

# 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, whilst inoffensive, peaceable citizens resist pursuing their proper employments, and without the shadow of a pretence of justice or law, drag 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, commandant of the Fort, addressed to the Mayor of Lawrence, of which the following is a copy:

HEAD QUARTERS, 1st CAVALRY,  
FORT LEAVENWORTH, April 25, 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 laws, 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 measures to crush out the writs 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 ere this. But he came clothed with the authority and power of the Government of this Nation, and our people erined 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 hurred 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 muss 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 all awry.

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 unimpaired.

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 prisoner 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, bringing a large body of troops with him as far as Sixcree'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 life-time, 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, railroad, and telegraph, it will furnish us the news to quote as late a date as they can be 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 he 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 territory 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 friends, the newspaper and the legislature of this country. Throughout the States the wail 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 and 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 in good soil. Shall all this be killed? 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 depreciate 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 rowdyism, 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 too high a regard for its own reputation, for justice, and for the safety of their town, and for the final success of the

great and glorious cause, in which they are engaged, to permit 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 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 partisans. The conduct of any of these Judges, and the lengths they 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 assassin, 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 entire expression of opinion in this community. I expected it to some extent, but I am surprised, agreeably so, to find we unanimously outspoken and sincere in 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 assemblage 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. LOWRY 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 an act of gross malice 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 notwithstanding the unpopularity of the act, we would have no sympathy with the wounded man, and will afford him all the aid and comfort in our power.

Resolved, That we deeply regret that the perpetrator of this deed is unknown, and if known to us, we would unhesitatingly expose and denounce him as the criminal.

Resolved, That it is due to the reputation of our town, and to the honor and integrity of the universal indignation which pervades our community, that the guilty party should, if possible, be sought out and surrendered to justice.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed whose duty it shall be to 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 show to the world that we have no sympathy for crime in any shape, 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 this outrage as 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 the 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 nothings 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. Beeder, or any other man in this contest? 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 in 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 a small portion of the army came here—a dozen men or so—more or less. Whenever 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 coroner 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 partially hinted at the reason. 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 not kill 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

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. Lowry, G. W. Deuler, James F. Legate, Norman A. In, 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.