefore, wise, when it can be done, to show, also, that the ground on which the hoary abuse was based, originally, has crumbled from under it. Let us, then, look to the foundation of this guardianship robbery.

By laws of all the old States and all the new States whose statutes I have examined—and these are some six or seven—the widow, by giving bonds for the faithful discharge of her duties, may be appointed guardian of her minor children; but if she marries, her right of guardianship is at once extinguished. This extinguishment of the right, originally, was based on the ground of the utter legal irresponsibility of the wife pecuniarily, all her property and earnings passing, at marriage, to her husband. Husbands were "bound," (?) by the laws, to support their wives and pay their debts, and must have all the property and earnings of the wives to do it with. The widow, having become a wife, could no longer indemnify her husband, for she had lost, by her marriage, all her means, and if allowed to continue to act as guardian to her children, her husband must have to disburse some of the property obtained through her, to foot a bill. Of course men could not afford to involve themselves in any such risk to win the widows, but the widows they must have, and to get them without their responsibilities, their right of guardianship was extinguished at the altar.

Such was the view our earlier legislators took of the subject. The legislators of a later day, have somewhat changed the legal condition of married women. The legal undercurrent of their wrongs has been disturbed, but the upper current has, as yet, floated to the surface only broken fragments of their wrecked rights. More must be conceded, aye, equal rights, before the harmony of the statutes will be restored, or women placed in harmonious relations to society and to man.

Formerly married women were spoken of by the legal fraternity universally, as "legally dead." "Dead in law," "their legal existence suspended during marriage," and the like. But under more recent laws, restoring to them certain independent property rights, "dead" women have been resuscitated in hopeful numbers; and this is the more gratifying, as it destroys the ground on which the right of guardianship, with other important rights, is extinguished by mar-

riage. There no longer remains the shadow of an excuse for denying to married women, who hold property in their own right, the guardianship of their children by a former marriage. Here, then, is a practical reform for the consideration of the Legislators of Kansas; and I appeal to them hopefully, believing that they will regard such an act of justice due as much to themselves as to the women whom their constituents have disfranchised, and expect them to represent.

Allow me here to say, that in laying bare the injustice which the legislation of the past has perpetrated upon woman, I do not charge malicious nor intentional wrong upon man. The long-established customs and modes of thinking, of the feudal ages, obscured the many intellects, which, with no happier precedents, were too much intoxicated with their own newly-discovered tenure of rights, to doubt the wisdom of holding woman a vassal still, to her loving lord and master. Woman, too, intent only on the triumph of father, husband, sons and brothers, in the struggle for chartered rights, took no thought for self, put in no plea for any right, but to aid in and rejoice over the enfranchisement of manhood. Having disclaimed all intention to charge men with pre-meditated injustice to women in the enactment of laws infringing upon her sacred rights, I will here take my position that on the laws which divest woman of her property rights, at the very period when every right of the individual woman is made of tenfold more value by reason of her greatly multiplied needs and responsibilities, in the new relations consequent upon marriage, are based most of the legal wrongs of which, as a class or sex, we complain.

With a single exception, the wrongs for which we are asking redress, are legal wrongs, perpetrated by legislative bodies, in defiance of the strongest constitutional guarantees, and, therefore, unconstitutional. The constitutions of the several different States, so far as I know them, have perpetrated but a single wrong upon woman, as such—the denial to her of the right of suffrage. And as if to prove by the most unmitigated and wholesome outrages that "taxation without representation is tyranny," to the death, our republican legislators with the declaration, "Governments are, or ought to be, instituted to protect the weak against the strong," warm upon their lips—commenced their magnificent "protection," by legally executing all the married women, and taxing all the single ones!

Single women in Vermont, and the same in all the States, might "acquire, possess and defend property;" might "find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries or wrongs which they may receive in their persons, property or reputation." But these rights, guaranteed by constitutions, which also declare that they shall not be divested from the individuals, or violated by statutory enactments, "on any pretense whatsoever," were all withdrawn from women at marriage; and until 1846, not a State in the Union, unless Louisiana be an exception, had recognized to married women a single one of these "natural," inherent, and inalienable (?) rights!

Married women, except in two or three States which have recently restored to them the right, can neither sue or be sued, except joined with their husbands; consequently, it is only by consent of the husband to join them in the suit, that those women who hold property in their own right, can defend it; and if the husband is not disposed to see his wife protect her interests, or to aid her in the same; if he shrinks from litigation, even with a just cause, the wife is prevented from obtaining justice. So, also, in any injury sustained in her person or reputation. The married woman is denied the protection of the law. The will of the husband, whether he be a good man or reckless, wise or simple, is her sole reliance for "defence of her natural and inalienable rights." It is a very common rule with bad husbands, either to make out a case in their own favor, or to frighten wives from leaving them—to threaten ruin to their reputations—to whisper the too readily believed slander. A large number of cases of the kind have come to my knowledge. Two years since, after a lecture upon the subject of women's legal wrongs, in a town which I will not name, I was told the circumstances of a separation which had recently taken place between a couple, of the highest wealth and intelligence. The husband was a secret wine-bibber, and in the privacy of his chamber, accustomed to abuse his patient and sorrowing wife. The wife guarded the secret of his misconduct with the jealous care of a dutiful and mortified spirit, till at length his brutality was intolerable, and she made known to him her resolution to leave him. At first she scouted the idea, but when he found he was actually making preparations, he threatened, if she did so, to "ruin her reputation." "Ruined my reputation!" repeated she; "you know my reputation is above reproach!" "I do," said he, "but I can ruin you, nevertheless, and by G—d I will, if you leave me." Curious to know what he would do, the wife asked him how he would do it. "I will accuse you of guilty complicity with Dr. —; you know he sometimes accompanies you home on an evening." The Doctor's wife and herself were old friends, and from the same native place. She had

always spent much time with the Doctor's wife, the more from her own unhappiness, and the loneliness of her friend during the Doctor's absence. Having no children herself, while her friend had several little ones, the visiting had been made on her part. Here was a dilemma. After a moment's reflection, said the threatened wife, "If you slander me, you shall prove your charges; I will sue you for slander." "You cannot sue, taunted the husband; you are a married woman, and have no power to sue in your own name." She left him—he put his threats in execution. As she had no legal remedy, her friends—among them the outraged Doctor—resorted to stratagem to obtain proofs of this husband's falseness. They counselled her to consent to an interview with him, in which she was to draw from him a confession of his belief in her innocence, and his purpose in defaming her. The aggrieved wife did so, while gentlemen of the first respectability, concealed behind a curtain, heard the whole, and came forth to overwhelm him with confusion, and compel him to clear the good name of his innocent and abused wife. C. I. H. NICHOLS.

For the Herald of Freedom.

The Central Kansas Total Abstinence Society.

MR. EDITOR:—Many of the citizens of Manhattan and vicinity witnessing, with pain, the prevalence of intemperance in the Territory, and knowing the burning evils it always brings in its course, and believing it all important to take time by the forelock on this, as on all other moral questions, met at Dr. A. Hunt's, on the 13th ultimo, and formed the Central Kansas Total Abstinence Society, and elected the following officers:

Dr. A. Hunting, President; Rev. Mr. Wisner, Vice President; Rev. C. E. Blood, Corresponding; and Rev. J. Denison, Recording Secretary; and J. T. Goodnow, A. M. Treas., all of whom constitute the directors of the society.

A thorough-going constitution and pledge were adopted, and already a goodly number have subscribed their names. Some three or four very interesting meetings have been held, at one of which Dr. A. Hunting, the President, gave a very able and interesting lecture on the adulteration of spirituous liquor, showing, by an array of stubborn facts, how strangely the wine, rum and whisky drinkers suffer themselves to be deceived—to become the ready victims of disease, or to be carried off slowly or more quickly, by the poison.

Two memorials to the legislature—one by the gentlemen, and one by the ladies—are already numerous signed, praying them in Kansas to prevent, and not wait to cure the evils of intemperance, by early enacting a thorough-going prohibitory law, and thus forestall the plea made by rum and whisky makers and vendors in the older States, that "their property is religiously" invested in the business." If, as facts prove, nine-tenths of all the crime, and disease and pauperism in older communities, is caused by intemperance, and all who continue to drink intoxicating liquors are verging toward a drunkard's grave, and a drunkard's eternity. Most surely we ought to act on this question all over the Territory; and act now, and act efficiently.

JOSEPH DENISON, Sec'y.

For the Herald of Freedom.

A Word to Emigrants.

KANSAS, April 14th, 1856.

EDS. HERALD OF FREEDOM:—It might be a matter of some importance to the numerous emigrants coming into Kansas, as well as those who intend to come, to have some information on the subject of claims. To such I would say, that there are thousands of good claims yet unoccupied—south, south-east, and west. On Middle Creek, two Potawatomi Creeks, Cedar Creek, Little Osage, Manomet, with various other streams in the Ft. Scott region, there is both timber, bottom and up-land enough for many hundred families; also, on the numerous creeks that empty into the Neosho, and on the main river, many hundred more. Big Creek arises at the head of the Manomet, and runs into the Neosho. Dr. Barges, an intelligent gentleman of the valley, informed me that there was room for one hundred good claims on that creek and not one taken.

