ment, selfishness would compel the master to be kind to his slave; it is to his interest to watch and tend him with care; to nurse him in sickness, to guard him against disease, to protect him from injury. As mere property, its value is too great to be distroyed by cruelty, sacrificed by neglect.—Torture is too expensive a luxury to be indulged in but by a fiend. No man in his senses would treat a valuable horse with cruelty. The Berkshire pig, the Durham bull, the blood horse, are all fed, tended with care; much more is the slave, whose value is far greater. The abolitionist alone can afford to indulge in the pleasure of poisoning his servant for drinking his wine. The death of the hireling is at most a slight inconvenience to his employer; the death of a slave is his master's loss.

We have considered slaves as mere property, to show how absurd are the ravings of fanatics, the idle dreams of poets and novelists, which represent slaveholders as not only monsters, but idiots, revelling in the destruction of their property. But when it is remembered that the affections which naturally spring up between the master and slave, is little less than that of parent and child, it is easy to explain the seemingly strange results shown by the census. The care of the master, made watchful by affection and interest, guards them, and preserves them from that physical suffering which would produce loss of the senses; while their real wants all supplied, with the simplicity of the child, taking no thought for the morrow, with no care to disturb them, there is nothing to derange their intellect. Kindly treated, carefully tended, they grow healthy and happy; unlike the miserable free negro, they are neither insane nor idiots.

But we have further evidences of the better condition of the slave. Although the census does not give us the statistics, we need them not to show the vast number of paupers to be found among the free-negroes. The instances are rare in which they are able to live without labor, without toiling for their daily bread. In sickness, in old age, there is none to care for, to provide for them. We find in the census that of the free negroes there are 24,160 over the age of sixty. Who shall provide for these decrepit men, these helpless women? Left to the cold charity of strangers, they linger out a miserable existence.

Not such is the condition of the slave: of them we find also 114,752 over the age of sixty; yet are they for their faithful services kindly treated by their masters, petted and beloved in their old age by the very children of their owners.

The vast number of slaves who attain to extraordinary old age, greatly exceeding in proportion the white race in the non-slaveholding States, is of itself a powerful argument to show how happy has been their condition. The non-slaveholding States, with a population of 13,000,000, have but 5641 whites over the age of ninety; while of the slaves, with a population of only 3,200,412, there are 4109 over that age.

Of the moral condition of the slave, as contrasted with that of the free negro, the census also gives us no information. But so full are the annals of crime, of evidence on this head, we would waste time in making the contrast. Of the slave we fearlessly assert that as to all the higher grades of crime, he will contrast favorably even with the white man. But "children of a larger growth," kindly, affectionate in their dispositions, their wants all simple, amply supplied, they have neither the temptation nor the inclination to commit crime. They may be led astray, they are easily ruled, they may commit a petty trespass; but let alone, with none to corrupt them, they pass through life happy, contented and innocent.

On the other hand, the unhappy free negro, thoughtless and improvident, driven from the society of the good and virtuous, an outcast among the vicious, is regarded as a nuisance even by th abolitionist! He is not a mere nuisance, but the criminal statistics of the North show, that crime of the highest grades, offences which are punished by confinement in the penetentaries, prevail among the negroes to an unheard of extent. In Massachusetts, composing less than one-hundredth part of the population, they furnish one-tenth of the convicts. In other States, the proportion is even greater. In the South, on the other hand, offenses of this character are even more rare than among the whites.

Negro slavery is no evil to the white race.

[To be Continued.]

☞ A fellow having a spite against a sausage maker, rushed into his shop when crowded with customers, threw a large dead cat on the counter, and said, "That makes nineteen: we'll settle when you're not so busy;" and made his exit. He was of course soon followed by the sausage amateurs, empty handed.

☞ A Russian loan of fifty million dollars has recently been negotiated. It was taken in St. Petersburg at 92—is since selling readily at 94 to the principle bankers in Europe. The rate of interest is 4 1-2 per cent.

☞ Judge Butler has been re-elected United States Senate for the term years, by the Legislature of South

Woodfield, killed in a duel last time since, was ac- field by his wife.

