

17.13 m 2-

# Herald of Freedom.



BY G. W. BROWN & CO.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1856.

NUMBER 13—VOLUME II.

## Choice Poetry.

*From the Lowell Daily News.*  
An Item.

(The following lines were returned on the back of one of the subscription papers circulated among the operatives of a Corporation.)

Three pence a pound on tea,  
Charged by John Bull, Esquire,  
Kicked up a row in earlier days,  
And kindled freedom's fire.

In later times the self-same wrong  
Makes freeman's heart's blood boil,  
We claim the right for black or white,  
To squat on Kansas soil.

And settling there, to make their land,  
As freemen do, by votes;  
And not have Border Rascals force,  
By threats and curses, loud and coarse,  
Their banishings down their throats.

Take then our mine, ye Kansas men,  
Our hearts are warm and true,  
And let us help the holy cause,  
Embodied now in you.

Fair girls here add from honest toil  
Their trifles for your aid—  
"Strike for the right, the right is yours,"  
Cries many a lovely maid.

"We'll share your homes, ye Yankee boys,  
When Kansas shall be free,  
And add some cord of yourates,  
To uphold Liberty."

## Practical Information.

### A Word to Settlers in Kansas.

We apprehend that one of the greatest difficulties that settlers will have to meet with in Kansas, will be the want of buildings suitable for shelter for themselves and domestic animals. Among nearly all of the emigrants from the Eastern States, there will be found a very great want of knowledge how to build cheap houses for new settlers. Not that there is any lack of workmen who are cunning artisans, but there must be few who are skilled in the art of putting up a "balloon frame," or making a comfortable house out of logs, poles and split stuff, a hundred miles beyond the last saw-mill. To such, and in fact to all new settlers in an uncultivated country, we can probably offer some useful hints.

First, with regard to selecting a locality for building. As a general rule, a building site on the prairie, or among scattering trees, will be found the most healthy. On account of health, always avoid sheltered nooks, where the woods are dense; and above all, keep away from the banks of all water-courses. Never build in a hollow, because it is near a spring; and be careful not to choose the south side of a grove, unless you know there is no swampy land near on the south, since the miasma will be blown up by a south wind, and will bank up against the grove, giving you a wet blanket every morning, at a season of the year when you are most likely to contract the universal malady of all new countries—the fever and ague.

Next, as to water. The best water is not that that looks the most pure, or is the most cool and palatable, as is the case with nearly all the limestone springs, streams and wells of the Western country. The sweetest, healthiest, safest water for all new settlers, comes from the clouds; therefore, let one of your first cares be to provide materials for a cistern, to be put in use the moment you get a roof. Whenever the ground is compact and hard, as it is in all clay lands, the way to make a cistern is to excavate a hole and plaster the cement immediately upon the earth. Don't use over one bushel of cement to four of sand, which should be coarse and sharp. A cistern is cheaper and better than a hard-water well. The water is more wholesome, and decidedly more pleasant on washing days.

We now come to the log-cabin. There is no more comfortable house for a family than a log cabin, though space is sometimes so limited as to make the inhabitants acquainted with strange bed-fellows. We have known a family of sixteen persons, however, find room enough to live very comfortably in a log-cabin sixteen feet square, but we do not recommend stowing quite so close, particularly in places where it will be necessary to take in occasional lodgers. On building a cabin, if you can get some flat stones to lay under the foundation log, it will save trouble in after years. Unless you have stones, the lower log should be a large one, of durable wood. Lay the floor sleepers high from the ground, so as to give a free circulation of air under the floor through the summer, but be careful to bank up all round two or three feet high before winter. Block the sleepers in the center, so there will be no spring to them when the floor is laid, which, if made of puncheons, should be put down before the walls are raised. A puncheon floor is made by splitting straight-grained logs into halves or quarters, and hewing one side and spitting them down upon the sleepers. The edges are hewed straight, so as not to leave any cracks big enough to put your foot in. Such floors are a little rough, but very solid and durable.

