

The Squatter Sovereign.



"The South, and her Institutions."
STRINGFELLOW & KELLEY, Editors.

ATLANTIC, KANSAS TER.,
TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1855.

In this Paper the Laws of
Congress are Published by Authority.

Circulation Over
Two Thousand!!

FOR PRESIDENT,

Hon. David R. Atchison,
of Missouri.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,

GEN. J. W. WHITEFIELD

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

Shall the North beat the South?

The North is sustaining three newspapers, in one town in this Territory. They are liberally supported, and their proprietors are amply remunerated for their services. The Publishers of the Squatter Sovereign have established a permanent Journal in the Territory, devoted alone to the advocacy of Southern measures and questions in which the South are deeply interested. So far our expenses have been very heavy, over two hundred and fifty dollars per month, and we reluctantly state that we are not supported as well as we should be. It is true we have a good subscription list, but how many have paid for their paper? The way every thing rates in the Territory, and the enormous prices paid for labor, we require at least 5000 good paying subscribers to justify us in publishing such a Journal as we wish to do. As an evidence of the way the northern people "shell out" to their paper, we give the following from the Kansas Herald of Freedom, published in the Territory:

"**More Subscribers.**—Since our last issue we have had the pleasure of adding over two hundred new subscriptions to our books, mostly from Boston and its vicinity. Worcester and Boston appear to be vying with each other to see which shall give us the largest number of patrons."

While Worcester and Boston are vying with each other to see which will give their Journals the greatest support, there are hundreds of towns and cities in the South, where an Agent for a Southern paper would starve to death. Will the South be outdone? Will she withhold her support from Pro-Slavery papers, when it is so necessary for them to be sustained, at this time in the Territory? We shall look on our Mail books in a few weeks, for an answer.

Going to Work Night.

The people of Platte county have at last opened their eyes, and are now hitting at the root of all their troubles, vexations, and losses, by ridding themselves of incendiary publications, and driving from their midst a set of worthless beings, who only delight in aiding and abetting the running off of their neighbor's slaves, and making themselves otherwise odious to an honest and respectable community. We, as a general thing, disapprove of lynch law, and are the last to justify people in taking the law in their own hands, when the Statutes provide ample punishment for offences committed. But there are certain cases in which a community are justifiable in resorting to any means to protect themselves and punish offenders—they are in cases where the law makes no provisions for such punishment. We look upon the destruction of the Abolition printing office in Parkville, Mo., as necessary for the security of the lives of the citizens in that neighborhood, the protection of their property, and the well-being of the Slave-holding population. We have often wondered that Platte county should take such a deep interest in the politics of this Territory, and render us such valuable assistance in driving negro-thieves from our midst, while she permitted, on her own soil, the torch of the incendiary to be lighted, the knife of the assassin to be raised, and her citizens daily victimized, by the same hand that threatened to destroy us! But we knew them to be a forbearing people, we knew that they would endeavor by moral suasion to remedy the evil, but at that point, where forfeiture ceases to be a virtue, we also knew decisive measures would be adopted. The destruction of the press of Messrs. Park & Patterson in Parkville, should be a warning to papers of like stamp, in other portions of the State, and here in Kansas Territory. They should at least learn by this simple lesson, that the people of the South are determined, at all hazards, or at whatever cost, to purge themselves of all resident Abolitionists, and further, to perform the same thing for us, here in Kansas Territory. Now that the work has been commenced, let the reform be carried further. All eyes are now turned to Jefferson city, and St. Louis. After which,

work will be found in the vicinity of Lawrence, Kansas Territory. We may talk of using moderate means to accomplish our ends. To us such language sounds harsh. Moderation, when the lives of your wives and children are in danger, when your trusty slaves are being deluded, and by promises, and knives placed in their hands, being persuaded to murder you in cold blood! The idea is preposterous. For our part, we advocate the most decisive and effectual means to remedy such evils, and the sooner the work is completed, the better we shall be pleased.

A Patient for Missouri Doctors.

We invite the attention of those citizens of our Territory, who were formerly from Missouri, to the following article from the "Herald of Freedom," an Abolition print, published in Lawrence, Kansas Territory, on slave soil. If they allow themselves to be denounced as "HIRED RUFFIANS" and "CUT THROATS," "residents of dens of vice and grog shops," we much mistake their character. The Editor of the "Herald of Freedom" we think is laboring under that contagious disease, which carried off our old friends of the Parkville Luminary, and which, can only be treated by "Missouri Doctors." We call upon the faculty to examine this case, decide upon the remedy, and appoint nurses, to see that the directions are properly complied with. Who's good in a sick room? We hear thousands answer, "I!"