The Squatter Sovereign.

"The South, and her Institutions."

STRINGFELLOW & KELLEY, Editors.

ATCHISON, KANSAS TER.,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1855.

Circulation 2317!!

W. S. SWYMMER, General Newspaper and Advertising Agent, No. 14, Second Street, opposite the Post Office, St. Louis, Mo., is the authorized agent for our paper.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,

GEN. J. W. WHITFIELD

Subject to the Decision of the Squatter Sovereigns, at the Polls!!

☞ J. H. STRINGFELLOW of Atchison, offers himself as a candidate for the House of Delegates in Kansas Territory, at the ensuing Election. Subject to a Convention, if one should be held.

INTRODUCTORY.

To day we make our bow to the public for the first time from our sanctum in Atchison, and if we seem awkward, or should stumble, it must be attributed to our *extreme modesty*, and to the novelty of our situation. One of us is venturing for the first time upon that sea wherein so many *weak vessels* have been engulphed, and being naturally timorous, the kind public will see many faults for which they must make all due allowance.

It is not to our taste to issue a lengthy manifesto of our principles, or a programme of our future course, yet, as we ask your assistance in sustaining the paper it is no more than justly due that we should give some statement of our views and intentions. Our aim in the conduction of this paper, will be to advocate the doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty," or the right of the people in the Territory to exercise the same sovereignty, which they possessed before emigrating thither. And further to endeavor to have engrafted into our constitution, when we shall have grown old enough, the institution of Negro Slavery; as being an institution calculated to enhance the value of our lands, conduce to the aggregate and seperate wealth of the Citizens, promote the interest of the Negro, elevate the standard of freedom, Religious enjoyment, and all our Social and Political rights and privileges—as being an institution eminently suited to perpetuate our peculiar form of Government; necessary to the happiness of the negro, and designed by the great Author of our existence for wise and benificent purposes. In conducting our Journal we wish to be courteous to all who may differ with us. We can respect those who honestly and openly differ in opinion, and ask from them a patient hearing; then if we are wrong, we will hold ourselves ready to be convinced by strong argument based on *facts and figures*, not by sickly simpathy, found only in some silly womans brain. There is one class for whom we entertain no feelings of charity, that is your "fence man," your "neutral,"—the very name is disgusting to us. It always calls to mind, those fat miserable creatures whom the Turks employ to guard their Harems. The neuter gender, we never could parse a word of that kind when we were at school. We despise the word and have contempt only, for a man who in Kansas Territory is not ready frankly to avow his principles, be they for, or against slavery. He is (like the Turkish slave above,) *no man* at all. We hope there will be found no paper in the Territory occupying that position.

To our old friends in Missouri, we appeal with confidence for that *material* aid in the way of subscription, which is so indispensable in carrying on our paper; *assuring* them that by our *united* efforts, we shall reap a rich REWARD by seeing HEMP, in rich luxuriance, covering our fertile praries—a sight so cheering to those who advocate the institution of slavery.

THE MORMONS.

Extensive preparations are being made in this City for the accommodation of the Mormon emigrants, who are expected to start from this place in the Spring. Large Warehouses are going up, and our Merchants are enlarging their Stores, to make room for goods, which are required for their wants.

The emigration to the Salt Lake this season, will be much larger than usual, and as all emigrants to that place start from our point, we may expect a lively time here in the spring. The progress of the Mormons is one of the most extraordinary of the day. They continue to increase and multiply at an amazing rate, and their missionaries in all parts of the world are reaping a rich harvest. Let their number be ever so large, they will find ample accommodations at the great starting place—ATCHISON.

☞ The demand for Mechanics in this place, is unprecedented in the annals of "City Building." Carpenters, Brick-masons, Blacksmiths, Waggon-makers, and other mechanics are assured that they can get any quantity of work to do, at fair prices.

Governor Reeder.