The logs for the wall should be cut as nearly of a size as possible, eight or ten inches in diameter. In raising, be careful to put all the heaviest logs nearest the ground, as the lightest ones will go up hard enough. Be sure to get the walls eight feet high before you put on the upper floor. In carrying up the gable ends, some care must be used to have the logs all the way of a size, and both gables made to match, so that the ribs which

support the "shakes," or clapboards, will be level. These shakes are like thin staves, three or four feet long, split out of free rift timber, generally white oak, held in place on the roof by weight poles. Although they make a rough looking roof, it is a good one to shed water. It is not quite so good for keeping out a fine, drifting snow, and we have seen the beds of a morning with an extra sheet of indisputable whiteness.

In laying up the walls of a log cabin, experienced hands should be employed, if possible, as corner-men. If that is not practicable, observe the following rules: Firstly, cut "saddles" upon each end of the sills; that is, bring a space into the form of a peaked roof, and then roll on the end logs and spot one side and let it rest on the saddle. Now a man stands upon each end and cuts a notch about half through, as though he was going to cut off the end, and then the log is turned down, and these notches fitted firmly on the saddles, and then the upper side of that log is saddled for the next side-log, and so on, taking care not to cut so deep that the logs will touch, nor so shallow that the cracks will be too wide, as it will then be difficult to fill them up in the orthodox manner with "chinking and daubing." Be careful to carry up the corners plumb, and that your building is square and level, and that it fronts something or somewhere. You need not pay any attention while raising it to places for doors and windows, as you can cut out the upper log with an axe and the others with a cross-cut saw whenever you wish, after the roof is on. So you can saw down the corners ship-shape, or you may butt off the logs as you lay them up. We would never build a cabin over eighteen feet square, and never but one story high. Unless in unusually dry soil, never dig a cellar under your cabin. Let that useful room be made above ground, or under some other building.

Making a fire-place without brick, mortar or stone is what puzzles emigrants most. It is, however, a very easy operation. It is done in two ways—by packing moist earth in a form made of boards the shape of the intended fire-place, upon which is laid a wooden mantle, and sticks like coarse lath, cob-house fashion, which are plastered with clay mortar; or else by mixing a stiff mortar and forming that into "cats"—that is, lumps about the size and shape of a cat's body, which are piled up with sticks from the ground to the top, and suffered to dry into one great adobe, forming the fire-place and chimney. Built either way, such a chimney lasts a good number of years. Though a little unsightly, it is best to build it on the outside of the house, as it saves room, and is more safe from fire. If badly built, or the clay suffered to drop off of the sticks, the chimney sometimes takes fire, without danger to the house.

The inside of a log cabin is often hewed down so as to make a tolerably straight wall. This can be done by one day's work after the building is raised. If peeled logs, such as hickory, poplar, or basswood can be obtained, they make much the neatest house, outside and in. The chinking is done by driving split-stuff, like flat rails, into the cracks. Then, on the outside, take well-mixed clay mortar, a handful at a time, and throw it forcibly into the cracks, so as to fill out the cavity nearly flush, when it should be smoothed off with a trowel. Go over this when you bank up for winter, and fill up all the cracks, and you will have a warm house, unless your windows and door are out of order.

One of the most common faults among all new country settlers is a neglect to provide comfortable winter shelter for the poor dumb beasts confided to their care. Stables can be made warm and very comfortable in the same way as the house, and excellent winter shelter can be provided in a prairie country for large herds for a trifling expense, in the following manner: Take common fence rails and lay them up about a foot apart, by using cross-ties, until you get a wall six feet high, and as long as you desire, by extending course after course in the same way. Then fill this wall with sods, manure, or fine brush or weeds—anything that cattle will not eat out—and lay rails from the top to a pole resting upon posts at a proper distance.

