Squatter Sovereign.

"The South, and her Institutions."

STRINGFELLOW & KELLEY, Editors.

ATCHISON, KANSAS TER.,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1855.

The Best Advertising Medium in the Upper Country.

Circulation Over Two Thousand!!

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

FOR PRESIDENT,

Hon. David R. Atchison,

of Missouri.

Reeder's Election.

The mock election for Delegate, lately held in this Territory, has had the effect of relieving the minds of timid Pro-Slavery men of all fears, as to the strength of Abolitionists. Heretofore the pretence has been that Border Ruffians kept the Abolitionists from voting—that in truth they composed a large majority of the settlers, but were kept down by the violence of Missourians. We have known this to be false; but, unable to reply to all the falsehoods of the Abolitionists, we could not satisfy our Southern friends that we were able to protect them and their property,—that they could come and bring their slaves without danger. We confess our obligations to Reeder, for affording us proof conclusive, that there is, as we have so often said, a mere handful of Abolitionists in our Territory. They are noisy (at a distance) and make many threats *in secret;* but, as every one here knows, too feeble to be dreaded by the most timid. Their presses are supported by Eastern levies, and we see it stated by the Abolition correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, that one press in Lawrence has sunk six thousand dollars already! He also admits that in Lawrence, the Abolition centre, there are some five slaves, and no attempt has been made to run them off. We are not surprised that the slaves are not tampered with, knowing the cowardice of the Abolitionists, and their dread of our laws; but were surprised to find any Slave-holder willing to live in such a den of thieves.

To return to our subject, the conclusive proof given by Reeder's mock vote, that the Abolitionists in our Territory are a mere handful. By the official returns, not including some four counties, Whitfield received 2760 votes. By the unofficial statement of the Abolition committee, Reeder received 2864 votes. It is said that the first returns of Reeder's vote fell so far behind, a second poll was ordered by the committee, when the number we have given was written up! But take it as it is—the Abolitionists, with no law to restrain them, free to vote or to certify votes *ad libitum*, the Judges of election not sworn, nothing to restrain them from voting as often as necessary, from reporting as many votes as might be expedient, had not the effrontery to report more than 2864 votes! They had not only the inducement of appearing to have a large majority, of being, as pretended, three-fourths of the settlers, to encourage their friends, to intimidate others; but it was all important to the success of their application for admission as a State, that they should make a passable show of population. With all these inducements, so bold was the fraud, they dared not claim more than 2900 votes! On the other hand, the Pro-Slavery men had no motive for going to the polls.—Whitfield had no opposition; hence his election, the only inducement to vote, was certain. They had no application for admission as a State to make, no motive sufficient to compensate the trouble of attending the polls. There is not a Free-Soiler who will pretend that half the Pro-Slavery vote was given at Whitfield's election; on the contrary, they charge that his small vote was the result of the indignation of moderate Pro-Slavery men at the alleged odious acts of the Legislature. They do not claim that these Pro-Slavery men have turned Abolitionists and voted for Reeder, but only that they abstained from voting. It is true that many Pro-Slavery men staid at home and did not vote—not for the reasons given by the Abolitionists, but because there was no necessity for their neglecting their business and attending the election. They do not like Abolitionism—waste their strength in mere gassing—but will always be on hand when needed. We shall hear no more boasts from Greeley, of the strength of Abolitionists—no more fears from our friends in the South; we hope they will come and bring their slaves. We need them, and we will guarantee them safe and profitable.

☞ The exciting contest, locating the County Seat of Leavenworth county, has finally been brought to a close, by the decision of the commissioners that Delaware, from the fact of her receiving the largest vote at the last election, is the legal County Seat. A good decision, and one that should give satisfaction to a large majority of the citizens of Leavenworth County.

Disastrious Railroad Accident.

The following particulars of one of the most distressing railroad casualities ever recorded in the West, we gather from the St. Louis papers. It seems that the Pacific Railroad has just been completed to to Jefferson city. Over six hundred invited guests were on the cars at the time of the accident, and it seems to be a miracle that so small a number were killed:

"The first casualty upon our Mo. R. R. has precipitated possibly a hundred men into the presence of their maker—the best men of the State—eminent lawyers, merchants, and legislators, are all burried in a common ruin. In looking over the list we see many of the old and stirling citizens of St. Louis, among the killed, we shrink appalled from re-capitulation of the frightful details—they will strike terror into every heart, and arouse the universal sympathies of our bereaved people.