I was on Owl Creek, running from the west to the Osage Nation, and think there is room for seventy-five claims—only one taken. So of most of the other streams in this region. In fact the claims are so abundant that most of the settlers hold two, one of which they would dispose of on very reasonable terms.

And for those who prefer upland, I would say there is any quantity of it in this region, and with plenty of rock for fencing, and coal for fuel, with large bodies of timber close by that can be obtained at a very reasonable price. So you perceive that there is plenty of room for all who wish to find a claim in Kansas. Yours, &c.,

A. STILL.

A judge in New York, finding the parties in a suit disputing about the trifling sum of two dollars, paid it himself, and told the clerk to call the next case.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Mass Meeting.

MANHATTAN, 7th Senatorial District, Kansas, April 12, 1856.

In pursuance of a call, a large number of the citizens of the 7th Senatorial District, Kansas, assembled at Manhattan, Saturday, 12th April, 1856. The meeting was organized by calling Charles Barnes, Esq., to the Chair and appointing S. B. McKenzie Secretary.

On motion of the Rev. C. E. Blood, a committee of five were appointed to prepare business for the meeting; whereupon the Chair appointed Rev. C. E. Blood, Hon. S. D. Huston, Dr. A. Hunting, Harman Ross, and John Flagg on said committee. During the absence of the committee, Gen. John Daily, and S. B. McKenzie were called upon to address the meeting. Gen. Daily responded to the call, and in a brief and appropriate manner reviewed the acts of the Federal Government in relation to Kansas, and was down on Pierce, Douglas & Company in particular.

Mr. McKenzie then addressed the meeting, recommending forbearance, and to avoid collision with the general government; and urged upon the citizens to maintain a firm and manual resistance to the edicts and laws of the spurious "legislative assembly," and if the officials of said legislative assembly attempted to collect taxes, let them do so as you would to a highway robber, but under no circumstances to shed blood or do any act not in strict conformity with the duties and obligation of citizens loving their country and detesting slavery of mind or body.

The committee then reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted by the Hon. S. D. Huston, Hon. E. M. Thurston, Rev. C. E. Blood, Dr. A. Hunting, Rev. J. Denison, Gen. Daily, S. B. McKenzie, Wm. J. Goodnow, Wm. Horn, and others, and were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Certain persons, appointed by the Missouri legislature, which convened at Shawnee Mission, K. T., for the purpose of usurping the rights of the actual settlers of the Territory, have taken steps to secure a list of the taxable property of this District, with a view of forcing a collection from the people, under the authority of this mob legislature; and

Whereas, The Federal executive has, by his action, fully endorsed the base purposes and vile acts of this world-wide notorious gang of men, claiming the right to make laws for the free people of Kansas; and

Whereas, The President of the United States has signified his determination to compel submission to those vile laws, having neither a desire to oppose, nor power to contend with the Federal authority called into requisition, and having too much respect for the government under which we live, to use any steps looking toward a subversion of its authority, although that power, in the hands of the present Chief Magistrate of the nation, has been most unbecomingly and shamefully prostituted to subvert the dearest rights of American citizens, therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That while we utterly deny the right and defy the ungodly power of these Missouri appointees to collect one farthing of this tax from us, yet, if the President of the United States proceeds to enforce these tyrannical edicts, we shall look upon it as high-handed robbery, and submit to it as we would submit our purse to highwaymen who should offer us the same alternative to surrender our purse or our lives.

2. That we utterly deny the charge of rebelling against the general government, tho' the present Administration has united with the mobocracy of Missouri, to trample down the rights of the people, strike down the principles of self-government, by divesting us of the right of suffrage, and reducing the free white settlers of Kansas to the condition of mere vassals to a neighboring State.

3. That it makes no sort of difference whether we are robbed of our rights by people from Missouri, or by a usurper of the Federal government with the mobocracy of Missouri.

4. That we hold the President of the United States responsible to correct any inequitable legality of Gov. Reeder's in giving certificates of election, and insist that instead of making this a pretext to subvert the rights of the people, it is one of the strongest reasons why he should use all his power to restore to the settlers of Kansas their rights.

5. That enjoying, as we have been taught by our fathers, and the operation of the constitution the equal and undisturbed right of the elective franchise in the States and Territories, that the subversion of this right, lying, as it does, at the very base of our governmental policy, is an organic wrong which nothing can cure but an organic right; therefore, error or interference obstructing the enjoyment or proper exercise of our Territorial rights, can either sanction or confirm the bondage of a well meaning people, who have a right to be free; and no error, if there be any, in Gov. Reeder or in our people, can justify the special pleading of the President and his friends in fixing or continuing upon us an odious government erected by a foreign State.

6. That we regard the pretext of the Administration for the enforcement of these mobocratic acts, so notoriously illegal—these shameless excuses, indicative of the deep degeneracy of the times.

7. That while we are impelled thus to express our abhorrence of such official outrages on the very rights guaranteed to us by the organic act of the Territory, yet we do not assume to dictate to other portions of the people what course they shall pursue, but allow each man, in each community, a perfect right to submit to or set at defiance the power of the government, as it no longer secures the object of its creation.

8. That the indiscriminate charge of Abolition, made by the President, on the Free State settlers of Kansas, is an insult to the great body of the people, especially to the members of the Democratic party who sided in elevating this same incumbent to the Presidential chair.

9. That we earnestly appeal to the citizens of our country at large, in whose bosoms the love of freedom and a sense of right and justice is not utterly extinct, to redress our wrongs, by placing in stations of authority men who have a proper regard for the principles of the American constitution, and who will give to the people of the Territories such protection as an impartial execution of the laws will not fail to secure.

10. That we feel deeply mortified that we have any settlers in this part of the Territory so lost to all sense of self-respect, and a regard for the dearest rights of their fellow citizens, as to accept of office from the "border ruffian" legislature, and thus become the instruments of oppression to the citizens of Kansas.

11. That we earnestly recommend all Free State men, having differences to adjust, not to patronize courts appointed by an authority we do not recognize, but to submit their causes to an arbitration of their fellow citizens.

12. That this meeting appoint a committee of vigilance, to be composed of three persons, whose duty it shall be to correspond with the friends of freedom in other parts of the Territory, keep an accurate account of the losses and injuries sustained by attempts at our subjugation, and to attend to such other matters as the interests of freedom may demand.

The Chair, in pursuance of the last resolution, appointed Hon. E. M. Thurston, Hon. S. D. Huston, and Rev. C. E. Blood.

On motion, ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Herald of Freedom.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

S. B. MCKENZIE, Sec'y.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Blanton, Kansas, April 14, '56.

HERALD OF FREEDOM:—Dear Sir—I know of no situation better adapted for a town site than that which has just been surveyed and laid off for that purpose, and which is, for the present, called Blanton. It is situated one-half mile south of Mr. Blanton's bridge, on the Wakarusa. It is the claim lately occupied by J. B. Abbott, who has been induced to relinquish it for the above purpose. The center of the site being the highest, has been laid off for a public square, from which the ground slopes gently every way. It commands a view of Lawrence, and also of the surrounding country, for many miles. Timber is abundant in this vicinity, and indications of coal have been discovered on land adjoining the town, and known to exist in abundance within two miles. The California road passes through the town, and crosses an excellent bridge, which has been erected, at a great expense, by our enterprising neighbor, N. B. Blanton, who is worthy of much praise; not only for the building of the bridge across the Kansas, which cost him some thousands of hard dollars, but for two other bridges which he has erected this spring, across Coal creek; one for the accommodation of teams coming from Westport and Kansas City, and which is destined to be the best road from those places to Lawrence, or any town in the country, especially in the rainy season. The other bridge is erected on a road leading from Ball creek, on the Santa Fe road, to the great bridge on the Wakarusa, and thence up the country, and connects with the California road near the residence of John A. Wakefield, Esq. This road is said to be in good condition the entire distance by those who have recently passed over it, and while these roads will greatly accommodate the traveling public, they will also be of considerable benefit to the town.

The site has been divided into fifty-two shares of eight lots each, and are all taken up by the settlers in this neighborhood; and doubtless, are cold winter visits us again, numerous residences will be completed, and much business done, a gentleman has engaged to bring on a steam saw mill, which, with the enterprising character of the share-holders and the citizens generally, united with the superior advantages which the location possesses, it cannot fail to be a considerable place.

J. E. S.

Col. Fremont.

Col. Fremont is likely to become the leading candidate of the Republican party. Ex-editor Blair and Mr. Greeley are said to be for him.

Editorial Correspondence.

From Lawrence to St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., April 6, 1856.

READERS HERALD OF FREEDOM:—Business has long been demanding our presence in the East, but duty seemed to demand our presence in Lawrence until the 1st inst., when we resolved to break away from our pressing affairs at home, and look upon others more urgent.

Placing the charge of the HERALD OF FREEDOM temporarily in the hands of our Associate, JAS. H. GREENE, Esq., and our business matters in the hands of our Clerk, Miss A. W. GLEASON, we found ourselves, at an early hour, snugly stowed away in the excellent stage coach of Messrs. EMORY & McCUNE, plying between Lawrence and Westport, Mo. For fellow passengers we had G. W. HUTCHINSON and lady, who were also bound for the East. Nothing occurred to change the monotonous and tediousness of fifty miles of overland travel in a crowded stage coach, until we arrived at Kansas City. The dinner, at Indian Hall's, was just what was expected, and the change of coaches at Westport, to Kansas City, was a matter of course, for which we were charged one dollar each—rather a long price, we thought, for five miles riding.