The gentleman whose name heads this article, has been in Kansas since October last. When he first landed among us, we gave him a hearty welcome, having heard that at his home he was considered a sound National Democrat; not tinctured with Abolitionism, or Free-soilism. He had been here but a short time, when he was strongly suspected of being unfriendly to the Pro-slavery interests; and when his proclamation for an election appeared, there was very little doubt in the minds of any about his position; still some few good men said that he was honest, but misguided.—We were willing still to wait and see what his course would be after the result of the Congressional election was known. The election came off, and out of 2800 votes polled, the Free-soilers received some four or five hundred only. It was expected that the Governor would then order an election for members of the Legislature, that we might have laws to govern us, but he has postponed even the taking of a census till this late day, and inclement season, in hopes we suppose, that some of the emigrants from Missouri might be absent. General Jackson, when elected President declared, that "to the victors belong the spoils," and removed the defeated party from office, appointing the successful ones in their places. Our Governor does not follow in the footsteps of the illustrious old Hero, but appoints in districts where a free-soiler is scarcely to be found, these very men to office. In this district, where only 39 out of 306 were found to vote the Governor's ticket, he has appointed as census taker, a man more obnoxios to the citizens than any other to be found in it, and he has instructed him to ask questions, that no man with *honest intentions* would ever have put. Asking not only the number of a man's family, his age and his wife's name and age; the names, age, and sex of his children, but as the old song says, "where did you come from," and "*who do you belong to*"—in other words, what State are you from last, if from Missouri, then where from to Missouri; to gain we suppose, some idea as to the free soil proclivity of the individual, and whether he belongs to Thayer or not; further to know if he will do for an election judge. Of course he will not appoint a pro-slavery man to that office.

In the Leavenworth District, he has appointed the same character of man census taker, that he has here, and we learn that it is the same case in nearly every district in the Territory. He has appointed Justices of the Peace, Constables, &c., of the same stripe, wherever he could. Indeed, his object seems to be, to annoy us as much as possible, and to make all the money he can, careing nothing for the wishes or interests of the Squatter.

President Pierce is a man in whom we have the utmost confidence; he has shown himself, on more than one occasion, to be the friend of the Squatter, and we have reason to believe that he is so yet. We would advise, then, that he be petitioned to remove, or exchange our free-soil Governor, for Gov. Izard of Nebraska, as by the exchange, each Territory *might* be satisfied, (we know ours would,) and their prosperity increased. We are very well assured that nothing but bad feeling and confusion will exist so long as Gov. Reeder remains in Kansas, unless his course should be altered very materially, and of that we have but faint hopes.

Coal Found.

From the indications observed in our neighbourhood, we have been satisfied ever since our first visit to the Territory, that coal abounded in considerable quantity all around us. Lately several banks have been discovered in the range of four or five miles of this place, and a few days since, only about a mile from Atchison, a splended vein, over twenty inches in thickness has been found. The lucky possessor of the claim will be enabled to realize a fortune out of it, as it lies immediately on the Missouri River. One of our Blacksmiths says it is exactly suited for the forge.

A CHANCE FOR THE LUCKY!—Messrs. Dashall & Co., of New York City, advertises their $150,000 National Gift Enterprise, which is to come off without fail, on the 10th of March next, or sooner if the tickets are all sold. We have the most satisfactory evidence before us that the above enterprise will be conducted on fair principles, and ticket holders in Kansas or Missouri will stand the same chance to draw a large prize, as those residing in the city where the enterprise is to be consumated. The tickets, of which a limited number only will be sold, are only one dollar. See advertisement.

☞ The first raft of lumber ever brought to this place, was landed by our enterprising friend Congrove, one day last week. It was immediately worked up into dwelling and store houses. In days to come, when three and four story bricks will adorn each side of our principal streets, Congrove, with pride, can point to some of his "Pioneer Buildings," and justly claim the honor of giving start to the "Queen City of the West!"

☞ We acknowledge our obligations to Hon. J. W. WHITFIELD, our talented and faithful Delegate in Congress, for a copy of "Hickey's Constitution of the United States," a work which should be studied by every American Citizen.—Also, other valuable Documents, among which is a copy of the Census Report; a document of great worth, and valuable statistics.

OUR TOWN.

Its Advantages and Prospects.