Next cover these rails with brush, or, if that is not convenient, with straw or very coarse grass, and stack the hay on top for winter use. This is not an expensive mode of fencing a sack, and if the sheds are made to face the south, and in some well protected spot, the cattle will be very well sheltered from many a cold winter storm. As the hay is fed off, the waste of the yard may be pitched up daily, so as still to form a tolerable shelter after the stacks are consumed. By adopting this course, immense herds of bullocks and large flocks of sheep may be taken charge of at once by Kansas settlers, and that they will find by experience the most profitable business they can enter upon. It is a business, too, that can be commenced with moderate capital, and what is more important, with few hired laborers. In good locations for stock, if the emigrant makes early arrangements this summer, he may winter a goodly herd, and be in a fair way to make money next year, much faster and easier than the man who devotes his energies to raising grain.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Children tell in the street what they hear in the house.

### Saw-Mills and Liberty.

The facts which we have published in the Advertiser of Saturday and Monday on the number and character of the present inhabitants of Kansas, and emigration now entering that Territory, sufficient to explain how it is that intelligent lovers of Freedom there make "Saw-mills and Liberty" a sort of confession of faith. Where a saw-mill is planted there grows up a town. Where a town grows up, made out of the great north western emigration, it is a Free State town. It converts all settlers to the Free State doctrine, by that irresistible logic which asks, "Will you have your claims worth what land is worth in Iowa, or shall they sell for ninepence an acre, as in Missouri?"

If Kansas is to have 150,000 people next summer, as her true friends desire, and she may if those who go there stay there—she must have the means of making homes, though they be shanties, for these 150 thousand people. The experience of a year has proved that the economist's fancied law of "supply and demand" will not furnish fast enough the mills which must make their homes. So little is this to be relied upon, that at this very moment, with their immense crop of corn harvested, the settlers have not one grist mill to grind it.

Kansas appeals, therefore, to her real friends, to furnish homes for her new people, by furnishing saw-mills. It is thus that she cries, "Saw-mills and Liberty." We could wish that any suggestions of ours might give further extension to this cry.

We could wish that some of our enterprising machinists—the Taunton, Lowell, Lawrence, Worcester and Bridgewater men, who read these lines, would be tempted as individuals, to try the investment, which is so simply made in Kansas, and to send thither a steam engine, with saws attached, in the charge of some of their able young coadjutors. Such an engine would not only yield an annual rent of some 30 or 40 per cent., but be an apostle for freedom such as no man in Massachusetts is. We have the public statement of Mr. Eli Tayer, whose genius and energy have started the enterprise which has saved Kansas, "that there is not the public man in Massachusetts worth so much to the cause of freedom, as one fifty-horse steam-engine in Kansas is." We cannot conceive a feeling of pride more honorable than such a manufacturer of machinery would have, when he found thriving towns and villages growing up in the prairie where he had placed his mills—bearing down to all time his name as one of those who acted while others talked, in making Kansas free.

Such investments, however, do not rush into Kansas. But Kansas cannot wait, and therefore it is that the only appropriate resource for furnishing houses to the men and women now moving there, is in the operations of the Emigrant Aid Company. We should be very glad to create private rivals to the enterprise of this Company. It is a cause in which the more rivals the better. Meanwhile, let the reader of these words remember that if he have a dollar to give for the future freedom of the Western Valleys, now is the time, and Kansas is the place for it. Five thousand dollars placed in a large steam saw-mill, and builds a town. Around that town, within eighteen months, will be a population of near five thousand people. This is the temptation offered when Kansas appeals for mills to make houses for her pioneers.—*Boston Ez.*

### Route to Kansas.

The *Alton Courier* gives an extended account of an interview with the Committee who have come on from Kansas with a view of establishing a line of steamers from that city up the Missouri—thus avoiding Border Ruffianism as much as practicable. Alton, as a terminus for a line of packets to Kansas, possesses advantages second to no other point, from the fact it is only three miles from the mouth of the Missouri river, while St. Louis is twenty miles below. Alton is the terminus of two railroads, having direct communication with the East. It is the head of navigation for New Orleans boats, and is accessible at all times by water when St. Louis is. It is one of the best markets for pine lumber on the Mississippi River, and its whole sale business in all other articles necessary for supplying a new country is already large, and daily increasing. Steamers can be run from Alton to Kansas cheaper than from St. Louis, as coal can be had at one half its cost in St. Louis. Emigrants coming by the Ohio River could contract through to Alton without extra charge, and on their arrival there would find temporary accommodations for themselves, their stock and other movables, at much less rates than at St. Louis. A public meeting was held on the 9th, at which the whole subject was elaborately discussed. The project finds much favor in Alton, and we see no reason why it may not succeed.