At Kansas City we found the excellent steamer, *David Tuttle*, lying at the levee. Without going to a hotel, we went on board and booked ourselves for St. Louis. The steamer is nearly new, is well furnished, with commodious state rooms, and is commanded by Captain R. P. BARNES, a gentleman who has long been connected with steamboating on the Missouri, and of much practical experience. We were assured, before going on board, that he would protect the persons and property of his passengers from insolence while under his attention, and right well has he complied with his reputation in this respect. His Clerk, R. P. POWERS, is a gentleman in his bearing, and labors assiduously to make his passengers feel at home while on board. We take pleasure in recommending the *David Tuttle* to the favorable consideration of the traveling public, and feel confident it will never be our misfortune to record scenes of outrage on board of her, while under the command of her present gentlemanly and obliging officers. —See advertisement in another column.

We found but few passengers on board, and were allowed to make the whole trip with but few additions. Wednesday morning, on our first appearance in the gentleman's saloon, our ears were greeted by the apparently casual remark from a passenger hailing from Weston, Mo., that he could "lick any abolitionist on board." Remarks of this character were kept up through the day, and declarations were frequently made that "as soon as grass begins to grow so we can keep our horses, we are going into the Territory, and will kill every d—d abolitionist there before we come back." No attention being paid to such expressions, and the fellow, having convinced himself, probably, that there would be no safe opportunity to display his ruffianism on board, he left the steamer before reaching Lexington, having declared previously he was on his way there to get a Sharps' rifle to shoot abolitionists with. It seems the fool was present when we registered our name and residence with the clerk, and knew us—and hence his insolence was intended for our ear.

At Lexington, a large number of her citizens came on board, among whom was J. C. ANDERSON, Esq., who represented Fort Scott district in the bogus Legislature. He treated us very courteously, and introduced us to his friends as the editor of the Herald of Freedom. Some of them invited us on shore to take tea—as the steamer had resolved to lay up at that port for the night—but we found it very convenient to decline the proffered compliment. They were all gentlemen, and laughed right heartily over their title of "Border Ruffian." Mr. Anderson assured us that he was seriously thinking of taking up his residence in the Territory, and thought he should locate in Leocompton. He said he expected the Congressional Committee would call upon him to testify. If they did, he should admit that the "Border Ruffians" came over into the Territory, and elected him.

The proprietors of the several boats on the river are very violent in their denunciations of the late outrages on the Missouri. The captain of the *David T.* declares that if the people of the East, or anywhere else, desire to ship Sharps' rifles to Kansas, he will carry them with pleasure, and he will assure all that they will reach their destination without being overhauled by committees, or subjected to search on the route. He declares,

Col. Fremont.

Col. Fremont is likely to become the leading candidate of the Republican party. Ex-editor Blair and Mr. Greeley are said to be for him.

Further, that he has made no arrangement by which he makes a discrimination of twenty-five cents on the hundred pounds against Leavenworth in favor of Kansas City; neither will he do so.

There are about thirty steamers now making regular trips on the Missouri. These can carry from 300 to 700 tons of freight, each; and have state rooms for the accommodation of about 100 passengers.

Every boat up the river is loaded down with passengers, nearly all destined for the Territory. There are many from the South, and still more from the North. Those from the South who have negroes with them, almost invariably stop in Missouri, declaring that Kansas is no place for them with their slave property while the present excitement exists.

There are but few who are returning down the river, forming a favorable contrast with last season. The impression is that there is a better quality of pioneers wending their way to Kansas this season than there was last. They are men who are not afraid of bowie-knives or revolvers, but who, on the contrary, are skilled in their use, and could shoot, if duty seemed to demand it.

An effort will be made to throw a heavy pro-slavery population into the vicinity of Lawrence. Every claim not occupied, will be immediately put into requisition by the Southerners. It is fortunate that nearly or quite all the claims are occupied for miles around; nevertheless, care should be taken by resident settlers to fill up with people of their own selection, in case there are any not claimed.

The water is about five feet in the channel of the Missouri, but falling. Passengers are charged twelve dollars for cabin fare between St. Louis and Kansas City, or Leavenworth. Parties going up the river can be ticketed through for ten dollars. Freight is worth fifty cents a hundred, and will probably range at about this rate until September. Lumber is carried up from St. Louis at ten dollars per thousand.

It is astonishing what a vast amount of ignorance is exhibited in Missouri, by otherwise intelligent persons, in regard to Kansas matters. Many with whom we conversed, on our passage down the river, honestly believed that an attempt was made by the Free State settlers to expel pro-slavery residents from the Territory last fall, and that their houses were burned, and violence offered their persons. Nothing can be more foreign from the truth, as every reader of the Herald well knows.

I will write again from St. Louis or Alton.

G. W. BROWN.

The Potter's Field of Democracy.

The Territory where Democracy was to claim its proudest triumphs, where the "nigger" business was to be done to order, and "abolitionism" buried as Old Hickory swore he would bury the United States Bank—by the Eternal, forty feet under ground—is to the Potter's Field, politically, of the ghostly humbug of Democracy. Ages hence, as the inquisitive white man shall wander over the fertile plains of that lovely region dotted with proud cities, and rich with the fruits of free labor, and shall turn up with his foot the remains of some strange monster, the antiquarian of that day will explain to him, with the aid of curious drawings upon paper, that "it is believed to have been of the lizard species, a veritable *Megalosaurus*, that centuries ago ravished the country far and wide, and was at length killed in Kansas by a giant, named Nebraska Bill, who was famous in the use of an instrument called Sharpe's rifle, which has long since given place to steam and electric guns." But this is prophetic. The late defenders of the monster are beginning to abandon it in this Territory. It is well known that Mr. Delahay, who was recently elected by the Free State party to Congress went into the Territory and established an administration paper. Because he tho't and said it was not perfectly proper for Missouri to invade Kansas, his press was consigned to the river. Mr. Delahay, late of Mobile, Alabama, is now denounced as an abolitionist, a traitor, a rebel, and called by other choice names. A meeting in New York City, on Wednesday evening last, a gentleman late of Baltimore made a speech. We clip the following from the New York Courier and Enquirer:

"Judge M. F. Conway, of Kansas, made a closing speech. He spoke of himself as a States' Rights Democrat, reared in Baltimore, and favoring the present position of the Free State party in Kansas, as a States' Rights man. The South, he said, has her rights under the Constitution. He would always defend them. The storms of fanaticism could not harm them. But when she threw away her Constitutional safeguards, and used force, she must be checked. He eloquently vindicated the right of Kansas to admission as a State."

"So they go. Stroke after stroke they are giving the beast which thrusts out its head to no purpose. When it is once dead and gone, no future prophet shall be found to enquire, as he gazed upon the valley of Death, 'How can these dry bones live?' So be it. —*Pitts. Jour. and Visitor*.

"Give me Liberty or give me Death." "If this be treason make the most of it!" "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."

Col. Fremont.

Col. Fremont is likely to become the leading candidate of the Republican party. Ex-editor Blair and Mr. Greeley are said to be for him.

The Herald of Freedom.

G. W. BROWN, Editor,
J. H. GREENE, Associate Editor.

Lawrence, Saturday, April 26, 1856.

TERMS:

\$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. FREMONT,

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE NATIONAL
REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Exciting Times in Lawrence!

Since our last issue events of an exciting and momentous character have been transpiring in Lawrence. The "Sheriff" attempted for the hundredth time to arrest our citizens under the authority created by the Spurious Legislature, and for the hundredth time failed to accomplish his purpose. He called upon Gov. Shannon for assistance, and Shannon, true to his baser instincts, under the orders of the President, placed at his command the Army of the United States. The physical power of the General Gov't. has been used to grind us into submission to a code of bloody, barbarous enactments. A man styling himself "Sheriff of Douglas County," comes into our town, with a portion of the U. S. Army to aid him in carrying out his objects, seizes inoffensive, peaceable citizens whilst pursuing their proper employments, and without the shadow of a pretence of justice or law, drags them before a court from whose decisions neither justice nor humanity can be expected.—This man, dressed in a little brief usurped authority, has barely escaped a violent death from the hands of an unknown, unseen foe. Whether the man who sent a ball whizzing into Jones' body was a political friend or opponent, committing the crime for political purposes or to gratify personal and private revenge, matters but little. The consequences will be the same. The lesson which it will teach the unfortunate tool of Oppression, will be valuable hereafter to him not only, but to all others who endeavor by Fraud and Violence to crush out the aspirations of men for freedom.