Atchison was surveyed in August last, by a company composed of some of the largest capitalists and most enterprising business men in North West Missouri.—After a thorough examination of the entire river from of the Nemaha to the mouth of Kansas; which embraces all of the Missouri River border of the Territory; the object being to select the most elligible site for a commercial point, and if Nature ever designed a site combining all the desired qualifications for such a place, this is the one. We are just midway by water, between the Northern boundary and the mouth of the Kansas; at the same point, between the two large and flourishing towns of St. Joseph and Weston, in Missouri; and about the same distance, say fourteen miles west of each, which places us in the very heart of what will for years be the wealthiest and most densely settled portion of Kansas Territory. The great California, Utah, and Oregon road from Fort Leavenworth winds around the heads of the various streams which take rise near it and flow North into the Missouri, and South into the Kansas till it gets beyond the head of Stranger, to the head of Independence, which is due west and only five or six miles from Atchison, after running for thirty-five miles from the Fort. Then it strikes due west over that vast fertile, and destined to be, finest agricultural and grazing country in the world. Our peculiar location will then give us the command of all the trade which will find along this road its natural outlet. The Utah trade, now so large, and which must increase for years with the rapid increase of the singular and much persecuted people who now inhabit it, will all of necessity, start from this point; it being a great saving in distance—over the finest road in the world, and with the finest camping ground to start from, which can be found west of the Missouri River. Timber, water, coal, &c., in abundance, and the finest of grazing places for the stock.—We are nearer to all the country on Kansas River west of Grasshopper by many miles than any other point on the Missouri; with dry divides on which the best of roads can be made, at no expense, having no large streams to cross.

With all these advantages on our side, no difficulty about titles to our property, and the lands around us; we present to the man of enterprise, the finest field for making a fortune which can be shown in the Territory, or in fact in the Union.

We are now building as rapidly as we can; hindered by a scarcity of Lumber, soon however to be obviated by the opening of navigation and a splendid Steam Sawmill nearly completed; which will be when finished the finest in Kansas.

Our buildings are all of the most substantial character, showing the confidence of our citizens in the ultimate success of our Town.

We say then come on, come one and all; you may never have such another chance to amass fortunes by investing real estate.

UTAH.

We have seen in some of the papers that President Pierce has appointed Col. Steptoe, Governor of Utah. We are sorry for this. Not that Col. Steptoe is not as suitable a person by education, talent &c., as any other, but because of our peculiar ideas of "Squatter Sovereignty." We presume the general government expects to derive no revenue, from the appointment of a Governor in Utah; and as every one must know, that Brigham Young would be the choice of every man, woman, and child in the Territory, over Col. Steptoe, or indeed any one else that could be sent from the States, and surely the people should have some voice in the matter, as they alone are interested. If Gov. Young should violate any of our laws, or do any thing not consistent or lawful, then try him by the law. Because forsooth the ideas of the Mormons differ from ours on the subject of matrimony, shall we do an act that may end in bloodshed and riot? We say no, they are responsible alone to their God for their morals, so long as they do not affect others. We hope that no southern man, no advocate of the peoples rights, will join in this crusade against what may be by some called immorality on the part of the Mormons. We have been contending for years against this same assumption, and let us but once join in the attack upon the Mormons, then farewell to the rights of the south, we could never again say to the north, that slavery if a sin, was one in which we were alone involved, and that they should not interfere with it. We repeat, that the local affairs of a Territory are matters with which Congress has no right to interfere. She has as much right to prohibit slavery, or abolish the use of liquor in the Territories, as she has to interfere with the domestic arrangements of the Mormons.

☞ A person said to be the Governor of Kansas Territory, arrived at Fort Levenworth, sometime during the month of October, and immediately entered into extensive land speculations—which being consumated, he will enter upon the discharge of his official duties. In the mean time, riot, murder and arson, are rife, with no law to punish the offenders.

☞ Robert Schuyler, the great defaulter, it is stated, has bought a place on the Rhine, where he now resides, and has sent for his family to join him. His confidential clerk came a passenger to New York, in the Baltic, on his employer's business.

Congress has no Power to Legislate in the Territories.