Missouri and Kansas.

During the last hours of the Kansas Nebraska bill, while it was pending in the United States Senate, Hon. Wm. H. Seward, of New York, obtained the floor, and in one of the most forcible speeches of the session, protested against the repeal of that clause in the Missouri compromise which dedicated all that territory lying north of 36 deg. 30 minutes to freedom. He showed by the laws of emigration, that Kansas must, from the very nature of the circumstances which surrounded it, become a free State; that the liberty-loving, free born sons of the north and west would pour in by thousands, and settle upon her broad prairies, making her valleys teem with wealth and her hills joyous with the shouts of a population, none of whom were slaves. The challenge, given by the "chivalry of the south" was accepted by Mr. Seward in the following terms:

"Come on, then, gentlemen of the slave States! Since there is no escaping your challenge, I accept it in behalf of freedom. We will engage in competition for the virgin soil of Kansas, and God give the victory to the side that is stronger in numbers, as it is in right."

About ten months have elapsed since the utterance of those memorable words, which deserve to be recorded on the title page of Kansas history, during which time thousands have left their homes in the East, South and West, and taken up their residences on this battle-ground of freedom. The late census returns showed that, thus far, every election district in the Territory was settled by a large majority of voters from the free States, and that, if left to the ordinary course of things, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory would be a unit upon the subject of human rights. But, it seems, this could not be. A secret organization was got up in Missouri, and under the representation to the gullible that the New England Emigrant Aid Company was an institution chartered for the purpose of sending the *serfs* and *paupers* of eastern almshouses, to people this region, they raised a fund of probably half a million of dollars, and visiting the grog-shops and dens of vice in the river cities of Missouri, hired the ruffians and cut-throats congregated there to come into Kansas by thousands on election day, and with threats of carrying their measures at all hazards, took possession of the ballot-box, and elected the Legislature by fraud. Before the polls were closed these imported voters were on their retrograde march for Missouri, and ere we go to press will probably be on their own plantations, lording it over the black man whom they have reduced to servitude, as they hope in due time to reduce the white laborer of Kansas, by bringing his toil in competition with that of the slave.

In this district, where the late census report indicates but three hundred and sixty-nine voters, the election shows there were ten hundred and thirty-nine votes polled, nearly three times as great a number as legitimately belonged here; and yet a large number of our actual residents, and particularly those from a distance did not exercise their right to the elective franchise, as they found they could not do so without endangering their lives. The free State struggle in this district is full five to one, against the pro-slavery ticket, has a majority of more than three to one.

We had great faith in the progress of humanity, and hoped to see the day when virtue would triumph over vice, intelligence over ignorance, and freedom over oppression; but our confidence in human nature has been greatly shaken by the last few days' proceedings, and to-day would repose with greater security under the shadow of a thirty-two pounder, with all the armament of war and the paraphernalia of the battle-field, than in the gentle teachings of the law of kindness which we formerly supposed, in our simplicity, would govern a world, and lead it to practice the deeds of peace, so earnestly inculcated by the Saviour of our race.

Blackwood's Magazine.

The March number of this standard work has been received. As usual it is filled with choice articles, the perusal of any one of which is worth the subscription price. No family should be without this work, and in order that they may subscribe immediately we give below the terms:

Blackwood, the London, Edinburgh, Westminster, and North British Reviews are re-published by Leonard, Scott, & Co., 79, Fulton street, New York, at \$3; for Blackwood or one of the Reviews \$5; for Blackwood and all the Reviews \$10.

The El Paso which left this port a few days since for St. Louis, struck a snag near Bosville, and sunk immediately.

More Racidity.