But refraining from extended comment at this point, we proceed to detail the transactions of the past week. On Saturday last, the 19th inst., Jones came into Lawrence and endeavored to arrest S. N. Wood, Esq., on a writ issued by one Hugh Cameron, (a bogus Justice of the Peace,) last November, charging him with aiding in the rescue of Mr. BRANSON, at that time. Mr. Wood refused to give himself up, as he did not recognize the authority. An attempt to take him by force failed, and the "Sheriff" left the premises. The next day, (Sunday,) he came again, and without attempting to make an arrest—even before ascertaining whether Mr. Wood was in town—called upon a number of gentlemen who were in the street, to assist him in making the arrest! This unusual and unheard of proceeding excited no less contempt than astonishment. Of course, as there was no one to arrest, the men thus deputized could not, if they would, answer the summons. Jones went away the second time, swearing that "he would make prisoners of every one of the Abolitionists." All was quiet until Wednesday, when he returned bringing with him a detachment of U. S. troops, from Fort Leavenworth. When they reached the central part of the city, a crowd gathered round them to ascertain their mission. The officer in command, a Lieutenant, read a letter from Col. SUMNER, commanding of the Fort, addressed to the Mayor of Lawrence, of which the following is a copy:

HEAD QUARTERS, 1st CAVALRY,

FORT LEAVENWORTH, April 24, 1856.

Sir:—A small detachment proceeds to Lawrence this morning, on the requisition of the Governor, under the orders of the President, to assist the Sheriff of Douglas County in executing several writs, in which he says he has been restrained. I know nothing of the merits of the case, and have nothing to do with them. But I would respectfully advise you, and others in authority, the necessity of yielding obedience to the proclamation and orders of the General Government. Ours is emphatically a government of law, and if they are set at naught, there is an end of all order. I feel assured that, on reflection, you will not compel me to resort to violence, but will carry out the wishes of the Government. I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
E. V. SUMNER,
Col. 1st Cavalry Com.

To the Mayor of Lawrence.
Jones then proceeded to arrest those whom he had summoned on Sunday to assist him, as follows:—John Hutchinson, E. D. Lyman, J. F. Warren, J. G. Fuller, F. Hunt, A. F. Smith and others. Not a particle of resistance was shown. He was acting under U. S. authority, backed by U. S. soldiers, and our citizens submitted without a murmur—unjust and oppressive though it was. Had he brought all Missouri with him as a posse, not an individual in Lawrence, with a spark of manhood in him, would have been taken alive out of the city, as a prisoner. He has had opportunities of becoming acquainted with this fact many times this. But he came clothed with the authority and power of the Government of this Nation, and our people erred their respect for this power and their willingness to submit to it, by offering no resistance, and placing no obstructions in the way of its complete and effectual progress. Ten thousand

soldiers could not have effected the object more surely than the half dozen or so that were here. Numbers had nothing to do with it. It was the fact of the willingness of the U. S. to employ its power for this purpose, that had weight with us. To legal authority we submit, no matter how oppressive; to an authority which was created by fraud, and violence and usurpation, if peaceable and lawful means of resistance fail, we will die in our tracks before yielding an inch. We have been branded as a set of outlaws and traitors. A greater calamity was never attempted to be fastened on a community; and in the events of the past week we have hurled back this charge, and given to the world another proof, if another were needed, of our loyalty and law-abidingness.

It was this manifestation of a disposition, on our part, to yield submissively to Law, that disappointed and exasperated our oppressors. They thought—upon what grounds we cannot possibly conceive—that we would resist the authority of the General Government.—The whole affair was premeditated and pre-arranged. The Congressional Investigating Committee was in Kansas—had already commenced its labors. They feared to trust the investigation of their course to an unbiased and honorable committee. They knew too well what the result of those investigations would be, hence the necessity of a stroke of policy, to change the course of things.—A mass must be kicked up to hinder the committee from proceeding with its work. If possible, by any means, the Committee must be prevented from reporting until after the adjournment of Congress, and of course until after the Presidential election; or if that could not be done, they must forestall its action; by placing us in an unfavorable attitude; forcing us, if possible, to abandon our strong and honorable position, for one of dishonor and aggression. First, they sent a tool, in the shape of a sheriff, to harass us with contemptible writs, emanating from no body knows where; and charging us with offences, which, if multiplied into each other ten thousand times, would not make a crime in enormity the hundredth part as vicious as the stealing of a pin—knowing well there would be individual resistance to the arresting of persons on such flimsy pretexts. In this they were not disappointed. Their tool failed to make arrests. There was no resistance by us as a community whatever. Individuals simply stood upon their rights on their own responsibility, asking and receiving no help from their friends, but defending themselves alone. Next, uninterested spectators were summarily called upon to lend their aid in capturing a person who was nowhere to be seen. This was an impossibility, and none but the veriest fool would have made the requirement. As a grand stroke, the U. S. troops were brought into requisition to aid in arresting these men who were so summarily and foolishly called upon to assist in doing that which it was impossible to do, and which the pretended official himself had not even attempted. Up to this point, everything had worked to suit them, so they vainly imagined; and the bringing of the troops into the field was expected to cap the climax!—We were to have resisted them, according to the programme which had been marked out, and thus place ourselves in direct and open opposition and hostility to the Government of the United States. The Investigating Committee would have proof positive and unmistakable that the Free State men were the real aggressors, and that the pro-Slavery men were a law-abiding, law-enforcing, peaceable, quiet, lamb-like set of fellows! But the

—best laid schemes of mice and men
Gang aft' a'wry."

The Free State men acknowledged the supremacy of this Higher Law, and yielded a ready and voluntary submission. And lastly, foiled at a point where they expected to manufacture the most capital, they resorted to desperate means. The "sheriff" became insufferably insulting; got drunk, in order the better to render himself odious; drew his revolver frequently on unoffending citizens; courted a personal assault; exposed himself with impunity, to the attacks of those whom he knew to be his deadly enemies, from other than political causes; was aware, well aware, that there were persons of his own political faith, but cherishing a deadly personal enmity to him, who had been dogging his footsteps all day, never losing sight of him, determined to take revenge for some real or imaginary wrong; knowing this, and having already been fired upon during the evening, he took a seat in an exposed condition—in an unoccupied tent, with a bright light beside him, which, through the cloth, rendered everything perfectly and plainly visible from the outside. In this position he received a bullet in his back—fired by an assassin hand.

Who shall say that the deed was not perpetrated by a personal enemy, for other than political purposes? or that Jones was not expecting it? Aside from his political course, he has made many bitter en-

emies in the country. He has driven men from claims, burned houses, assaulted individuals, and rendered himself obnoxious to individuals in a thousand ways; and in this country, where there is no law, it is not very strange or very horrible that some one or more of his enemies should take revenge in a secret manner. And no better opportunity could possibly have presented itself than was afforded on the evening of the 23d inst., when he was surrounded by a community who despised him; when he was courting the ill-will, and seeking to draw out the violent feeling of that community—and when the deed could be accomplished, and the blame of it and consequences of it fall upon that community. That it was a Free State man who shot Jones, we do not for a moment entertain the remotest suspicion.

The public sentiment of this city condemns, in unmeasured terms, the assassination. No sympathy exists for the man who thus violently undertook to deprive Jones of his life. Not that there is any particular love for him—for he is hated as cordially as it is possible for men to hate a scoundrel—but there is a love of Order, of Law, of Justice and Peace in our people—and murder and outrage, assassination and brutality meet with a prompt and unqualified condemnation, by whoever perpetrated.

Have the Border Ruffian party accomplished anything by this last stroke of villainy? Will it not recoil upon them, as all their previous outrageous proceedings have, and result to their own injury, instead of ours? Have they not failed to fasten upon us a reputation for outlawry and resistance to legally constituted authority? and will they not fail also to fasten upon us the reputation of assassination and blood-thirstiness? A community cannot be made responsible for a crime committed in its midst, by one of its own members, when it readily and heartily disavows the act—how infinitely less, then, can it be held responsible when the deed was performed by an unknown individual! This community, by condemning in the strongest terms, and disavowing immediately and unanimously the dastardly act—in the judgement of reasonable and honorable men, has exonerated itself from all guiltiness, and maintained its reputation untarnished.

The excitement attendant upon the progress of the foregoing transactions was considerable. It seemed to be evident that an effort was being made to furnish a pretext for another invasion; but when the U. S. troops came into the city, and arrested men so easily, affairs began to assume a ludicrous aspect; and the entire performance seemed to be going off more in the style of a farce, than otherwise. The attempted assassination of Jones, however, so unexpected, so entirely unthought of, so outrageous, and so decidedly opposite to the sentiments of the people, aroused such a feeling of indignation against the man who thus sought to strike a death blow to the prosperity of our city, and revulsion at the deed, that they gathered, simultaneously, to express their condemnation.

Jones was shot about 10 o'clock at night. The wound, at first, was thought to be mortal, but afterwards it was ascertained not to be so serious. He was removed, immediately, from the tent to the Free State Hotel, where every possible medical attention was at once procured. His "Deputy Sheriff" took the prisoners to Leavenworth, where they were held to bail in the sum of five hundred dollars each, without undergoing the slightest semblance of a preliminary trial.

We hear rumors of an exciting nature about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, bringing a large body of troops with him as far as Sycamore's, a Delaware Indian, four miles from Lawrence, which force will be promptly on hand to suppress any difficulty. We give it as our opinion that we shall have no invasion this time, notwithstanding that was the ulterior object, apparently, of the whole movement.

The Alton Courier.

We wish to direct the attention of our readers to the Alton Courier, published at Alton, Ill., by G. T. Brown, Esq.—The editor, for a lifetime, has been connected with the Democratic party, but he has changed to be one of those men who had an independent mind; who differed with the prominent members of his party, and who was too much a Brown to follow leaders who did not reflect his views. The consequence has been, he has been several times read out of the Democratic party, but he stands there still thundering away against the great wrong inflicted on the country, by breaking up the compromises of a past generation.