It is not often that we see a controversy between an abolitionist and a pro-slavery man, in which we are interested in seeing the pro-slavery advocate defeated. We must, however, acknowledge our pleasure at the defeat of Mr. Stephens of Georgia, in his contest with Campbell of Ohio, which came off recently in Congress. And we hope that in all future contests, where the pro-slavery advocate acknowledges the "power" of Congress to legislate in the Territories *at all;* particularly on the subject of slavery, other than she possesses in the States; the same result may follow.—We take the broad ground that Congress has no *constitutional* right to legislate for the Territories on any subject, except for the simple disposition of the land, and other subjects only, which she exercises alike in the States.

It is true that Congress has exercised the power of appointing the superior officers for the Territories ever since the first one was established. But precedents in matters pertaining to the Constitution, does not make right. We ask those who contend for this right, to show us the grant of *power* in the constitution for the exercise of it. *The right to appoint Governors, Judges or any other officers, any more than for the appointment of a legislature, or to legislate on any subject, any more than on the subject of slavery.* The men who contend for the power, usually refer to the article which says, "the Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make such needful rules and regulations respecting *the* Territory, or other property belonging to the United States." Now any fair minded man who will take the trouble to look at the history of the times, must know, that this only referred to *the selling and conveying of the land in a certain section of country, donated by some of the States to the General Government;* for it is referred to only as property, and not as granting power to legislate for the people who might afterwards inhabit it, and for a very simple reason, that there was no territorial government in existence at that time, and none needed. A very different provision was made for Columbia, where they intended to legislate. There the grant is explicit—the words used to convey the idea of legislation, definite; no danger of misconstruction. But even admitting the power there to be what is claimed, still it is limited; and as the Constitution is not made of india-rubber, it will not stretch to take in any thing else than was in it at the time of its formation. This word Territory is in the singular number, and has the definite article *the*, prefixed, which gives it a pointed signification, not a general grant of power to grow and increase with advancing years. "The Territory;" what Territory we ask, was referred to? There was no organized Territory, as we now understand the term. It was only to that particular body of land, which had just been given to the government; and to that alone can it apply. Suppose there had been no such land owned at that time by the General Government? and no such provision in the Constitution as the one referred to? does any one suppose that the power to legislate for the territory of Columbia, as it was then called, could be *tortured* to convey power *now*, to legislate for Oregon or Kansas? And yet such power might be claimed with more propriety. The one is as definite as the other; the one referred to a certain district ten miles square, called territory of Columbia, the other to the North-west Territory, as it was afterwards called, but which at that time *had no name!*

The framers of the Constitution never imagined that we should have a country so large as ours now is, hence there was no provision made for the acquisition of territory, and it is well known that Mr. Jefferson decided that there was no such power in Congress. We ask then, *can Congress by one unconstitutional act, obtain a constitutional right?* The answer is obviously no. Then where do they get any such power or right? We may be asked then, who has the right to rule in this country, unconstitutionally obtained? Obviously, the people—the "Squatter Sovereigns." The Constitution expressly declares that "all powers not expressly delegated to congress or not prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people."—Now we ask who are referred to by the latter clause, "or to the people?" It must of necessity not refer to the States as adhereing to them, because the framers of that instrument did not use expressions without ideas; but must refer to some power that was not delegated to Congress, and that the States did not possess. Is there any such power? We answer this very right or power is that one; the right of the people in the territories to legislate for themselves—a power that no man has ever shown to be in Congress, and which the States never claimed.

"Power is grasping," is an old and true adage, and how little it may be, it still wishes to hold on to all it has. Send a man to Congress; a good man, and correct thinker generally, and let him once begin to taste the sweets of power, and his mind will never once think of asking the question, "am I usurping power?" Hence the long-winded speeches to show *where this power originates.* Like the Frenchman who tried to explain how a bucket of water with a fish in it, would not weigh any more than it would without it; never stopping to ask himself if it was a fact.—It seems to us quite as plain that Congress has the right to abolish slavery, or prohibit it in a territory, as that it has to saddle a Governor, or other officers on it without its consent, though we would stand the one, when *we would not submit to the other.*

Colonel Benton has occupied the only ground on this subject, (claiming power in Congress,) that has any plausibility or truth in it. "That Congress governs the Territories as it chooses, and in a manner incompatible with the constitution." This has been true up to this time, but we hope our friends, now that they have made a start in this matter, will not let this wrong be continued any longer but for the future contend for squatter rights in their broadest sense. We ask no protection from Congress any more than she grants and is authorised to grant to all her citizens, *we can make our own laws and pay our own officers* as well as though we had a State constitution.