Two members of the committee are now in this city, and will consult with our business men, and others, in relation to the matter. The movement should meet with encouragement from those who feel an interest in peopling Kansas with freemen, instead of slavery's slaves.—*Chicago Democrat.*

He that dres sometimes be wick-ed for his own advantage, will always be so if his interest requires it.

### The Commercial Question.

#### Steamers between Alton and Kansas.

The following article from Mr. Brown, we clip from the columns of the Chicago Democratic Press, of the 19th inst. It shows that he is busy in pushing forward the work our citizens have undertaken with so much unanimity:

CHICAGO, Ill., April 18, 1856.

Editors of the Democratic Press:—I observed a leading editorial in your Daily a few days ago, in which you seemed to discourage the movement of the people of Kansas to establish a public communication direct between that Territory and the Free States. You claim that such a line, if established from Alton to Kansas City, Mo., or Leavenworth, in Kansas, would be subject to petty annoyance along the river, and that more actual injury would result from such a movement than benefit.

I am satisfied that you could not have given full consideration to the subject, or you may not have fully understood the project. It is not expected that a line wholly independent shall be established. The most we desire is to induce steamers Kansas-bound to touch at Alton, both on their upward and downward trips, and to receive on board and discharge at this point passengers and freight.

Alton is but three miles from the mouth of the Missouri River, while St. Louis is about twenty-two miles below. Every passenger and every pound of freight making its way to Kansas from the Northern States, which passes up the Missouri River, now passes down to St. Louis, directly off from the direct line of travel, to the great sacrifice of time and money. If boats would get in a habit of calling at Alton, or if a few boats would do so, the time would be but brief when every steamer on the Missouri river would do so, unless it was fully laden at St. Louis.

Commerce goes where it can do the best; and persons engaged in the carrying trade—observant of this law—pass from the river to another, as inducements are held out for money making. If better rates are paid on the Missouri river for freights than on the Ohio, and the prospects are favorable for making more money in a given time, we find a transfer of steamers from the Ohio or Mississippi to the Missouri, and vice versa. The steamers on the Missouri are capable of carrying from three hundred to seven hundred tons of goods each trip. There are thirty steamers plying regularly on the Missouri. These make one trip each two weeks, or about seventeen trips per year. Allowing they average five hundred tons a trip, then there is 255,000 tons of goods annually shipped up the Missouri. In consequence of the heavy Western emigration for the last two years, during which it is estimated 70,000 persons have passed up that river to Western Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, and the very large amount of goods passing thro' the same channel, the price of freight has been greatly increased. In many instances it has equalled \$2 per hundred pounds; and seldom, or never, has been below fifty cents per hundred pounds.—Taking \$1 as the average cost per hundred of passengers, then we find the receipts to the thirty Missouri steamers during the last two years, to equal \$10,970,000, a little more than one-third of a million of dollars to each steamer.

When we take into account the very heavy immigration during the last two years from the Northern States to Kansas, it is but reasonable to suppose that two-thirds of the entire amount has been drawn from the pockets of Northern men.

This enormous patronage ought to have secured to our people and their property immunity from injury while on shipboard. Instead of this being the case, the facts show innumerable outrages both to passengers and goods, while on the Missouri, and these cases continue to increase in number and enormity, until it is felt there is no security to persons and property on that river.

We, of Kansas, have considered the project of an overland emigration thro' Iowa; but we find it wholly impracticable for the vast amount of emigration now setting Kansasward; and this must be the case until the capital and energy of Chicago shall push on her lines of railroads and bind the people of Kansas to those of your State by connecting links of iron.

Our inquiry, then, is, how can we best secure a free and uninterrupted transit up the Missouri? Is it not by only patronizing the steamers on that river which shall give us protection while on the passage, and will secure our goods "from unjust searches and seizures?" This agreed to, and with the heavy amount of business now being done with the North, is it asking too much that those steamers should visit Alton to receive us and our freight on board?