The Weekly Courier is a large, first-class paper, thoroughly devoted to the interests of Kansas and the North, is located at a point which is to figure conspicuously in the future history of our infant State, and is just the paper every business man in Kansas should have lying upon his counter; not business men alone, but all should read it, and we sincerely hope all who purpose subscribing for an Eastern paper will be sure and send for the Alton Weekly Courier, which is furnished subscribers at \$2.00 a year. In consequence of its facility of receiving the latest intelligence by steamer, rail, and telegraph, it will furnish us the news to quote as late as date as they are got through the St. Louis papers.

Public Meeting.

The following call for a meeting of the public to take some measures in reference to the attempted assassination of S. J. Jones, on the night of the 23d, was circulated through the city the next morning:

PUBLIC MEETING!—The Citizens of Lawrence are requested to meet at the Hall over Faxon's store, this morning at half past 10 o'clock, to discuss and condemn the outrage perpetrated last evening in our midst.

MANY CITIZENS.

Lawrence, Thursday, Apr. 24.

Pursuant to the call, the hall was promptly and densely crowded. Hon. A. H. REEDER was unanimously nominated Chairman of the meeting, and JOHN CURTIS, Secretary.

Upon taking the Chair, Mr. Reeder addressed the assembly in substance as follows:

He supposed that all perfectly understood the object of the meeting, and that he concurred fully and entirely in the public sentiment which deemed such a meeting necessary.

The occurrence which happened in this town last evening, in whatever light it could be viewed, was an outrage on the individuals of this town, upon the public sentiment and reputation of the town, and a still greater outrage upon our cause. That cause was one which sought no aid or countenance at the hands of assassins, for it was too holy, too strong, too just to need such assistance.

It is a cause in which they wanted the help of the Lord, and not of the devil; the help of honest, well meaning men, not of murderers and assassins; the help of orderly, law-abiding, though determined men, and not of outlaws and murderers. They wanted the sympathies of their friends in the Free States, who have stood up and justified them, and that sympathy they must obtain by pursuing such a course as would not give any one cause to charge them with wrong doing and injustice.

The sincere and heart-felt sympathy that they have always had, has been given because they were always in the right—that the blood upon our soil, that cried for vengeance, has been that of our friends—that those whose hands have been stained by murder and assassinations have been our enemies and oppressors.—It was a matter of pride and congratulation, that in our ranks there were men who denounced crime, murder, and assassination, though they were ready and willing, on all occasions, to shed their blood for their political rights, and the cause in which they were engaged. It was a high and proud position they occupied before the people of the United States, and one they should always seek to maintain. He had stood up in the Capitol of the Nation, when last December the telegraph was loaded down with the lies of their enemies, charging them with arson, murder, plunder and all that could disgrace a man and this community; and had pledged his honor that that was untrue, and that they were a law-abiding, peaceful, though determined people.

Subsequent events showed he was right, and that all the weight of outlawry and blood were with their enemies, as it always had been.

An entirely new phrase has come over the state of things. The demon of murder, blood-shed and crime seems to be struggling to get out of the ranks of the enemy and enter ours—to enter this paradise to poison the foundations that underlie the reputation of the Free State party, by staining the flag of freedom, blackening our character, and undermining our cause. In God's name, let it be driven out, and keep our banner unstained. Let us preserve our reputation, and maintain the tower of strength in which we have so far maintained our position.

We have suffered wrongs almost unparalleled and unknown to any people since the days of the revolution; your rights have been trampled upon, your property invaded, your ballot box rifled, robbed of those privileges which constitute the life of a republic. Outrage upon outrage followed quick upon each other, and you have been wronged until your wrongs have become the theme of the fireside, the newspaper and the legislature of this country. Throughout the States the tale of your wrongs goes upon every breeze. All these things have happened among you, until you have been provoked almost beyond endurance. The blood of your brothers have cried from the soil for vengeance. Invaders have been brought here ready, with arms in their hands, to destroy your property, yourselves and all you hold dear, and for the destruction of this entire community. Your good sense, prudence and bravery averted the blow. Your sufferings have brought you much good, in sympathy, emigration, material aid, which could not have been obtained in any other way; and there is no outrage which these invaders can perpetrate upon you, which will not return to you ten fold, like seed sown to good effect. Shall all this be perilled? Shall the sympathies of good, true, order-loving men, now rallying by thousands and tens of thousands in the Northern States for your benefit, be cast away? Shall we take away from them the arguments with which they have moved the masses of the people—the entire population of the States—for our relief, and strike out of their hands the very weapons they are using for our cause, and give them to our enemies to be used against us? Are we so tired of success—so tired of our reputation as a peaceful, law-abiding people that we should deprecate our character, and defeat the object we have in view?

It would be worse than madness, after having enjoyed for months the fruits of such a reputation, to exchange it for that of rowdiness, assassination, and the paltry, miserable satisfaction of sending a man who has injured us, to his last account with all his sins upon his head. It is useless to ask these questions here. All must be satisfied, since this untoward event has taken place, that the entire sentiment of the community denounces and condemns it. The community has two rights a regard for its own reputation, for justice, and for the safety of this town, and for the final success of the

great and glorious cause, in which they are engaged, to perill all for such a poor gratification such an event as last night can afford to an evil-minded man. Such a course can receive no sympathy from this people, and they will cut themselves off from all responsibility for the deed. The doer of the deed may have been a citizen of this town, or he may not. He may have done it from personal motives or political enmity. However that may be, it is still an assassination. I am here to justify Mr. Jones, or his course during the past winter, when by his ill-will towards the people here, his alleged misrepresentations to Gov. Shannon, he brought upon you a force likely to destroy you. I am not here to justify the motives that induced him to come here on Saturday, and of doing what he did on Sunday last, of bringing yesterday those United States troops here, and his arrest of your citizens. I condemn as heartily as any other man in this meeting all his proceedings, from first to last. Yet I feel revolted and shocked at the event of last night, and deem that the perpetrator of that assassination is deserving punishment. I do not hold that any man should consider he had a right to roam about this community and take the life of any one secretly and by assassination, whom he deems to have improperly taken from him any of his rights and privileges. If such a state of society is brought about here, we may as well leave the country, for we would soon be in a state of barbarism which would render this Territory a vast plain of anarchy, confusion and bloodshed.

If the man who committed this deed supposed he could so redress political wrongs, he did not understand his obligations to society, to the Free State party; he did not know the creed of his own party, the position they have taken before the people of the United States, the broad and solid foundation upon which it has maintained itself up to this time. Last September the Free State party of this Territory took a position which exists now unaltered and unmodified. In the report and resolutions they adopted, lines distinct and unmistakable are drawn. The future course of the party was indicated in some resolutions which I will read.

[He then read some resolutions adopted by the convention of September last at Big Springs.]

Such was the doctrine set forth by the Free State party, that they would never submit to the laws of the Territory as a permanent institution, but would set themselves about obtaining remedies for the purpose of getting rid of them, that the ballot-box and the courts and all peaceful remedies should be resorted to, and after those remedies had been exhausted, and they had no choice but to sit down under these laws permanently, or resist them by force, they would resist them without regard to consequences. The people of this town have been going on quietly, refusing to recognize the territorial authorities, avoiding a conflict with the authorities of the United States, which must be destructive, thus keeping precisely in the right path, and in a position where your friends at home and abroad could defend and justify you. The course has been sought, and I am sorry to say that little hope of redress is to be found there. The sheriffs of the counties are partisans, carefully selected for their work, and they select the jurors who are disposed to go for the purpose of pleasing their own friends, needs no comment from me. You all know what took place in the case of McGee. Thus has been demonstrated that the courts of this Territory are a hopeless place in which to obtain anything like law or justice.

We have appealed to another tribunal, the ballot box, and have gone to the assembled representatives of the nation. You sent me there as your representative, to go to the bar of that great tribunal, and there, in the face of the entire nation, to ask for that justice we could not obtain from any other tribunal, and which we have declared we are as yet unwilling to take into our own hands. That appeal is yet pending, is untried, and upon it there has been no decision. A committee of the representatives of the nation is now among you, upon the very spot where these outrages have been perpetrated. They can examine the very fortifications erected here in the dead of winter for the defence of your rights. They can go where your ballot-boxes have been rifled and your polls invaded; to the very spots stained by the blood of your friends, murdered upon the altar of slavery. They can go through your entire Territory, and hear your complaints, and report the facts to the representatives of the nation, where justice must be done.

In the midst of this progress, where everything was going on smoothly, peaceably and satisfactorily, and all good citizens were congratulating themselves upon the successful progress of this appeal, the hand of some unscrupulous, evil-disposed individual undertakes to throw down this superstructure we have so carefully built up, and mar our entire prospects by this unjustifiable and atrocious act. If the man who struck that blow did it to help our cause, he must have been blind and insane in his reasonings, and ignorant of the very first idea of the position and character of the Free State cause. He must bear the consequences of his deed. I have no sympathy with one who would trifle with the lives and property of the people here. We are not bound to let any man, no matter what may be the cause of his actions, so act as to mar the prospects of future success. We have two alternatives presented to us—which we cannot evade if we would—that of stabbing our own cause, destroying our own prospects, and doing violence to our own opinions, or, on the other hand, denouncing the author of this act. I am happy to find such an expression of opinion in this community. I expected it to some extent, but I am surprised, agreeably so, to find how unanimously outspoken and sincere is the denunciation of this act. If I knew the man, I would name him here now. I should consider it a sacred duty which I owed to each man of you, and to the cause in which we are engaged,

to the cause of justice and honor, to name that man before this whole community, and let him take the consequences of this ill-advised and self-advised act upon his own head.