WHISKEY AND NEWSPAPERS.

A glass of whiskey is manufactured from perhaps a dozen grains of mashed corn, the value of which is too small to be estimated. A pint of this mixture sells for one shilling, and if of a good brand, it is considered by its consumers well worth the money. It is drank off in a minute or two—it fires the brain—rouses the passions—sharpens the appetite—deranges and weakens the system: it is gone—and swollen eyes, parched lips, and an aching head are its followers. On the same sideboard upon which this is served, lies a newspaper, the new white paper of which costs three-fourths of a cent—the composition for the whole edition costing from ten to fifteen dollars per day. It is covered with half a million of types, it brings intelligence from the four quarters of the globe—it has in its clearly printed columns all that is strange or new at home—it tells you the state of the market—gives account of the last elopement, the execution of the last murderer—and the latest steamboat explosion or railroad disaster—and yet for all this, the newspaper costs less than the glass of grog—the juice of a few grains of corn. It is no less strange than true, that there are a large portion of the community who think the corn juice cheap and the newspaper dear, and the printer has hard work to collect his DIMES, when the liquor dealers are paid cheerfully.

How is this? Is the body a better paymaster than the head, and are things of the moment more prized than things of eternity? Is the transient tickling of the stomach of more consequence than the improvement of the soul, and the information that is essential to a rational being? If this had its real value, would not the newspaper be worth a great many pints of whiskey? Ponder upon this ye drinking men—curtail your grocery bills, and with a small portion of the savings, pay in advance for the "SQUATTER SOVEREIGN!"

"Negro Slavery no Evil."

We commence in this, the first number of our paper, an article with the above caption, on the subject of slavery, which though lengthy, we yet feel assured will be read with much interest by our numerous subscribers. We are opposed to publishing long articles, but from the interest which is every where felt on this subject, and the novelty of the positions assumed, we are confident that no one will object to it on that score. The author takes the only position which should ever be assumed by any friend of the institution. It is the only one which can be sustained, and which an honest man and a christain should wish to sustain. He assumes boldly that it is a blessing in all its varied workings; both to the white man and the negro; to the cause of christianity and human liberty—strange as it may sound in the ears of some Northern Pharisee. This is a matter of fact age, and nothing that cannot be proven by facts and figures, will be believed. By this process he treats his subject; dealing in no metaphisical arguments, drawing on his immagination for no unreal statements, but taking "stubborn facts" and figures, as given by the unimmaginative officers appointed by the government to collect them for the Census Report, with no such object in view, or the result might have been different. He proves as clearly as can be shown, the conclusion which he proposed. The article will be continued, and will be finished in our third number. We ask our free-soil readers to give it a careful reading.

☞ The citizens of Kansas, propose petitioning President Pierce to appoint a Governor of this Territory. We have been without Governor and government long enough, and think it high time we were provided for.

☞ HON. EDWARD A. HANNEGAN, formerly of Mason county, Ky., and long the distinguished United States Senator from Indiana, intends removing to California to engage in the practice of his profession.

☞ By advices from Washington we learn that Mr. Bright tendered his resignation of the office of President of the Senate in favor of Mr. Atchison, but the latter positively refused to accept.

☞ The Panama Isthmus Railroad is now open from ocean to ocean. It is a great event in the history of this western continent.

☞ Each of the ten inch shells thrown by the Allies, in the seige of Sebastopol, cost, it is said, £25—about $125!

The First Election in Kansas!