Ten cars full of passengers fell off pell mell, one after another over a leap of 30 feet into the Gasconade river. How any escaped is the only wonder.

The cars in from the Gasconade Bridge arrived last night at 12 o'clock.

They had been detained several hours at Bocuff creek, some miles beyond Washington, where the bridge had broken down. The disaster was caused by the high water in that stream. The cars containing the dead bedies, were detainned on the west side of the stream, and it was determined to return to Hermann, where a ferry boat was in readiness to bring them to this city.

The following is a complete list of the dead, so far as they had been ascertained. It is supposed that one or two other bodies were yet to be recovered.

——Chappel, father of J. T. Chappel. Rev. H. Bullard, B. B. Dayton, Mann Butler, Thomas Gray, Rev. Mr. Teasdale, S. Best, Patrick Barr, Mr. Mott, representative from Dunklin county, T. S. O'Sullivan, chief engineer, E. C. Yosti, (firm of Shields & Yosti,(C. Case, E. C. Blackburn, J. A. Rose, Henry Choteau, Capt. O'Flaherty, Joseph Harris of St. Louis co., E. C. Jeffries, rep. of Franklin co., Adolphe Abeles, George Eberle, ——Lynch, R. M. Dubois, W. Houn, J. Finnegan, ——Bryan.

Two were not identified, and one negro.

Mr. Moore, of Cape Girardeau, died at the Hospital last night.

Mr. O'Neil, the engineer, was left at Herman very dangerously injured.

Some of the bodies of the dead were marked with unusual and terrible mutilations. One of the survivors informs us that he saw two corpses with the entrails torn out by splinters.

It is not yet practicable to give a complete list of the wounded, among so many passengers, and where few escaped without a cut or contusion. The following not named in yesterday's article, suffered more serious injuries.

Robt. Forswith, ankle broken and shoulder hurt.

James Kaekly, colored, leg broken.

Missouri Legislature.

We take from the Tri-Weekly Argus, the following telegraphic report of the organization and first day's proceeding of the Missouri Legislature. Much interest is every where manifested in the action of that body, and the question of electing a United States Senator, is of vital importance to Kansas. We will, probably, on next issue, chronicle a victory of the pro-slavery party, in the re-election of Hon. D. R. Atchison, or record less pleasing news, the successs of the free-soilers, in the election of some other man.

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 8.

FORENOON SESSION.—Senate.—Nothing of importance transpired. Rev. Mr. Hollis elected Chaplin, to fill vacancy occasioned by resignation of Rev. Mr. Facler. Mr. Scott was duly elected sargeant at-arms, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Harrison. On motion adjourned until two o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Nothing of importance. Mr. Richardson introduced a bill to change a portion of State road leading from Memphis to Kiosauqua,—passed. Mr. Carr an act supplementary to an act to encourage agriculture,—passed.

Mr. Holmes, a bill to incorporate the Collier White Lead and Oil Company, which was read a first and second time, and refered to committee on banks and corporations.

Mr. Carr, an act to refund certain money, passed.

By the same an, act for the relief of Jns. Johnson, Mary D. Johnson, and Emily F. Johnson, passed.

Mr. Sharp introduced a resolution, requiring Secretary of State to furnish each Senator with a copy of Journal bound and indexed. Adopted.

Mr. Rogers, an act to establish a Ferry on Missouri River, between Hill's ferry Plank Road and Hill's landing in St. Charles. Passed.

Mr. Blow, an act to incorporate the fraternal Hall Association of St. Louis—passed.

Mr. Carson, bill for relief of the heirs of P. H. Sloan. Passed.

On motion Senate adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE.

Nothing worth reporting.

Dr. Atwood, member elect from Carroll co., was qualified and took his seat.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Few bills passed but of no importance. Gov. Price sent in a message taking strong grounds against a release of the world have better sites.

State Lien and in fact opposed all relief to the Pacifid road, the others he contended do not need any relief.

In House election of door-keeper, resulted in choice of Kennard, Benton Democrat.

Mr. Brown of St. Louis, called for a committee to inquire into the fraud by which the late liquor law for St. Louis, was signed. Rich developments expected.

SENATE.

NOV. 9.