The most absurd of all Reeder's pretensions, is the right to set aside the election in certain districts because the returns of the Judges are informal. It might be an excuse for not granting the certificate until a sufficient return could be made, though in cases such as are now before him, he would be straining the rule. But to set aside an election, legally conducted because the Judges should fail to make by a certain day a strictly formal return of the votes, is absurd. It is the election and not the return wherein gives the right to sit. The members elect have the right to their seats, even tho' the Judges should by ignorance or mistake fail in their certificates—an erroneous return, or insufficient return can no more invalidate an election than a failure to make the return within the time prescribed—and Reeder would hardly claim the right to set aside an election if the person selected for the poles should fall sick, and not reach him in four days! In the States, it is an every day occurrence, that such errors are made. The right to disregard them, to correct them has never before been questioned. Nor would there have been any doubt in Reeder's mind, had Abolitionists been returned! The wrong men were elected!—This is the real error!

We take it for granted no one of those who have been elected, and whose certificates have been withheld for pretended formalities will pay any attention to any election that may be ordered; but will cause the Judges of the election to make out formal certificates and present them to the Legislature when it meets. There they will find, that form will have but little weight. There the same objection to their political opinions, will not exist.

Another Pill for the Missourians to Swallow.

The following fling at Negro Slavery, appears in a late number of the "Herald of Freedom,"—and still the paper is permitted to remain on slave soil. Missourians are truly a forbearing people.

"We are apprehensive our neighbors in Missouri are like certain individuals we read of, who desire nobody's land to border on theirs. They would, had they the power, monopolize the whole of God's free earth; and instead of making it resound with anthems of joy, WOULD CONVERT IT INTO A MAUSOLEUM OF DEATH, AROUND WHICH WOULD BE HEARD THE SIGH, GROAN, AND LAMENTATIONS OF AN ENSLAVED AND OUTRAGED PEOPLE, MADE WRETCHED AND BASE BY CONTAMINATION WITH THEIR OPPRESSORS."

There is a Point at which Forbearance ceases to be a Virtue.

The people of the Slaveholding States are of all men in the Union the most forbearing. Our Territory has furnished conclusive evidence on this point. Not only have the people of Missouri permitted the emissaries of the abolitionists to pass unmolested through the whole extent of their State, proclaiming on their way their purpose to be to drive slaveholders from Missouri—to steal their slaves, and to exclude them from settlement in Kansas, but the emigrants from slaveholding States in Kansas with no law to restrain them have suffered Reeder and his servile minions to remain among them, to organize in their midst secret associations for their expulsion, to threaten them with violence. Though with the numerical strength and physical courage, not only to drive Reeder and his secret band from the Territory, but to hang them as high as Haman, (not half so high as they merit,) they have borne with them, content to rule them at the ballot box. They have, in despite of Reeder's cunning devices to disfranchise them, quietly carried by overwhelming majorities two elections—determined to rely on their legal rights for their protection.—During all this time there has been hardly an instance of a brawl. It is true that on one or two occasions the patience of some honest man has been exhausted by the impudence of abolitionists and a thrashing has been the result. We think it possible it might have been better had there been more frequent instances of their character. We are not sure but that a hemp cord might have been in some cases, as in that of the negro stolen lately at Lawrence, will apply. How much longer is their patience to be tried? How much more to be borne? Let the Emigrant Aid Societies reflect before they decide how far they will try us. We make no threats, but it is known that good natured men are of all the most determined when aroused.

The busiest place in the Territory at this time, is in the city of Atchison. Several hundred mechanics and laborers are daily employed in putting up substantial buildings, grading our streets, making a levee, improving lots, and a thousand other things which men can work at. No person has time to talk with you. If you should happen to meet a friend on the street, and wished to obtain any information, you invariably receive for an answer, "can't stop, have got a job to be completed in a few days, and time is precious," and on he passes. We like to see such a go-a-headative spirit manifested by the mechanics of our place, it speaks well for their industry, but not half so loud as the number of houses they are daily adding to our city. Other towns in the Territory may boast of their rapid growth, but we challenge any of them to show a greater amount of improvement going on at this time than at Atchison.

The Hirelings.

Of the disgraceful proceedings in this place on Friday last, by which the ballot-box was converted into an engine of oppression, we have hardly patience to write. To see hundreds of hired mercenaries on horseback, on foot, and in wagons and carriages, coming into Kansas in a body from an adjoining State, and expressing a determination to return so soon as they shall have polluted the freeman's safeguard with their touch and to see that purpose fulfilled without any action whatever showing an intention to remain here for a single hour after they shall have cast a ballot, is to say the least, enough to make a republican ashamed of his national connections, and were he not strongly wedded to the federal Constitution, in a moment of vexation he might be led to exclaim that he desired "no union with such base mercenaries."—Herald of Freedom.