The idea of annoyance along the river may seem probable at first; but when we remember that the Missouri is the property of the nation, and that the Federal Government is bound to protect vessels in its free navigation, I think we have nothing to apprehend. Besides this, it is designed that regular St. Louis steamers shall be employed, and that they shall partly load in St. Louis, and then pass on to Alton for the balance of their lading. Pro-slavery owners of steamers will en-

gage as readily and cheerfully in this arrangement as any other, and when it is seen that there is money in the movement they will engage in a competition to see which can hold out the best inducements to secure this trade. I am happy to state that one steamer, whose officers and crew are pro-slavery, has volunteered its services in this capacity, and the captain pledges full immunity from injury to passengers and freight on board. Others will do the same thing as soon as they are solicited to do so. Your correspondent is sanguine that but a few weeks at farthest, and probably but a few days will elapse until the movement is fully inaugurated. The people of Alton have appointed a committee to act in conjunction with the Kansas committee on this subject. The Kansas committee are now stopping at the Briggs House in this city to enlist the sympathies of the people in favor of the enterprise, and would be glad to have an interview with your leading men on the subject.

Very truly yours,  
G. W. BROWN.

### The Pro-Slavery Side.

#### What the Border Press Say.

Having given what is universally conceded to be a correct statement of our recent trouble, we herewith lay before our readers several extracts from different journals of the pro-slavery class, published in Missouri and Kansas.

The Border Times, published at Westport, Mo., issued an extra the next morning after Jones was shot, in which the most incendiary language was used. It received the news through a letter sent by Gen. WHITFIELD, who was in Lawrence at the time, to Col. BOONE, of that place. It is, perhaps, well enough to remark, that the Missourians were anticipating a fuss in Lawrence. They knew what was going to take place long before the event occurred, and consequently the blood and thunder tone of their public papers was only intended to produce an outside impression that they were really excited to an alarming pitch. We copy the following from the Times of the 26th:

FROM LAWRENCE—SHERIFF JONES ASSASSINATED!—Through the politeness of Col. Boone, we have been furnished with the following letter from General Whitfield:

LAWRENCE, April 23, '56,  
11 o'clock, P. M.

DEAR COL.:—We are here with the Committee. Sheriff Jones, with a small party of U. S. Dragoons, made some arrests here this evening, and while guarding the prisoners, some cowardly assassin shot him in the back. This occurred only a few moments ago. The physicians think him very dangerously wounded. Send his wife to see him right off.

Who are the ruffians now? Who are the inoffensive, peaceable citizens of Lawrence? The treacherous midnight assassins should be made to pay dearly for this base and cowardly act.

The news from Lawrence, as will be seen from the above, is of a startling character. Sheriff Jones! of Douglas County, K. T., whilst in the discharge of his duty, and in the tent of a U. S. officer, has been basely assassinated!

How long shall the South be trampled upon by these Northern traitors? How long will President Pierce permit the bungling diplomacy and "masterly inactivity" of Gov. Shannon to weigh upon Southern interests and endanger the Union? Is there no redress? Or must the South quietly yield her dearest rights?

But one course remains, the South must protect herself. She is able. We counsel no violence. The watchword should be "Beecher's Bibles!"

"Save me from my friends!" Gov. Shannon can now exclaim. The same paper also publishes a long "statement of facts," authenticated by Messrs. Matthias, Yates, and Bellah, pro-slavery gentlemen who were in Lawrence at the time. It is, in the main, correct, tho' in some of its details there is a wide deviation from truth. We shall not stop to point out or correct these misstatements. The intelligent reader will, at a glance, perceive the discrepancies between their account and those published by us.