We have been amused at the many and varied accounts given by the free-soil and abolition papers, and their correspondents, of the election held in Kansas in November last, and the causes which led to the election of Hon. J. W. Whitfield, as delegate to Congress.

If the editors of those papers had known the different candidates, and the electors, as we do, they would not have been at all surprised at the result. Gen. Whitfield, the successful candidate, is an old frontier man; open, generous, frank, and familiar with all—assuming to be only a Squatter Sovereign; the equal of every honest man, the inferior of none. In his intercourse with the sovereigns, he was one with them, plain and unassuming, but with that show of manly independence and hard common sense, which is always appreciated by the intelligent voter. His principle competitor was a very genteel specimen of an eastern city *gentleman* of wealth, who could not shake off that air of aristocracy and stiffness which always attaches to such men, and which is but a source of ridicule to the hardy pioneer. They never give to such a man the credit really due him, and with such candidates, and such a constituency, the result could never be doubtful.

The great cause which led to the overwhelming majority received by Whitfield, was the fact that New England and the Abolition world generally, by their Aid-Societies were endeavoring to send in their hordes from the jails, poor-houses and gutters in the east, to force their detestable doctrines upon us, and make Kansas the receptacle for the fugitive slaves of Missouri—a very den of negro-thieves. The people of Missouri seeing this, and knowing the value of our fertile praries, determined to come in and possess it; and by hundreds, every day, they came over, and made their claims, and woe be to the man who would attempt to disposess one of them. When the election came on they marched up to the polls and took the Governor's oath with no fear of the pain and penalties of perjury haunting them, and when another election comes round, they are still here to cast the same votes. When the season arives for tilling the soil, their strong arms will not be missing, for they come with the "*bona fide*" intention of becoming permanent residents.

The moderate men of the free-soil party even were disgusted with the emigrant aid men and their candidates, and like honest men who knew their interest, voted for Whitfield.

It is "manifest destiny" that Kansas will be a Slave State. She ought to be in justice to Missouri and Arkansas; the well-being of the negro demands it; the increased value of lands to the Squatter by making it a *Hemp* growing, and consequently slaveholding State, will aid in making it so. Lastly, Missouri would send over her last citizen—not merely to vote, but to live, fight, and die, if necessary, before Kansas should be a den of negro theives—a harbor for fugitive slaves. At our election for members to our territorial Legislature which comes off in February, we are informed, there will be ten to one in favor of slavery. The Slaveholder need have no fears in bringing his property with him to this Territory. It is as safe here as in Missouri or Kentucky, and we hope to see by the close of the year, families coming in by hundreds, as in the Patriarchal ages, "with their cattle and their bond-men, and bond-women, born in their own houses," for there are none here to interrupt that kindly affectionate regard, which always subsists between master and servant.

Election at hand.—Attention Squatters!

As the census is now being taken, we shall at some future day, not far distant, be called upon to elect a Legislature, and *probably* a Delegate to Congress, to serve from the 4th of March next, when Gen. Whitfield's term will expire. If the Governor does his duty, he will order an election for Delegate at the same time he issues his orders for the election of members of the Legislature, though it has been intimated that he would postpone it until after the Spring emigration, when it is thought he could be able to elect his man Flennikin. We do not anticipate such postponement, and have too much confidence in the *judgement* of the Governor to think he would attempt such a thing. Be it as it may, it is high time that this district was making its selection of persons to represent it. Our district, the fifteenth, polled 306 votes, which if the representation is fairly distributed, will give us four delegates and two councilmen; and under any circumstances, we shall have five members on joint ballot.

In selecting candidates, we should if possible avoid getting up *sectional* prejudices. To do that, we must select the candidates from *various* points in the district, that *local* questions be kept out of the race entirely. The only question that should be allowed to sway a vote, must be the one great question of the right of the people to regulate their domestic institutions, in their own way. Refuse to support any man for office, who will admit the power of Congress to interfere in any manner with our domestic affairs, thereby shewing to the world, that the Squatter appreciates those great truths for which our forefathers fought! Then let us who are alone interested, impress our opinions in unmistakable language at the ballot-box in our approaching election, and we shall hear less said about Congressional interferance elsewhere.