The election in Virginia takes place on the fourth Monday in May next. A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, a member of the Board of Public works, members of the Legislature, and Representatives to Congress are to be elected.

A piece of land was recently sold in London, it is said, at the rate of two millions of dollars per acre.

Spirit of the Northern Press.

For the benefit of our readers we publish the following article from one of the leading Journals in the east. The advantages to the South, of making Kansas a Slave State is appreciated there, and desperate are the means resorted to, to thwart our purposes. We are denounced as "Drunken Missourians," and it is broadly asserted, that "if Gen. Atchison can succeed in establishing slavery in Kansas—slave property in Missouri will be secure." This assertion is enough to open the eyes of all who are in the least blinded. Let our fair Territory get into the possession of the Northern Fanatics, and where, we ask, would slave property be secure? Not even in South Carolina.

GEN. ATCHISON—than whom, no truer, or braver patriot, ever lived—is denounced throughout the entire East. His defeat for the United States Senate, in Missouri is anxiously looked for by Eli Thayer & Co's. forces. They seem to fear him, and are anxiously waiting to hear a glorification at his downfall. If Missouri fails to return him to the Senate, under the circumstances, doubly shamed should she be. In that event Abolitionists will have just cause for crowing. But to the article:

Kansas Territory.

The false fact that Territory hangs in even balance. The slaveholders of Missouri, under the lead of Atchison, organized a secret combination, by which the election of Delegate to Congress was decided in their favor. Emboldened by the success of that proceeding, they are now preparing to control the elections for the Legislature in the spring. They are holding meetings, making threatening speeches against "Abolitionists," and passing fierce resolutions to intimidate emigration from the North. Slaveholders in Missouri intend again to take possession of the ballot-box in Kansas. Such is squatter sovereignty in practice.

In the first place it was attempted to cheat the people with the old story that slavery would not go there. So said the supineless Everett—so slaveholders and serviles. This failed, and the next dodge to escape the indignation of society, was to perjure the credit of anti-slavery emigrants, and proclaim that if Kansas was sure to become a free State. See, said they, how admirably "popular sovereignty," though slandered, inures to freedom.

The next thing that waked them up to the benefits of their doctrine, was the triumph of drunken Missourians over the Kansas ballot-box, with fearful danger that the Territory will be finally lost to liberty.—Such stupendous villainy as repeated or supports the repeal of the law of liberty in that country, has rarely been equalled by human depravity. Of the tears, the agonies, the curses that will yet gather upon their heads!

If Kansas is lost, nothing to human eyes can be saved to liberty in all that center of the continent. Slavery will be secured in Missouri; it will seize the territory west of Missouri and south of the Indian tribes will be exterminated before it; whatever of Nebraska is worth anything will probably be also lost, and hope for Utah, New Mexico, and every portion of Texas, will expire. Before this power of liberty in California, now feeble, will also speedily fall, and slavery sweep the whole Pacific coast! All this, and whatever may lie beyond, turns upon Kansas as its pivot. If liberty can make a stand there, the opposite of all this may be reasonably anticipated.

It is in the power of the free States to carry emigration enough there, to control the result, but we fear there is not force of will enough. The courage, if not the integrity of freemen in Congress is impaired, while the slave power and its minions, North and South, are cheered with new hope. Although our hope for freedom in those Territories has been very slight without congressional prohibition, yet we earnestly hope robust men will go there and prosecute the struggle with undiminished energy. The example would greatly aid the friends of liberty in Congress, and we believe success would in some way crown their efforts.—Portland, Me., Inquirer.

ANOTHER DOSE.

If the basest system of denunciation and slander, is a crime,—if libel is a personal offense, then, indeed does the author of this vile extract deserve the reward of *Hemp!* We repeat it, that the following, article from the "Herald of Freedom," a paper that is hired by Eli Thayer & Co., to vilify all the honest citizens of Kansas, and the people of the South generally, should be noticed. It is no light charge, to assert that the Ballot Boxes, the paladium of liberty, were "converted into an engine of oppression;" neither is it pleasant to be denounced as "base mercenaries."

DESTRUCTION OF THE PRESS.—It was only by the most urgent and continued importunities of the leaders of the mob who visited us on Friday last, that our office was saved from destruction. Various resolutions were passed in regard to it, but the final conclusion was that the worst strike the pro-slavery party could make would be to destroy an opposition printing office, or do harm to the editor.—Kansas Herald of Freedom.