The following paragraphs, selected from their statement, will be sufficient to make clear what we have said:

"After these arrests were made, prisoners were lodged or quartered in a small house near the river bank, where Lieut. McIntosh's command were encamped, and a guard placed around the house. During the afternoon, and the early part of the night, groups of persons were standing about on the streets near where the prisoners were lodged, talking in a boisterous and threatening manner, insulting all those who were connected with the Committee of Investigation, which was then in session, in pursuance of a resolution passed by the House of Representatives of the United States, who appeared on the side of the

pro-slavery party; and after all things became quiet, and almost all had retired, Sheriff Jones, who was quartered in a tent of the U. S. Government, with Lieut. McIntosh, were attacked by midnight assassins, who fired at them whilst they were drawing water from a barrel outside the tent. Lieut. McIntosh immediately exerted all diligence to discover the assassins, but in vain. About 10 or 20 minutes afterwards, Sheriff Jones and several other gentlemen were quietly sitting in the tent of Lieut. McIntosh, when a report of a pistol was heard, and Jones fell to the ground, having been shot from the rear of the tent. The ball entered his back at the upper part of the spine, which produced a very dangerous wound. He is yet alive, but in a critical condition.

Thus the Territorial laws have not only been disregarded, the officers resisted, but the U. S. Government troops have been attacked by those free state outlaws, whilst quietly encamped for the night.

During the remainder of the night the excitement ran high amongst those who were stirring about but no further violence was offered. However, in the morning, threats of violence were made by many of the citizens, and many of them were heard to regret that the assassination had not already proved fatal, and it became dangerous for any one of Jones' friends or Gen. Whitfield's attaches to remain longer in Lawrence, and besides, the witnesses on the part of Gen. Whitfield and in behalf of the territorial Government, whilst on the street were insulted and intimidated, so that it was rendered impossible to have a full and fair statement of facts on the side of law and order.

True, there were some of the Free State party who expressed deep sorrow and disclaimed any knowledge of whom the assassins might be, and consequently they are yet running at large. The Free State party held a public meeting this morning, as we understood, to pass some resolutions—condemning the villainous and cowardly act; and, although a reward of five hundred dollars was offered for the apprehension of the assassins, still, Gov. Robinson declared in a speech at the meeting, that he believed this, like the affair of last November, was gotten up for an excuse to demolish the town of Lawrence. But little sympathy is felt by the multitude for the dying man.

The Kansas City Enterprise, after giving the news from Lawrence, says:

Thus has the wild fanaticism of such men as Beecher and his allies, and the wicked schemes of such designing men as Reeder, and his abettors, borne their legitimate fruit. An officer of the Territory bearing the process of the Territorial Courts, issued by the Judges appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, fully murdered, while in the discharge of his sworn duty under the law. Where are these things to end?

We forbear comment upon this transaction, until we learn further particulars. The feeling among our people is deep and strong, but silent. Each man speaks to his neighbor in subdued tones, and every one seems to know and feel that the crisis has come. There is no violence manifested—no threats. The people of Missouri have given their pledge that the authorities of the Territory shall be left to settle all difficulties, and they were never known to break their pledged honor. Jones has troops of warm and devoted friends among his old associates in Missouri—his noble qualities of heart have endeared him to all who made his acquaintance. They will bide their time—out the blood of Jones will not soon be forgotten.

It is fortunate that the Committee of Congress is present at this juncture. No more triumphant vindication of the character of the people of Missouri could have been presented to them—they can now see who it is that is ready to sacrifice life and resist the law in their miserable madness, and fanatical hatred.

That "it is fortunate that the Committee of Congress is present at this juncture," we certainly agree in saying with the Enterprise. If the committee had not been present, there would have been no attempt to make arrests. You set a trap to catch the Free State men, but have fallen into it yourselves. But the following "still later" news, which the same enterprising journal gives, is assuredly very late news not only to outsiders but to the Committee itself:

"We learn from a gentleman just from Lawrence, that Jones was not expected to live from one hour to another."

"He also informs us that Jones was acting under the authority of the Investigating Committee, sent out by Congress. Wood had imbezzled some important papers connected with the Border case, and refused to appear before the committee. An attachment was issued and placed in Jones' hands, who with a Detachment of Dragoons made the arrest, and it was while in the Dragon tent he was shot."