In Senate this morning question was sprung involving legality of election of President. Mr. Rawlins, he was elected in 1853 by resolution, and the 22nd section, of article 3rd, required it to be done viva voce, and proscribed other matters not complied with in his election. The matter was referred to a committee, who shortly reported election illegal. Ballot was taken, Messrs. Carson, Morriss and Rawlins being nominated. Mr. Carson withdrew, and on the fourth ballot Dr. Morriss was was elected President of the Senate by a majority of three votes.

HOUSE.

Nothing of importance was done. The general ballot system was killed by a close vote. Several parts of revision were read and agreed to.

Good many local bills introduced and passed.

Anxiety manifested with regard to the result and effect of election of U. S. Senator. Generally understood second Monday in November, they go into joint session for that purpese.

Both Houses got fairly to work, but have not got proceedings.

Letter from Gen. Atchision.

We publish below a letter written by Gen. Atchison, in reply to an invitation to attend a celebration of the battle of King's Mountain. The letter is brief, but pointed, and presents in a striking aspect the struggle now going on in Kansas between the abolitionists and the pro-slavery men. The results that would follow the abolitionizing of Kansas are stated in the most impressive manner:

PLATTE CITY, Mo., Sept. 12, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of invitation, requesting my attendance at the celebration of the King's Mountain has been received. It will be altogether inconvenient for me to be present on that occasion. I have certain duties, both private and public to discharge at home. The battle of King's Mountain was fought by the whigs under the lead of Campbell, McDowell, Shelby, Sevier and Williams, against the tories under the gallant Ferguson. We have a similar foe to encounter in Kansas, on the first Monday in October next. The "border ruffians," such as fought with McDowell, Shelby, &c., on the one hand, and the abolitionists—such men as fought with Ferguson, on the other. We (the "border ruffians") have the whole power of the Northern States to contend with single-handed and alone, without assistance and almost without sympathy from any quarter; yet we are undismayed.—Thus far have we been victorious; and with the help of God we will continue to conquer.

Gentlemen, I thank you for the kind expression in the concluding paragraph of your letter—"three cheers for Atchison and Kansas!" I have read this paragraph to sundry of the "border ruffians," and their eyes sparkle; their arms are nerved. We have been acting on the defensive altogether; the contest with us is one of life and death, and it will be so with you and your institution, if we fail.—Atchison, Stringfellow, and the "border ruffians" of Missouri, fills a column of each Abolition paper published in the North; abuse most foul, and falsehood unblushing is poured out upon us, and yet we have no advocate in the Southern press; and yet we received no assistance from the Southern States. But the time will shortly come when that assistance must and will be rendered; the stake the "border ruffians" are playing for is a mighty one. If Kansas is abolitionized Missouri ceases to be a slave State, and New Mexico becomes a free State, California remains a free State; but if we secure Kansas as a slave State Missouri is secure; New Mexico and Southern California, if not all of it, becomes slave State; in a word, the prosperity or the ruin of the whole South depends on the Kansas struggle.

Your obedient servant,

D. R. ATCHISON.

Messrs. W. B. Wilson, Jno. L. Miller, and Sam. W. Melton, Com. of Invitation.

Border Ruffians.

If as Reeder says "Kansas is a conquered country" it will be seen by the returns of his vote, that it was an easy matter for Missourians to conquer his squad of abolitionists—There is hardly a border county in Missouri that cannot outvote all the abolitionists in Kansas.—Platte and Clay together could *spare the men and not miss them;* not only to outvote, but to drive every abolitionist from the Territory.

☞ It is said, by undoubted authority, that the wife of a roarer in Kentucky, uses live rattle snakes for garters.

☞ If young ladies of now-a-days did not become women at thirteen, men

Kansas.

Election of Delegate to Congress—A ridiculous Notice from Gov. Reeder, and a tart Reply from Gen. Whitfield.

To HON. J. W. WHITFIELD:—

SIR: Please take notice that I shall contest your right to a seat in the next Congress of the United States, as Congressional Delegate of the Territory of Kansas, and that the depositions of witnesses to prove the invalidity of the law under which your alleged election took place, and the illegality of votes cast for you on the first day of October, instant, will be taken at the following times and places, before some judge, justice or competent person, at which times and places you may attend, if you think proper, to cross-examine:

On the 5th, 6th and 7th of November next, at the house of E. C. K. Garvey, in the town of Topeka.