It would have saved time and trouble if the voters of the Lawrence district who are denounced as a mob, had they carried out some of the resolutions they passed, and put the editor of the Herald of Freedom in the river, and his Printing Office on top of him. We see he will not rest, until something of the kind is done. He is now "casting bread upon the waters" that will soon come home to him.

B. H. Twombly, formerly editor of the Howard County Banner, and kicked out of the concern because of his Bentonish proclivities, was a free soil candidate for Councilman in the Leavenworth district, Kansas Territory. On meeting familiar faces there 'tis said he looked very much like a whipped dog.—Columbia Journal.

To us he looked more like a dog that expected whipping.

The Kansas Herald.

A friend has furnished us with a copy of this print containing a low and gross attack upon the editors of the Sovereign, growing out of charges preferred by us against the officers of the steamer Clara. We look for courtesy from gentlemen only, consequently it would surprise us much were anything akin to common decency to emanate from the editors of the Herald. Had our assertions been founded upon inaccurate information, an unembellished correction would have relieved the accused from censure—have evinced less spleen, and elicited from us a full reparation for any injustice we might have done. But this would have been too courteous for scribbler's of the Herald's ilk.

Why they should take so much to themselves charges preferred against a third party, we are at a loss to discover, unless their penchant for meanness causes them to feel personally aggrieved whenever the transgressions of others are held forth in their proper light. Doubtless—"A fellow feeling makes them wondrous kind." As they have seen fit to coarsely charge us with falsehood, and make use of a string of lies to affix the accusation, we shall expose their moral turpitude by a brief statement of facts. Were it not that brass is often taken for a purer metal, and for this reason that the assertions of the Herald might gain credence where the characters of its editors were not known, we should pass its mendacious effusion by in silence.

We affirmed that the officers of the Clara were stockholders in the town of Leavenworth. The Herald prevaricates, and aims to deny this by the assertion that they do not own "one lot in" Leavenworth. This they may not do, and yet be stockholders.

Again, the editors of the Herald make bold to say, that it was not by the representations of the officers of the Clara that the Mormons landed at Leavenworth. The Mormons themselves state to the contrary; and their evidence is fully as reliable as that of the captain or clerk of the Clara, and by far more to be trusted than any statements of the Herald.

Lie number three is perpetrated after the following fashion:

"Some fifteen or twenty out of one hundred and sixty-nine of the Mormons, being led off by an agent from Atchison, went to that place, but most of them have now returned, and ALL MEN and WOMEN, are now at work in this city."

These persons, who are "all, men and women, now at work in" Leavenworth, are busily engaged, under the agent who brought them, on improvements in this place. Two or three, who left their families at Leavenworth, returned to that town. With this exception, they are, and have been for weeks, engaged in excavations on the Levee.

The Herald's assertion that Leavenworth "is the only suitable starting point for Salt Lake on the Kansas side of the river," is in a parallel with its customary displays of veracity. We are not inclined to controvert so palpable a falsehood, much less to enter into a discussion of the merits or demerits of Atchison and Leavenworth with writers who manifest such a fondness for Baron Munchausen's style. Suffice it for us, and all impartial judges, that the published testimony of those who have examined well the country from St. Joseph to Kansas City, satisfactorily prove that Atchison is by far the best starting point for the emigration. But to reason with men actuated by self-interest only would but verify the truth of the proverb—

"Convince a man against his will, He's of the same opinion still."

On one thing the Herald borders on the truth. It would be a difficult undertaking "to attempt to injure the character of the officers of the Clara." They have conducted business, in a small way, too long on this river not to be well known and generally appreciated. Nor is it strange that the Herald should become their champion; for it is a trite old adage that "birds of a feather will flock together."

We might undertake to shame his Sertanic majesty, but we shall never be caught attempting to put to the blush his imps, who preside over the Herald office. They have so long trod the paths of iniquity, that to them, virtue is vice and vice virtue.

Highly Important from Parkville.

Parkville. Park Escaped! Patterson at Large!! "Dog Star" Eclipsed—Parkville Luminary in the River—Correct Exposition of all the Facts connected with the Destruction of the Parkville Luminary.

WESTON, April 16, 1855.