What you will do in relation to this matter, is not for me to dictate. This meeting must decide for themselves. I thank you for the distinction you have conferred upon me in calling upon me to preside over this meeting. I am pleased that so large and respectable an assembly have taken this matter into consideration, and feel that there can be no risk in committing this subject into your hands.

The Hon. gentleman was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause, and resumed his seat amid long-continued cheering and applause. Mr. G. P. LOWERY stated that he agreed fully with the opinions offered by the President of the meeting, in regard to the outrage perpetrated here. Before he took his seat, he would offer some resolutions which he thought would embody the sentiment of the meeting. All present were aware that there were certain acts, offensive and defensive, allowed, under a code peculiar to the border States, which, in other communities and in other state of things, would not be tolerated. But murder was no more justified by that code than any other. The act perpetrated last night he characterized as a cowardly assassination, to shoot in the back, in the dead of night, an unsuspecting man, against whom the feelings of the community were aroused, who was almost unprotected, and who, therefore, should have been treated with more of humanity and manliness. He offered a series of resolutions, which were read, as follows:

Resolved, That the attempt made in our town last evening upon the life of S. J. Jones, Esq., whilst claiming to act as the Sheriff of the county, was the isolated act of some malicious and evil-disposed individual, unexpected and unlooked for by our community, and unattended by any portion of them.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this community, it was a cowardly and atrocious outrage upon Mr. Jones—an insult and injury to the public sentiment and reputation of our town, and a crime deserving a condign punishment.

Resolved, That a committee of five to be appointed by the community, shall investigate the circumstances connected with this deplorable occurrence, and, if possible, to ferret out the guilty agent; and we pledge ourselves that, although not responsible as a community for this act of a depraved individual, we will use our best efforts to do so, and we will not sympathize with any person who is guilty of such a crime, and are prepared to treat the perpetrator with that stern justice which shall not stoop to inquire whether they are friends or foes.

Gov. ROBINSON, upon being loudly called for, arose and addressed the meeting as follows:

I do not know that I have any thing particular to say on this occasion, except to endorse what has already been so ably said by your presiding officer. We are engaged in a sort of warfare, in this State of Kansas, but it is an honorable warfare on our part, and we will never, as individuals, as a community, or as a party, let ourselves down from an honorable position; we will never change ourselves from honorable enemies, to cowardly assassins. No honorable man can justify such an outrage as was perpetrated by one of the citizens of Lawrence, by a Free State man, and for political purposes. I have good reason to believe that it was all arranged and got up to have this impression go out; but, at the same time, I believe that no Free State man is a party to this arrangement. Since I have heard of this unexpected outrage, I have taken every means in my power to ascertain the facts and circumstances of the case as far as I could, and I have come to the conclusion I have just stated. This way of doing things is nothing new. Late last fall there was an arrangement to get up an invasion. We all understand this, and therefore, I need not go into the particulars. It was well understood here in Kansas, that it was thought best that there should be an invasion, and the destruction of some of the citizens of this Territory, and of the people of Lawrence. A murder was committed out here some five or ten miles distant. The victim was a Free State man then, though they pretended at first, that he was a pro-Slavery man, until the desired effect was produced. The first reports that went into the State below us, were that a man, and murdered by a Free State man; and that the women and children of pro-Slavery men in this vicinity were being murdered and robbed. I had its effect, created its excitement, and brought on an invasion. But when the affair became too serious to be contemplated with impunity, when it appeared that the whole affair would end in a civil war, then the party having it in charge, thought it best to look into it a little more closely, and they found that the people of the Territory had no responsibility in the matter whatever—that it was an individual affair altogether, and that the parties to blame were on the side of the enemies of freedom—that things passed off with a great many mutterings, not satisfactory at all to our party, and now comes on another demonstration. These things are not conducted for individual benefit. Individuals are as nothing in this matter. The life of any one man is but as a straw, but as a drop in the bucket.

Here is a war agitating the whole country, and this is the battle ground. What is the life of Sheriff Jones, or Charles Robinson, or Gov. Reeder, or any other man in this case? A mere nothing.

A committee comes here from Washington to investigate this matter, and see how we have been treated; to see who

are the oppressed, who are the wronged; to see who are in the right. The very moment they plant their feet upon the soil of Kansas, that moment these outrages begin to be fomented. Everything has been quiet up to that moment. But then comes a sheriff, who has made himself obnoxious to individuals in a thousand ways, aside from his political position. He comes into our streets and attempts to arrest men here without any cause whatever, or for some very insignificant cause. He comes with a whole batch of warrants, to serve them upon a community that is exasperated against him for various reasons. The people treat him civilly, so far as I know. I have never happened to meet him, but I have learned of no commotion. There has been some little excitement, perhaps, but the community generally have been willing to let him go on and make his arrests. Some individuals refuse to be arrested, and then he resorts to the army. There is a part of the army of the U. S. in town to-day. In times of peace, we have imposed upon us men of war, and they may remain here permanently. A small portion of the army came here—a dozen men or so—more or less. Wherever the U. S. authority appeared, the men bowed to it in respect and submission. Not a word was spoken, or a hand raised against the authorities. Mr. Jones came here with the authority of the United States in his hands, and that authority has been respected, so far as I know. Everything appeared to be working in such a way as to prove a failure on the part of our enemies. They had hoped that we would resist, and take a position against the United States authorities, and thus they could place us in the wrong.—But everything was quiet. A corporal could go, without his guard, through the city and arrest every man in Lawrence. What was to be done? I happened to be out of town last evening, and I suppose I shall not be charged with the offence committed then. But I understood that an individual, who is obnoxious to individuals, as individuals, on account of individual disputes, and on account of his harassing the members of the community, by little insignificant writs, took his position last evening in an exposed tent, without a guard near him; even when one shot had been fired he still had no precaution taken, but placed himself in an exposed situation, and while thus exposed, a shot was fired and took effect. I trust, I pray, that it will not result seriously. Now it is inferred that it was done by the people of Lawrence. Is that reasonable? (Cries of no, no.) There were men of their own stamp here; strangers in our midst, unknown to the people of this community. I verily believe that not a man in Lawrence had anything to do with that transaction. (Cries of "never," "never.") It may be asked, would they shoot at one of their own men? I have said that, in this matter, a man's life is of no account. If the slave power of this country, in order to possess this Territory, required that Mr. Jones should lay down his life, or be exposed to the shots of his friends, then Mr. Jones must expose his life, then those shots must be fired. They tried it on a Free State man; it failed.—Now it is necessary, in order to get up another trouble, that it should be a pro-Slavery man, in good earnest; and if the Free State men would not go into it, why, I will not say they themselves would do it, but it looks very much as if that was the case. Of course no man in this community would approve of this affair; and I would here say, believing as I do, that this attack was the work of an assassin, to make capital against those of us engaged in this Free State movement—and if I did not believe it, I would do the same thing—I will here say, that by the authority vested in me, as Governor of the State of Kansas, I propose to offer a reward for the detection of the assassin; and if approved by this community, I will offer a reward of \$500, for the detection of the assassin, and his conviction in the courts of the United States. I have no fears as to who that man will be. I have no fears as to what party he belongs; and if I had, it would make no difference with me. We want no such men in our party, and I do not believe we have any there.

All I have to say in this matter is, that I entirely approve of the course pursued by our citizens, so far as I know it, so far as I have seen it since these United States officers have been here. I say, treat the United States authority with all respect. I will bow to it until I am ready to say that there is no hope but in revolution.—Then we will prepare in good earnest, and not commence by assassinations.—We will act like men then. But we have not reached that period yet, and until then I would respect the authority of the United States as I would respect the authority of my Bible, or any other authority. I see that this community will do the same thing, and I am glad to know it.

The Governor took his seat amid cheering and applause.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A resolution was also unanimously adopted requesting Gov. Robinson, as Governor of the State of Kansas, to offer a reward of \$500 for the apprehension and conviction of the person who committed the assault on Sheriff Jones, in the courts of the United States.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee authorized by the resolutions: G. P. Lowrey, G. W. Deimler, James F. Legate, Norman Allen, Samuel Sutherland.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Committee appointed to examine into the matters connected with this unfortunate affair are now busily engaged in the investigation, and will use every possible exertion to ferret out and bring to light whatever of mystery there may be attached to it. They desire all persons who know anything about the matter to report to them at once.

The Herald of Freedom.

Lawrence, Saturday, April 26, 1856.

Republican Meeting.

The people of Kansas, favorable to the success of the Republican party, are requested to assemble at Union Hall, in Lawrence, on next Saturday, the 2d of May, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the National Republican Convention, which meets at Philadelphia, the 17th of June next.

MANY REPUBLICANS.
Lawrence, April 26, 1856.