On the 8th of November next, at the American Hotel, in the town of Kansas, Missouri.

On the 9th, 10th and 12th of November next, at the office of S. N. Simpson, in the town of Lawrence.

On the 13th and 14th of November next, at the house of Henry Hollenberg, on the Vermillion branch of Blue River.

On the 15th of November next, at the house of W. W. Moore, in Mooresburg.

On the 16th and 17th of November next, at the old hospital building at Fort Scott.

On the 19th and 20th of November next, at the house of James Hughes, in the town of Ossawattomie.

On the 22d of November next, at the house of Lotan Smith, in Council City.

On the 23d, 24th and 26th of November next, at the office of William Philips, in Leavenworth City.

All which said places, except the town of Kansas, are in the Territory of Kansas, and the time of commencing at each place, will be 10 o'clock, A. M.; and if it is found impracticable to take said deposition at the houses named, they will be adjourned, with notice at the time, to a more convenient place.

Any other notices which you may receive for the same purposes, signed by G. P. Lowry, Esq., R. Coates, Esq., M. J. Parrott, Esq., or G. W. Brown, Esq., on my behalf, will be authorized by me.

A. H. REEDER.

KANSAS TER, Oct. 16, 1855.

To A. H. REEDER, ESQ:—

SIR: I am in receipt of a paper bearing your signature, dated 16th inst., in which I am requested to take notice that you will contest my right to a seat in the next Congress of the United States, as Congressional Delegate of the Territory of Kansas, and that the depositions of witnesses to prove the invalidity of the law under which my election took place, and the illegality of votes cast for me on the first day of October, instant, will be taken at certain times and places, and before certain legal functionaries, in the said paper particularly specified. I am also invited to be present at these times and places to cross-examine the witnesses; and am further notified that other notices which I may receive for the same purposes, signed by G. P. Lowry, Esq., R. Coates, Esq., M. J. Parrott, Esq., or G. W. Brown, Esq., on your behalf, will be acknowledged by you.

The first remark that I shall make in reference to this most singular notification is, that inasmuch as you have left the Territory, and have designated no place at which you can be addressed; and inasmuch as the subject matter is of public rather than of private concernment, I deem it proper to reply through the medium of the public press.

I observe that, whilst you declare an intention of contesting my right to a seat in the Congress of the United States, you specify no ground upon which to entitle yourself to enter into such a controversy. By the plainest principles of common sense and common law, the man who seeks to drag another before the tribunals of the country, is bound to show that he has a right to be asserted or a wrong to be redressed. In the absence of such showing he has no right to put any man upon the defensive, nor to invoke the instrumentality of the law. You have not alleged that any rights of yours have been infringed by my election, and consequently, by your own showing, you are precluded from making yourself a party to such a contest as that in which you seek to engage.

The idea of running all over the Territory for the purpose of collecting testimony to prove "the invalidity of the law" under which I was elected, is absurd, and betrays a shameful ignorance of the institutions under which we live. In this country, the validity or invalidity of law is determined by courts of competent jurisdiction, created for the purpose, and not by the oaths of witnesses, however numerous intelligent or truthful. The same remarks are applicable to the project of proving, by oral testimony, the illegality of votes cast for me on the 1st day of October, instant. The legality or illegality of a vote is matter of legal deduction, to be drawn from the facts of the particular case, and not itself a fact susceptible of being established by any kind of testimony. For these and other reasons which might be assigned, you will readily perceive that I refuse to recognize you as having any rights in the premises, and decline giving attention to the subject matter of your notification.

If an inconsistency, coming from such a quarter, were worthy of remark, I would advert to your proposition to take depositions "before some Judge Justice or some other competent person," merely observing that in this Territory, such officers are the creatures of that law whose validity you deny.

But though you have forborne to assign any valid reason for impugning my election, I am not therefore ignorant of the hopes and purposes by which you and your confederates are actuated. When you came into this Territory, instead of devoting your energies, in good faith, to the discharge of your official duties, and to preparing the way for the introduction of laws adapted to the condition of society your whole time was occupied in fraudulent devices for enriching yourself, and for so shaping the eternal legislation of the country as to secure a preponderance to your own Abolitionists and Freesoil party. Some of your peculations were so grossly immoral and illegal, that it became my duty to denounce them in the proper quarter and for them you were eventually removed from office. For this denunciation you became my bitter personal enemy, and this is one cause of your impotent effort to have my election annulled.