Below will be read with avidity the letter of our correspondent at Parkville. It was written by an impartial and an intelligent gentleman, who was an eye witness to the whole occurrence, and may be considered perfectly authentic.

It will be seen that Geo. S. Park and Wm. J. Patterson, who have for years been manifesting freesoil and abolition proclivities through the "Luminary," and otherwise—were ordered to depart from the county in three weeks. The Resolutions speak like *flint to powder*—like determined patriots who know no fear and mean to defend their rights and their institutions. Let the case be fairly understood—let the world understand, that the people in honest simplicity and determination, have destroyed the press and fixtures of the Luminary newspaper, for the reason that George S. Park and W. J. Patterson, who are citizens of a slave State—supported by slaveholders' money, have been in open rebellion and opposition to the institution of slavery, and the interests and safety of our people and property.—Week after week the columns of their paper have been filled with violent denunciations of the pro-slavery men of Missouri and Kansas, and in open and avowed aid of the "Aid Societies" of the North! For this they have suffered—for nothing else. Let traitors beware. The people are aroused—strong arms and stout hearts, are enlisted—not for a day, or a single campaign, but for the war! We fight for peace—a final Peace and our rights again, we say, in tones which we would prefer, should resound like the thunders of the Heavens; Let traitors among us beware. Let those who are coming to oppose us, count well the cost.

PARKVILLE, Mo., April 14, '55.

MR. EDITOR:—The spontaneous up-heavings of an indignant and outraged community were manifested here to-day, in a direct manner. To tell you that the "Industrial Luminary," a newspaper owned by George Park and W. J. Patterson in this town, is a Freesoil sheet, and has been aiding and abetting the Eastern Abolition Societies in their abortive attempt to abolish Kansas, for the past year, is to tell what you already know. You are also aware that Park has a large Hotel in this place, kept by a Freesoiler, imported from Illinois, and devoted to the same foul purposes. It seems that certain men in the neighborhood determined "to abate the nuisance." How they managed to notify so many, and keep it quiet, I don't understand, but about 10 o'clock this morning, we were surprised, to see about three or fifteen of our most respectable country acquaintances ride into town, and go to the printing office and put Patterson under guard. Park, it appears, had either heard of it, or his good luck had prompted him to go to the mouth of the Blue, in Kansas Territory. At 12 o'clock about two hundred men had arrived. The Press was very quietly taken down and paraded into the street. The crowd was called to order, and Patterson was brought forth to receive his sentence. One speaker stated that they all were aware that they came there with the firm determination to black, tar and feather, and ride on a rail, G. S. Park and W. J. Patterson, but that, as Park had escaped, and left his scapegoat to suffer for both, he wished the meeting to decide what should now be done with the prisoner. Another speaker, declared his voice was for mercy, not that he had any excuses to offer for Patterson, for he despised him as strongly as any man could but that Patterson's wife throughout the morning, had hung to him like a leech; that she now held on to him, and that we could not inflict the punishment without gross violence to her feelings, and perhaps ruin to her person. He therefore, for the sake of the wife, moved a vote be taken to remit the tar, feathers, &c., and set Mr. Patterson at large, for the present. The vote was accordingly taken and a small majority went in favor of the prisoner; he was, therefore set at large. The following resolutions were then offered, and voted on singly, and not one dissenting voice was heard on the ground. Almost every one voted in the affirmative; and they voted with a "sim" too, that showed they were in earnest.

Resolved, 1. That the Parkville Industrial Luminary is a nuisance, which has been endured too long, and should now be abated.

2. That the editors, to-wit: G. S. Park and W. J. Patterson; are traitors to the State and county in which they live, and should be dealt with as such.

3. That we meet here again, on this day three weeks, and if we find G. S. Park or W. J. Patterson in this town then or at any subsequent time, we will throw them into the Missouri River, and if they go to Kansas to reside, we pledge our honor or men, to follow and hang them wherever we can take them.

4. That at the suggestion of our Parkville friends, we will attend to some other Freesoilers not far off.

5. That we will suffer no person belonging to the Northern Methodist Church, to preach in Platte county after this date, under penalty of tar and feathers for the first offence and a hemp rope for the second.

6. That we earnestly call on our sister counties throughout the State to rise in their might and clean themselves of Freesoilism.

