

# Squatter Sovereign.

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

ATCHISON, KANSAS TER.,  
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 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.

Pro-Slavery Nomination.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,

GEN. J. W. WHITFIELD

Election on Monday October 1st 1855.

## PUBLIC SPEAKING.

GEN. J. W. WHITFIELD, the Pro-Slavery candidate for Delegate to Congress from Kansas Territory, will address his fellow-citizens at the following places at the time named:

Alexandria, Tuesday, 18th September.	18th
Oauckee, Wednesday, 19th	"
Indianola, Thursday, 20th	"
Tecumseh, Friday, 21st	"
Lawrence, Saturday, 22d	"
Dr. Chapman's, Monday, 24th	"
Henry Sherman's, Tuesday, 25th	"
Old Fort Le Moine, Wednesday, 26th	"
Sugar Mound, Thursday, 27th	"
Cross' Little Osage, Friday, 28th	"
Fort Scott, Saturday, 29th	"

## The Contest Approaches.

On Monday the first of October, the sovereigns of Kansas Territory, will be called upon to appoint one of their number to represent them, in the next Congress of the United States. There are three aspirants for that honor, from which we have to make our choice, and it would be well for us to examine the claims of each, before deciding upon whom to bestow our suffrages.

The Abolitionists, Free-Soilers, Fusionists and Nullifiers, present two candidates; one in the person of Squire A. H. Reeder, who has made himself obnoxious to every honest man in the Territory, and who now has the assurance to insult our citizens, by offering himself to represent the high minded squatter sovereigns of Kansas.—The party who present him, are composed of men who have sworn to set the laws of our Territory at defiance, and have attempted to nullify every act passed by our recent Legislature. To support him, would be virtually admitting yourself a Free-Soiler, and an advocate of the "higher-law," or nullifying doctrines. True, and loyal men will not rally around that standard.

Another man, a Mr. Perkins, standing on the same rotten platform of nullification, is attempting to deceive the people in regard to his true principles, by using the fair and spotless name of Democracy, to cloak his treachery. It is ascertained beyond question that the only motive the Abolitionists had in bringing out this worthy representative of their principles, was to divide and distract the law and order, or Pro-Slavery party of the Territory.—How many will be caught in this trap of the enemy, the election returns will only tell. We have too much confidence, however in the sagacity of our citizens, to believe that many will be caught nibbling at that bait. So, two of the candidates before the people, are thus disposed of. Neither of them are fit to command the respect of the Kansas Squatter, much less to represent him in Congress.

The third candidate for delegate to Congress is Gen. J. W. WHITFIELD, one of our number. A Squatter Sovereign who honors the name he bears. His long residence in the Territory, before any of us ventured here, eminently qualifies him to judge of our wants. His popularity, acquired during one session of Congress, enables him to do more for us in Washington, than any other man in the Territory. He is the man for the times, and the choice of nine-tenths of the citizens of Kansas Territory. Gen. WHITFIELD, is presented as the candidate of the Pro-Slavery, or law and order party. He is in favor of enforcing the laws of the late Legislature, and the punishment of traitors who dare attempt to nullify them. He is opposed to the organization of political parties in this Territory, until the all important question of Slavery is settled. Let us first whip out our natural enemy, the Abolitionists, by re-electing Gen. WHITFIELD, and then, if it is found necessary, we can draw party lines. But until we first make Kansas a slave State, all men who attempt to bring new issues into our elections, will be justly branded as traitors to the South. Let our motto be then, "Pro-Slavery, WHITFIELD, and Victory."

Dr. Kitts estimates the number of blind people in England at 18,000. We thought it larger.

A new county in Kansas has been named Wise in honor of Henry A. Wise.

Several men to join the Kinney expedition, have left Chicago.

Dysentery is said to be very prevalent in Virginia.

## Progress of the Congressional Canvass.

In our last, we traced the progress of Gen. Whitfield, from the time he set out on his tour of the Territory up to Monday of last week, when he spoke at this place. In the course of that afternoon and the next morning, Dr. Davis, who had come thus far to oppose his election and to preach upon the cause of National Democracy, became convinced of the error of his ways, and returned to Leavenworth, declaring that he would both vote and work for Gen. Whitfield, and if possible lead Mr. Perkins off the track. Mr. McCaully, who was expected to meet the General at Doniphan in prosecution of the same plan of opposition, likewise returned to Leavenworth. What the feeling in Leavenworth County may now be, we are not informed; but if Mr. Perkins is any longer a candidate, he confines his operations to that County alone; and we venture to predict, that in no other county of the Territory will a vote be cast for him.