When, after many months of needless anarchy and confusion in the Territory, you at length yielded to the importunities of the people for the election of a Legislative Assembly, and issued your proclamation for that purpose, you thought that you had taken measures for having an overwhelming majority of your political allies on the ground. But in this you were destined to disappointment, and of the thirty-nine members composing the two houses of the Legislature, thirty-eight were your political opponents. This body you convened at the remote town site (for town it is not) of Pawnee, in order that, by making it the temporary seat of Government, and by the expenditure of public money there, you might be further enriched as one of the owners of that locality.—The place being destitute of houses of all kinds, even of rooms in which to deliberate, and of all the necessaries—to say nothing of the comforts of life—the Assembly, at an early day, adjourned to a place where the wants of its members could be better supplied. This removal, so imperative called for by the circumstances, and so fully authorized by numerous precedents, you have chosen to make the pretext upon which to invalidate the whole code of laws enacted by that body—so that if your councils should prevail, the people of the Territory would be as much without the protection of law to-day as they were a year ago, when you first came amongst them.

Being thus foiled in all your undertakiings, disappointed in some of your most hopeful prospects of gain—defeated in your hopes of having a Legislature subservient to your views, and the sword of justice, long suspended over you, having at length fallen, you moodily retired for the concoction of new mischief. You are first seen in conclave with the most rabid Abolitionists of the Territory, putting forth doctrines subversive to law and good government denouncing the acts of the Legislative Assembly, though that body was elected in pursuance of your own proclamation, and the members bore your certificate of election, as void and of no binding force and pledging yourselves to a united resistance. As a part of the disorganization schemes adopted, and, doubtless, suggested by you, a mock election was determined to be held on the 9th inst., for a delegate to Congress, notwithstanding that the first of the month was the day legally prescribed for that purpose. At such a pretended election, held not only without color of law, but in open violation of law, you came forward as a candidate, and I suppose some weak-minded and evil-disposed persons may have voted for you.—How many, I am not concerned to know for no numbers could impart validity to a proceeding so lawless and disorganizing. And it is with a list of votes thus obtained, taken and certified to by judges bound by no oaths, and recognizing no law for their government, votes given by persons of no defined qualifications, and restrained by none of the penalties which attach to illegal or fraudulent voting, that you will apply to the House of Representatives to vacate my seat, in order to make room for you. For carrying out so monstrous a purpose, you calculate largely upon the political complexion of that body, (a portion of which is known to be infected with the most loathsome heresies of the time.)

I confidently predict that you are again reckoning without your host, and believe that the House of Representatives will regard the mere suppositions that it could lend itself to so revolutionary and high-handed a proceeding, as a libel upon its character, promptly be resented. You may succed in engendering ill feeling in the halls of Congress, and in gaining for yourself a sort of notoriety which, however unenviable, you seem to prefer to the obscurity which befits you; but other advantages you will not obtain. In the meantime you may enjoy the ignoble satisfaction of having introduced and fomented an amount of discordant feeling and insubordination to law in this Territory, which it will require the labors of many better men to and from which your misguided dupes and followers have every thing to fear. For I speak not the language of threat and bravado, but of sober reason, when I say to you that the people of this Territory are determied to have laws and to enforce them, whatever may be the hazards or the sacrifices.

I submitted my name as a candidate, and received the votes of the law abiding portion of the people, in conformity to an enactment of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory. If there was anything in the constitution or conduct of that body calculated to invalidate acts, it will be time enough for me to refuse obedience, when a court of competent jurisdiction shall have so declared.

I abjure, as revolutionary, and destructive of all social order, the doctrine held by you and your associates, of a right in the individual, to set up his private judgment in opposition to constitute authority.

As an American citizen, I hold it to be my duty to yield obedience to the laws under which I live, and to contribute my aid towards enforcing the obedience of others and this without reference to my individual opinion respecting their moral force or political expediency. It is precisely because you are swayed by opposite sentiments, that you now seek to embroil me in a harassing controversy.