The Investigating Committee.

The Congressional Commissioners opened their session on the 23d inst. at the Free State Hotel, in this city. Ex-Gov. Reeder is in attendance. Gen. Whitfield, and his counsel, who is understood to be Mr. Wright, a gentleman of the legal profession, from Georgia, were also present at the commencement of the session. Considerable discussion of a discursive and preliminary character was permitted at the outset, between Messrs. Reeder and Wright—the latter insisting that Gov. Reeder should submit certain specifications on which to form an issue between him and Gen. Whitfield, and the former alleging that the issue was antecedently formed in Washington, and was a matter vastly more important than a mere matter in difference between himself and Gen. Whitfield. Dr. Stringfellow was also present, and claimed a right to be heard, and by courtesy on the part of the Commissioners was listened to for awhile. Verily, if one man claims to be heard, as a right, may another, and if every one is to be listened to, the hearing would be interminable and amount to a total defeat of the object for which the Commissioners were appointed. They were not in session the 24th, owing probably to the excitement in town. Yesterday, the 25th, they commenced taking testimony touching the election of the memorable 30th of March. The testimony thus far is substantially the same as the accounts published here at the time of and immediately after the election. Witnesses are in attendance from many Districts, and the evidence is clear and explicit, sustaining the fact that frauds and outrages were committed.

Acknowledgements.

Although not intended to be made public by any means, the following letter speaks so much for the head and heart of GERRIT SMITH, that we deem it a pardonable transgression of the rules of private correspondence to give it publicity: PETERSBURG, N. Y., April 1, '55.

G. W. BROWN, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I do not forget you in your labors, and sacrifices, and perils. May Heaven guide and sustain you and your associates. Some very good men will go with their families, this spring, to Kansas, from this county.

Enclosed is my draft for ten dollars—another payment for your paper.

Your friend,
GERRIT SMITH.

To Contributors.

Of late we have received many poetical contributions from friends in the East, which we are forced, reluctantly, to decline publishing. The poetry is really good, and if we were publishing a paper in the States, would feel honored by such contributors. But we are aiming to make the HERALD OF FREEDOM strictly a Kansas paper, and however much we may desire to publish good things, we are frequently obliged to deny ourselves the privilege, because they are not applicable to the times and the locality.

Information Wanted.

Of a man by the name of CARTER, who was entrusted, about the 20th of last March, with money, by several persons at Easton, Kansas, which was to have been given to us in payment for subscriptions to the HERALD OF FREEDOM. We have never received the money, and until this week were not aware that any had been sent. Will Mr. Carter please call on us and explain?

The Pro-Slavery Version.

We received last evening from a friend a copy of an Extra issued from the Leocompton Union printing office, in relation to the Jones affair. It is an inflammatory, lying, bombastic document, intended for circulation in Missouri, and calculated to excite the feelings of the people of that State against our own citizens. Sensible men there, however, will brand it as the offspring of fiendish malice.

W. Blair Lord, Esq.

We are indebted to this gentleman for the very complete and accurate report of the speeches of Senator Reeder and Gov. Robinson, at the meeting on Thursday, published elsewhere in to-day's paper. He is an accomplished Photographer, and is employed by the Investigating Committee to report their proceedings.

The Murder of Lovejoy.

The incidents attending the murder of Rev. R. P. Lovejoy, in Alton, Illinois, on the 7th of November, 1837, is fresh in the recollection of many of our readers. The reputation of Alton has been in bad repute since that time, on account of the occurrence, and its citizens who have been residents there, from that period down to the present, have felt that a curse was upon the town; that it must remain in that condition until public opinion should come to their relief and present the facts to a prejudiced world. During the stay of the senior editor in Alton, two weeks ago, he visited the place of Lovejoy's violent death, and dropped a tear over his grave, an account of which he details in his letter of the 13th inst. We trust the letter will be carefully read, and that our exchanges throughout the North will do Alton, as well as the people of Kansas—whose interests appear, in the future, to be identified with those of Alton—the favor to place that city correctly before the public on that subject. Mr. Lovejoy, it seems, was not slain by the citizens of Alton; on the contrary, they were upon the ground resolved to defend him and his property to the last extremity, and they would have done so but for his premature death.

A Generous Donation.

We have received a draft of one hundred dollars from Mr. J. BENNETT, of Geneva, N. Y., to be used as a relief fund for destitute families of this State. He will please accept, in behalf of the citizens of Kansas, our thanks for the same; and may rest assured it will be used in accordance with the wishes of its generous donor.

New Route to Council City.

Persons going to Council City from Lawrence, will find the nearest road to be through Bloomington. Cross the Wakarusa at Yates', pass directly through Bloomington, and strike the Santa Fe road, about six miles east of 110, which is twenty-five miles, perhaps thirty, from Lawrence. From thence to Council City it is eight or ten miles. This route is said to be twelve or fifteen miles nearer than the old one, which leads up past Big Springs to Topeka, and and there strikes southerly across the country.

Music for the People.

Why cannot our young men get up a BRASS BAND, and give us the music of Home, in these far away regions, to cheer our hearts and strengthen our hands?

The Temperance Society.

The Society's next meeting will be held at the usual place, Tuesday evening. Col. Perry was requested to deliver a lecture, but found it impossible to comply.

From the Alton, Ill., Courier.

The meeting of our citizens on Friday night last, at Liberty Hall, for the purpose of responding to the action of the business men of Kansas, in reference to the establishment of a line of steamers from this city to Kansas, was thronged, numbers being in attendance who were unable to find seats. The citizens assembled, comprised the greater part of our active and prominent business men. The interest was deep and earnest at the first, but as the feasibility of the project became apparent, with the causes which demanded the movement, and the influences which were certain to concentrate for its support of the line were set forth by Mr. Brown, of Lawrence, on behalf of the people of Kansas, the interest increased to such an enthusiasm that the bell rang with repeated and long-continued applause; not the applause that is awarded by promiscuous assemblies to wit and smartness, but the applause of a gratified people, who were agreeably disappointed at finding a plan which they had looked upon as problematical, rendered feasible and practicable. Mr. Brown's speech was entirely void of rhetorical embellishment and fancy sketches. It was a plain recital of facts which he knew; a description of scenes which he had witnessed; an account of stirring events in which he was an actor, and a history of causes which led to the action of the business men of Kansas, to which our citizens were invited to respond. The simple earnestness of the speaker impressed upon the audience a conviction of his truthfulness, and his recollection and presentation of facts, absorbing in their nature, riveted the attention of the audience.

In the congratulatory discussion which followed Mr. Brown's speech, one old citizen remarked that it was very many years since he had witnessed such a united, harmonious and enthusiastic business meeting in our city.

We believe that the result of this united effort here will have the effect of rousing the attention of travelers bound West, to the natural and artificial advantages of our location as a starting point for the extreme West. Two railroads, stretching across the State to the North and East, connecting with the Mississippi at the point of confluence with the mouth of the Illinois, certainly give us an advantage, other things being equal, over any other point on the Mississippi, and there is no reason why the emigration from the East and North, bound up the Missouri river for Kansas, Nebraska, Western Iowa, and the more distant West, should not concentrate here for re-shipment, and a city possessing such natural advantages for an extensive trade as ours, is recreant to its own interests if it does not proclaim them to the world boldly, in every lawful way. By starting from this point, emigrants from the North and East will save forty miles

of unnecessary travel by the river or railroad, in order to start from St. Louis. That city has started a monopoly of the Missouri river trade by a kind of conspiracy, having employed all the pilots who knew the channel of that river, and keeping them under pay when unemployed, to prevent their engaging in the service of steamboatsmen from Pittsburgh or Cincinnati. And yet, when the business men of Kansas appeal for a guarantee of a safe transit of their friends or their goods, no promises can be made, because it may divert other trade of which they cannot secure a monopoly; as much as to say to the North and East, we have a certain monopoly of your trade. We have concentrated the internal improvements of Illinois at our city without any cost to us, and we are disposed to humor that trade only which we cannot monopolize, and which is most capricious.

After years of silent struggling against unjust monopoly on the part of St. Louis, the horns with which we have been so cruelly gored are about to be laid bare, and we may make an appeal for aid with some expectation that the appeal will be entertained. We would call the attention of the Free States now interested in the Western Territories which are approached by the Missouri river, to our geographical position, and ask them if justice to their friends who have gone to those Territories, or contemplate going, does not require that the nearest route of travel already opened for them shall be pursued? As they have organized their emigration for the sake of economy, does not the same motive urge the adoption of this route? and does not the fact that their emigration is organized give them the ability at once to concentrate at the most direct, and cheapest thoroughfare?

LINE OF KANSAS STEAMERS TO ALTON.

According to previous notice, a meeting of the citizens of the city of Alton en masse was held at Library Room, Friday evening, the 11th of April, when Hon. J. D. Baker was called to the chair, and H. G. McKee was elected Secretary.

The Chair laid before meeting the fact that a committee, consisting of Messrs. G. P. Lowry, G. W. Brown, G. W. Hutchinson, James Blood and Ephraim Nute, Jr., representing the business men of Kansas, had arrived in our city to make arrangements in regard to the establishment of a line of steamers, direct from the city of Alton, Ill., to Kansas, for the purpose of transporting goods and passengers direct through, without being subjected to violence, maltreatment or unlawful search, asking the co-operation of our citizens in behalf of the above enterprise. The feasibility and importance of the subject was set forth in a lucid and forcible manner by the Chair.