"Thus it will be seen that it makes no difference whether it is the Territorial authorities or the General Government these fanatics are determined to resist all the benefit of inside columns.

And the next paragraph, considering the source from which it comes, is so unusually candid that we publish it in order to give the Enterprise some credit for fairness:

"A large meeting was held in Lawrence Thursday night, which denounced the assassination of Jones, and pledged every effort to bring the murder or to justice. This meeting embraced a large number of the Free State party, and all the best citizens of the town."

The Independence Messenger gives as correct an account of the occurrences, no doubt, as it could get hold of. We copy the closing paragraphs of its article.

"Gov. Shannon, it is said, is determined to have the laws executed, and has full power from the President, to use a sufficient number of the regular troops to effect that object.

"Excitement is running high in the Territory. Bodies of armed men are arriving daily from both the North and the South, and unless the Governor exercises firmness, a general collision will ensue, the end of which will be disastrous, let it terminate as it may."

And now we turn to the Lecompton Union Extra, a document emanating from Lecompton, the Territorial capital. We suggest that the writer turn his attention to tragedy writing—he has, evidently, talents for becoming distinguished in that line:

"Oh, murder most foul!—cold-blooded assassination, blacker than hell! A public officer in discharge of his official duties to be shot down in cold blood.—An assassination under the cover of night. A heartless, soulless, dark-hearted murderer! Who is the scoundrel? Who are the originators? Where lies the answer to this affair? *Who? Where? Answer!* thunders every just voice. Tell us! demands every justice-loving, conservative citizen of America! Speak and their lives, their all, upon the stake of revenge. Listen—I speak—others speak—all speak—we will discover to the world this outrage—this clan of assassins—this sworn secret organization, against law, against order, against the true pillar of our government, against every code of moral principle, against the interests, the lives of our law-abiding citizens. Hear us, all, and let the news be spread to the world. This midnight lurking devil is not the man, his companions in crime are not the men, they are only accessories, the tools, the hired barbarians of darker employers. They are to do the work of crime, plotted by their chiefs. Their names are to go forth to the world, whilst behind the veil of secrecy are concealed the names of the great principals in this tragedy.—But hoist the curtain, slip the scenes and Andrew H. Reeder, Charles H. Robinson, J. H. Lane and S. N. Woods are discovered to the world. These are the men that the country must hold accountable for our difficulties. These are the men who have engaged hired hands to excite civil war in our midst—to shoot our citizens. These are the men who wish to establish independent governments—to place an indelible stain upon Republic America, to jeopardize our best interests, even at the sacrifice of human blood. How long shall we stand this? Is an appeal needed? Will the people not discharge their duty? Methinks I hear a low murmur beginning in the West, waxing louder and louder, till the South, the East and North, join with one universal cry of treason! TREASON!! TREASON!!! We date our difficulties from their arrival here. Officers could serve writs before, but they would be laws before their foul tread polluted the soil of Kansas. Never, until the present time—never, until the coming of these men with their hordes of murderers, had we such a state of things. No one had ever before, by public declamation, excited to rebellion an unprincipled populace. Never had they been told before to disregard and resist, even unto death, our laws.

"These and innumerable other treasonable acts stand registered upon the book of crime, against these men. Let it go forth to the world and never cease sounding till they have received their dues. Our laws demand it. Justice cries for it.

*The ghost of poor murdered Jones shrieks from the earth in heart-rending tones for it.*

If the ghost of Lindley Murray doesn't haunt the illiterate squint who got off the above, our belief in hob-goblins will be seriously shaken. Such a mess of nonsensical nonsense we have never before seen in the columns of a newspaper, and hope, for the credit of the craft, we never shall again. If this is a sample of the language the gossamer editor of the Lecompton Union is to employ in speaking of small matters, what are we to expect from him on great occasions? Verily, he will be choked with the thick-coming anathemas, and "oaves in," from sheer exhaustion.

The Squatter Sovereign, Leavenworth Herald, and a thumb paper printed at Kickapoo, have not resolved as to the occurrence of the Jones affair. If they contain anything rich, we shall give them the benefit of inside columns.