In conclusion, I will only further say, that this brief exposition is not given as due to you, but to the end that the attention of the American people, and of that house of Representatives to which you intend to appeal, may be directed to the true nature and grounds of the strife you seek to provoke. And though I shall pay no regard to your preliminary movements, you will yet find that I shrink from no investigation however searching. If the House of Representatives shall so far forget its self-respect and its regard for patriotic duty, as to order a scrutiny upon such showing as you will be able to make you will find me prompt in the defence of my own rights and those of my constituents.

J. W. WHITFIELD.

OCTOBER 17, 1855.

☞ Fear God and keep his commandments for this is the whole duty of man.

Texas Correspondence.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct., 4, '55.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I must say to you, that my expectations were fully realized in your most valuable paper, and numbers of persons to whom I have given copies, have promised to send for it. The South is greatly indebted to you for the hardships you have undergone, and the manly course you have taken in defending her rights, and time honored institutions in the new Territory of Kansas. May you long live to advocate the rights for which you have nobly struggled. I feel it a duty, that every Southern man, whose heart is imbued with the high and noble sentiments, that should rule the action of every true Southerner, and that wishes to see Kansas come into the Union as one of the banner states of the South; should subscribe for the Squatter Sovereign, so as to enable you to make it one of the largest and best papers in the South. No one can deny for a moment, the importance of keeping up an able journal in Kansas, to advocate our rights in a Territory so well adapted to slave labor. I believe there is no place in the Union where more can be made from the labor of slaves than in your rich and fertile plains. And your climate is well adapted to persons moving from Maryland, Virginia,, N. Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, and I have no doubt but many persons from more Southern States could enjoy the best of health in those beautiful and richest of prairies; which was intended by our Maker for the growth of hemp, tobacco, wheat, corn &c., which can be better produced by slave labor than any other. A great many persons that I have conversed with South, seem to be astonished when I tell them that any common farmer after he gets his farm open in Kansas would be able to make clear of all expenses from five to six hundred dollars to the hand. They seem to think that Texas, Louisiana, and the rich bottoms of the more southern States are the only places that any thing like the above amount can be made.—What I say is from several years' experience on the borders of your Territory.—There has been several letters sent to our Southern journals, written by persons professing to be Southerners, to deter persons South and South-East, from moving to Kansas. I was surprised to see any persons South that would believe those letters; for they might have seen in a moment that they were written by persons who were tools for the Abolition Emigrant Aid Society, hoping thereby to gull the South out her rights, and enable the Abolitionists of the North to carry out their hellish designs.

Had I not have been affected with the bronchitis, I would now be with you, and would have the pleasure of once more voting for the tried friend of the South and the Union, Gen. Whitfield for the Representative in Congress. Although denied that privilege, I am in hopes that others at my home far away, will be of some service in the Goose Question, and should an emergency arise, in which your rights as Southerners should become threatened to greater extent by the fanatics of the North.

We who are now living on the Southwestern Frontier, are compelled to protect ourselves at present from the wild savages, who are at this time committing depredations all around, in twelve miles of this city of ten thousand inhabitants, and head-quarters of one wing of the Southern army of regulars, consisting of six officers and no *men*. The Government will I expect, accept of the offer of our Governor to furnish the militia to exterminate the race, or drive them back into Mexico; and should you get into trouble, while our hands are in, we would make good rangers for most any service, and will stand by you until the last trump is blown.

Adieu for the present.

W. P. G.

Kansas Matters at the East.

The annexed extract is from a letter in the New York Daily Times:

"The speech of Gov. Shannon to his new subjects of Kansas causes much disquietude here. The Administration desired Gov. S. to co-operate effectually, but quietly, with Atchison and Stringfellow in establishing Slavery in the Territory.—Of course it was very far from their purpose that he should go spouting and blustering about the country, so as to get into the Norther papers that he was in favor of introducing Slavery, and meant to favor that cause with the money and patronage of the General Government. But, though Shannon disappointed them, he will be fully sustained, and the Kansas drama will soon be concluded. Indeed the curtain is already falling. The assemblage called a Legislature has passed a parcel of the most infamous statutes, which would disgrace a tribe of Indian Thugs, of which the object is to expel the Free State settlers from the Territory. Those laws, Shannon says he recognizes, and will endeavor to execute. That is the work he was sent to Kansas to do, and we may presume that he or Stringfellow will do it. Whitfield will be re-elected to Congress, and will be admitted to take his seat. In two or three years Kansas will be a Slave State of the Union. The person who doubts that, after seeing what has been done in the past two years, is a dolt, upon whom argument or demonstration would be thrown away. From the beginning, I saw and said, that the only possible mode of saving Kansas to Freedom, or even to keep it open to settlers from Free States, was by force of arms. The day for words and action have now equally passed.