E. Keating, Esq., presented and read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, to wit:

Resolved, by the citizens of Alton in public meeting assembled, 1st, That we will support, and aid in defending from violation or perversion, the Constitution of the United States, with the amendments thereto, the same, including articles two (2) and four (4) of said amendments, which are in the words following: Art. 2. "A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a Free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

"Art. 4. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized."

Resolved, That the illegal search and seizure of persons and goods in transit on the Missouri river, is in violation of the rights of the citizens of the United States under the Federal constitution, and that such violations demand that the authority of the Federal Government be exercised to prevent them.

Resolved, That we will extend to emigrants, bound to Kansas from any part of the United States, that encouragement and hospitality which is extended to travelers bound elsewhere, on business or pleasure.

Resolved, That we will extend to emigrants to Kansas or any other Territory or State in the Union or elsewhere, such proper accommodations as they may desire, while in our city, at the most reasonable rates we can afford, making all proper allowance for associated patronage; and that we will be governed by a like liberal policy in furnishing them with outfit, storing their goods, and in supplying all such demands as they may have occasion to make upon us as a commercial town.

Resolved, That we will do all in our power to encourage and sustain the line of steamers proposed to be established between this city and Kansas.

E. Keating, Esq., entertained the meeting in advocacy of the resolutions, at some length, in a masterly manner. The above resolutions were discussed by a number of our citizens, and the most enthusiastic feeling prevailed.

G. W. Brown, Esq., editor of the Herald of Freedom, was called out and gave a clear statement of the condition of things in Kansas, showing that the business men of Kansas Territory had been subjected to a system of illegal and oppressive surveillance of their goods, and stated that they had been abused and maltreated on their passage up the Missouri river, by men residing in Missouri, and that the evident purpose of these acts so committed by the people of Missouri, seemed to be to prevent the population of the Territory of Kansas by emigrants from the Free States, and did intercept the transit of such goods as they choose to term contraband, in violation of the rights of the people of this nation, guaranteed by the Federal Constitution; that steamboat Captains have encouraged these depredations on passengers and honor to protect their persons and property, while upon their boats; and that the business men of Kansas addressed a respectful memorial to the Chamber of Commerce at St. Louis, setting forth the wrongs to which they were subjected,

and requested said Board of Commerce to exert their influence to correct the evils complained of, and that said Board of Commerce did not comply with the request; that in view of all these facts, the business men of Kansas have formed the plan of establishing a line of steamers from the city of Alton, Ill., to Kansas, for the purpose of transporting freight and passengers, and have appointed this Committee to confer with the citizens of Alton on this subject; and after stating many incidents in the Kansas war, he took his seat amid the cheers of the meeting.

On motion of L. A. Parks, Esq., it was unanimously

Resolved, That this meeting tender its most hearty thanks to the members of the committee, and through them to the business men of Kansas, for their kind and liberal proposition to open a channel of commerce between that territory and this city.

Resolved, further, That we give our thanks to G. W. Brown, editor of the Herald of Freedom, Lawrence, for his fair and candid statement of facts in reference to Kansas affairs, and that we tender him our sympathy and hearty support in all his efforts in Kansas to protect the rights of the people.

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Mr. Parks dwelt, in a happy style, upon the importance and effect to be derived by our prompt co-operation with the citizens of Kansas, to relieve them from their present most harassing condition.

On motion, a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. A. S. Barry, Arba Nelson, L. S. Metcalf, W. T. Miller and J. W. Schwepp, was appointed to confer with the Committee of Kansas, and to represent the people of Alton in this business.

Messrs. John Finch and R. W. English were also heard with marked attention.

Geo. T. Brown, Esq., was called out by remarks made by Dr. E. W. English, and stated that the past two years afforded ample proof of his readiness to render any assistance in his power, and was happy to see the unanimity manifested here to-night in behalf of our oppressed fellow-citizens of that Territory.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary have the proceedings of this meeting published in the city papers, and request the press at Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Washington City, New York and Boston, to copy the same. J. D. BAKER, Ch.

H. GUEST McPHEE, Sec'y.

DIED.

In this city, on the 21st inst., after a long and tedious illness, Mrs. JULIA ANNA, wife of Mr. O. Wilmath, formerly of Providence, R. I., in the 30th year of her age.

Providence and Boston papers please copy.

New Advertisements.

Private Sale.
MISS HENRIETTA ROSS, formerly of Massachusetts, proposes to open a Private Sale on the first Monday in May, at the Hall over the old Union House.

Lawrence, April 25, '56.

Arrangement for the
Missouri River Packet David Tatum.

Regular Thursday Missouri River Packet. For Brunswick, Missouri; Landing, Waverly, Berlin, Lexington, Wellington, Camden, Sibley, Richfield, Liberty, Independence, Kansas, Lexington, Fort Leavenworth, Lawrence, St. Joseph, Atchison, and St. Joseph. The steamer DAVID TATUM, R. P. Burton, Master, R. H. Powers, Clerk, will leave St. Louis for St. Joseph on every alternate Thursday, as follows:

April 10th and 24th; May 8th and 22d; June 5th and 19th; July 3d and 17th; August 14th and 28th; September 11th and 25th; October 9th and 23d; November 6th and 20th. On her return for St. Louis, will leave St. Joseph on Wednesday at 7 o'clock; A. M.; Fort Leavenworth at 11:21; Kansas City at 1:21; Parkville at 3:21; and arrive at St. Louis at 5:21. Leaving St. Joseph on Wednesday at 10 o'clock; A. M.; Atchison at 11:21; Lawrence at 1:21; Lexington at 3:21; and arrive at St. Louis at 5:21. Leaving St. Joseph on Wednesday at 10 o'clock; A. M.; Atchison at 11:21; Lawrence at 1:21; Lexington at 3:21; and arrive at St. Louis at 5:21.

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Alton Advertisements.

Plaza House.
BY JOHN W. HART, corner Plaza and Fourth streets, near the Chicago Railroad Depot, Alton, Ill. Board \$1 a day.

W. A. Holman & Co.
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dry Goods, Oils, Glass, Putty, Soap, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Foreign Syringes, Patent Medicines, and Wines and Brandy for medicinal purposes.

Have had eighteen years' experience in this business in the West and are prepared to give satisfaction to all applicants.

Our Soda Water and Syrups are admitted to be the best west of the Alleghanies.

Prescriptions of all kinds prepared with neatness and accuracy.

Outfit of Emigrants to Kansas or to California, furnished in the best style and at fair prices. Corner Third and Sixth streets, Alton, Ill.

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WADE, BARRY & COMPANY.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES AND SALT.
AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY SOLD BY WHOLESALE GROCERS.
AN EXAMINATION OF OUR STOCK AND PRICES IS SOLICITED.
No. 7 Second-st., above Levee, Alton, Ill.
April 26, 1856-57.

KING'S HOTEL,
Corner Vine & Second-sts., St. Louis.
GEO. I. KING, Proprietor.
St. Louis, Mo., April 19, '56.

Good News for Builders.
THE GIANT MILL at Benicia has at length commenced operations, and lumber can now be furnished at short notice at moderate prices.

Orders for lumber left with the subscriber will be filled promptly, and delivered here. Lumber constantly on hand at the subscriber's.

No. 19 Mass., str., Lawrence. Apr. 19-56.

Closing up at Out of the Post-Office Building, on Main Street.
ALL kinds of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, etc., at 10% discount. 300 yards of Dalmatian, selling at 12 1/2 cents. former price 18 cents. Private selling at reduced prices.

Golden Syrup 55 cents. Sugar House 65c. Sugar, Rice, Tea, etc., at extremely low rates. Mar. 25-56.

JAMES HOGAN,
Bookbinder & Blank Book Manufacturer.

S. E. Cor. Second & Levee-sts., St. Louis. ALL kinds of Blank Books, made of the best paper, ruled to any pattern, and sewed in the new and improved patent mode. Libraries, Periodicals, Music, etc., bound in any style, and at the shortest notice. Having been awarded the premium at the late Mechanics' Fair, he feels confident in insuring satisfaction to all who may give him a call. St. Louis, Mo., April 19, '56.

J. W. & T. H. ELLIS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, Fine Liquors, Confectioneries, etc., etc.

Also, agents for the sale of John Deere's celebrated Moline Center Draft Plows, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Revolving Hay Rakes, Farming Implements, etc., etc.

No. 10 Commercial-st., Westport, Mo. April 19-56.

R. H. STONE,
Wholesale Grocer, Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

No. 118, Second-st., between Vine-st. and Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Offers for sale a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and all goods in their line at lowest market prices. Particular attention given to the sale of produce.

St. Louis, April 5-56.

Periodicals.
HARPER'S Magazine, "Putnam's," "Graham's," "Petersen's," "The National," "Godey's," "The Book," "The Household," "The Book," etc., etc., to be had regularly at the Book and Periodical depot of

WOODWARD & FINLEY.
Lawrence, Feb. 26, 1856-57.

100 COON SKINS, wanted by the subscriber. Also, other furs bought by him for a few weeks only.