7. That our peace, our property and our safety requires us at this time to do our duty.

8. That we request every Pro-Slavery paper in Missouri and Kansas to publish the above resolutions.

The Press was then shouldered with a white cap drawn over its head and labelled "Boston Aid," the crowd following in regular order; it was marched up through town nearly to the upper landing and there with three heavy chains, it was deposited in the tomb of "all the Capulets," to wit: the Missouri River.

A speech was then made to the crowd and they dispersed peacefully, each taking the road to his own home.

During the day frequent telegraphic dispatches were received from both ends of the line of a most encouraging nature. Sic transit gloria Saturni.

Look on this Picture and on That Which will you choose.

Below we give two Platforms. We invite our readers to examine them dispassionately and decide which they ought to choose as Southern Rights men—as Union men—as genuine Patriots, who would preserve the Constitution of their country and hand it down in its original purity a blessing to coming generations. The one is a resolution adopted by the united Democracy of New York in their meeting at TANNERS HALL on the 7th; and the other was adopted by a so-called American Convention recently assembled in the State of Maine. The one looks to the preservation of the National honor—the maintenance of the principles whose enunciation has made immortal the Administration of Mr. Monroe, and to the expansion of our territorial limits, having as its present primary object the ACQUISITION OF CUBA. The other will have fulfilled its mission with the degradation of the Southern States of the Union, and the overthrow of the Constitution.

Will Southern men hesitate to decide which they will choose?

Resolutions of the New York Democracy.

Resolved, That the "hue and cry" of "foreign influence" in our midst, instead of seeking to impose onerous obligations and restraints on the poor emigrant, who in his escape from tyranny and oppression, comes to contribute his material aid to the development of the resources of the country, ought rather be directed against those pampered minions of English aristocracy whose interference with the domestic institutions of the United States, has had for its sole object sectional agitation and the eventual disunion of our republic. It is against this species of foreign influence that the democracy of New York pledge themselves always manfully to battle.

Resolved, That the Union Democracy of New York adhering to the true American doctrine of Monroe, repudiate any line of governmental policy which does not resist to the extent of the "life and fortunes" of the nation, all European interference with the affairs of this continent, and which will not resent to the utmost the encroachments which are sought to be made by the Allied Powers of Western Europe, in China, the Sandwich Islands, Central America and Cuba.

Resolved, That it is time for the Democracy of New York, in view of the absorbing policy of the Allied Powers of great Britain and France, to impose a check upon their West India aggressions, and to define the American understanding of the line of conduct that should be pursued by us as a nation.

Resolved, therefore, That as the unanimous voice of the Democracy of N. York we hold the acquisition of the Island of Cuba to be of paramount importance, not only to the safety and integrity of the States but as necessary, in a geographical point of view, as was the possession of the delta of the Mississippi to the commercial greatness and honor of the country.

Resolutions of a Know Nothing Council at Bangor Maine.

"Whereas recent developments in the political action of this order indicate a disposition in some places to ignore the subjects of slavery and temperance, considering them as side issues, having no political connection with our organization, this council, wishing to express its disapprobation to such sentiments in the most unqualified manner, do unanimously adopt the following resolutions, viz:

"1. Resolved, That the new party to which we owe allegiance is not based on one idea alone, but comprehends, and should always act in reference to every principle that will promote the moral and political welfare of a free people.

"2. Resolved, That the Declaration of Independence, the tone and tenor of the constitution, the ordinance of 1787, the words and deeds of the founders of this republic, all indicate that our forefathers intended that slavery should be sectional, not national—temporary, not permanent.

"3. Resolved, That Native Americanism, anti-slavery, and temperance are the foundation-stones of our order, equally deserving our consideration; and that before giving our political support to any man for any office, we will imperatively demand his entire committal in favor of these great and cardinal principles.

"4. Resolved, That we solemnly protest against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the passage of the Nebraska Kansas bill, and the fugitive-slave law, as violations of the free States, and tending to the destruction of free institutions of our country.

"5. Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to free our national territories from the curse of slavery, and that we will never consent, under any circumstances, to the admission of another slave State to this Union.

"6. That any attempt to commit our order in the free States to the advancement of the interests of slavery—to ignore it as a political question—to stamp it as a side issue—or to enjoin silence upon us in respect to its evils and encroachments—deserves, and receives, our sternest disapprobation and dissent.

"Published by order of the Council.

Hard times, and worse a coming.