AQUIDY."

Evil at Hand!

More Treason in Kansas! The Crisis is upon us! Discovery of more Arms!

A gentleman from the interior of Kansas, in whom we have implicit confidence, called yesterday evening at our office, and gave us some startling facts that should a rouse every noble and worthy son of Missouri and Kansas, and cause them to light up the camp fires on every hill and in every valley, and keep them blazing with nothing above their brilliant glare but the unconqurrable banner of law and order! The time has now arrived, and we say down with the traitors!

Scarcely have the startling developments by Mr. Laughlin been confirmed when more overt acts of treason are exposed to the gaze of an outraged people.

When our informant left Osawkee he traveled in company with a gentleman from Kentucky, who designs settling in the Territory in the direction of Atchison, where about 20 miles from Osawkee they stopped at the house of one Baker who lives comfortably off the road side about a mile. They found here a wagon heavily loaded with guns and amunition, and, on entering the house they found about ten men, none of whom could say cow, earnestly abusing the Legislature and glorifying Reeder.

During a few minutes, several more came in, and produced orders, or written strips of paper, to Baker, who went out and furnished each of them with a gun and some powder and cartridges, when they quietly walked away. Our informant saw not less than ten go away with arms, and as they went out of the house to mount their horses, they examined the wagon and saw at least 100 rifles and muskets and several kegs of powder, and eight or ten boxes, that they supposed to contain prepared cartridges. This is the extent of our information, and it proves another link in the chain of evidence that the Abolitionists of the north are arming the Traitors. We are no alarmists, and have heard the rumors of Abolition treason in Kansas, with much incredulity, but we are now convinced that Treason stalks abroad, and that prompt measures only can save the Country and the Union. Now is the time to strike, and we hope to see law and order armed as becomes freemen, sweeping over the people of Kansas.—*Tri-Weekly Argus.*

☞ The effect of the Louisville atrocities may be inferred after reading such paragraphs as the following, which we copy from the Louisville Times:

STILL THEY GO.—We are sorrow to learn that our neighbor, H. Baner, has closed his house, and intends leaving for Canada in a few days. Mr. B. has, within the last two or three years, invested several thousand dollars in the business in which he is engaged—that of a brewer.—This he is determined to sacrifice rather than stay in Louisville. He says that he feels that there is no protection for life or proper here. Mr. Baner has already purchased property in the city of Hamilton, Canada.

ANOTHER.—A German, a resident of this city for some time past, who was here at the time of the riots, and about investing $20,000 in the country property just above the city, has sold out a few ago shipped by express to New York his money, amounting to $27,000, and has started with his family to New York, thence to Germany, his own native land, where, as he declared before leaving Louisville, his children would not be insulted, and looked upon as intruders and enemies to the country that he had avowed eternal allegiance to.

THE VICTIMS.—The Louisville Journal says that the difference between the number of foreign and native born citizens killed in the riot, is but small, and the coroner can bear witness, and many hundreds of others can bear witness that the first persons killed on both extremities of the city were Americans—shot down like dogs by unseen foes.

To which the Louisville Times, makes the following crushing reply:

"The difference between the foreign and native-born citizens killed is only three to fifty; and if the coroner could find out all about the riots, he could no doubt bear witness that the first outrages were by know nothings; that the first shots were by know nothings; that the first killing was by know nothings; that the only houses burned were by know nothings; that the only infant murdered was by know nothings; that the only women burned was by the know nothings; that the only man hung was by know nothings; and that the only persons who were shot and thrown in the flames of their own burned dwellings were by know nothings."

A CERTAIN CURE FOR A RATTLE SNAKE BITE OR SPIDER STING.—Take the yelk of a good egg, put it in a tea-cup, stir in as much salt as will make it thick enough to run off, and spread a plaster to the wound, and I would insure your life for a sixpence. The subscriber has tried the above remedy in a number of cases, and never knew it to fail in one. P. PETTIBONE, M. D. *Country Gentleman.*