After leaving this place, Gen. Whitfield spoke as follows: on Tuesday, at Doniphan; Wednesday, at Palermo; Thursday, at Whitehead; Friday, at Nemaha Agency, and Saturday, at Iowa Point. At all of these places he had good audiences, and was attentively and respectfully listened to. There being no longer an opponent in the field working in the guise of pro-slavery, he addressed himself exclusively to the issues upon which the two great parties of the Territory are now divided. He has been bold and fearless in his denunciations of the higher law nullification party, with Reeder at its head; but argumentative and persuasive when addressing himself to those natives of non-slaveholding States, who prefer to make Kansas a free State, and are yet unwilling to drench her soil in blood for that purpose. The county of Doniphan abounds in men of this description; and if any reliance can be placed upon their word, they will almost to a man abjure the doctrines of the higher law party, and cast their votes for Whitfield.

The Free State party has been much misled and imposed upon in relation to some of the acts of the Legislative Assembly. In the absence of the acts themselves, demagogues and other designing men can make what impression they please upon such soft material as these free-soilers are for the most part made of. The St. Joseph Cycle has lent itself to the purposes of knaves and demagogues, and has, in consequence, become a sort of text book with their dupes. There is some bad and much doubtful material in Doniphan county, and it behooves the true men of the county to be on the alert from this till the day of the election.

Yesterday, Gen. Whitfield spoke at Mt. Pleasant, in this county, but we have no account of what took place. In the prosecution of the canvass he will be at Tecumseh next Friday, when a higher law convention will be in session at that place; and on Saturday he will speak in that hot-bed of abolitionism, Lawrence. It can hardly be but that something of interest will occur on one or both of these occasions; and, if possible, we will have our readers advised of whatever may happen.

## Steam Ferry Boat.

Million & Burne's new Steam Ferry Boat, the "Lewis Burne," will be at the landing in this place ready to take her place in the "Trade" this evening, after the shortest run from Pittsburg ever made by a Steam Ferry Boat. She is fast enough for a Missouri River Packet. The public can now be accommodated in crossing, better at this place than at any other point on the Missouri River.

## Beware of Secret Circulars.

We understand that a large lot of secret circulars are ready for distribution, and that they will be circulated by the abolitionists just before the election, so that the mistakements therein contained cannot be refuted. Let our friends beware of such political tricks. They may well know that some rascality is intended from the fact of their working in the dark.

GEN. WHITFIELD.—This veteran champion of Southern Rights passed through this city on Monday, on his way to Mount Pleasant, where he was to address the citizens of that vicinity. The General is in fine health and spirits, and seems to flourish in the service of the Pro-Slavery party. May life and health be spared him to join us in a justification on the downfall of abolitionism in Kansas.

ELECTION TICKETS.—We have at our office, Tickets for the Pro-Slavery vote, at the October election. We hope every Council District in this portion of our Territory, will see that a sufficient number of Tickets are distributed at every voting precinct.

## Remember.

The election for Delegate to Congress comes off on Monday, the first day of October. Let Whitfield men be at the polls early on the morning of that day, PRE-PAID to vote!

The County Court of Atchison county met in this city on Monday and completed its organization.

In Alabama the Democrats have the Legislature by 13 majority in the Senate and 20 in the House.

## Facts for the People.

Who can read the following facts, and then deny that the Know Nothings are Abolitionists—enemies to the South—the Federal Constitution, and the Union?

IT IS A FACT—That the Know Nothings in the free States have elected none but Abolitionists and Free-soilers to the Congress of the United States.

IT IS A FACT—That every Representative from the free States in the Congress or Senate of the United States that the Know Nothings have elected; or assisted to elect, is in favor of the repeal of the Nebraska bill, and the repeal or modification of the Fugitive slave law.

IT IS A FACT—That the Know Nothings of Wisconsin elected Durkee, an ultra Abolitionist, to the Senate of the United States.

IT IS A FACT—That the Know Nothing Legislature of Michigan passed resolutions declaring the Fugitive Slave law unconstitutional and demanding its immediate repeal—and in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia—and declaring that they would never consent to the admission into the Federal Union of any more States with constitutions authorizing slavery.

IT IS A FACT—That the grand councils of the Know Nothings in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New Hampshire have passed strong Abolition and anti-slavery resolutions.

IT IS A FACT—That the Know Nothings of the North are in favor of proscribing all white foreigners and Catholics from office, and are at the same time in favor of full civil liberty to all FREE NEGROES!

IT IS A FACT—That the negroes of the North vote, with the Know Nothings, and have been repeatedly complimented for their patriotism in thus voting, by the Know Nothing organs!

IT IS A FACT—That the leaders of the Know Nothings in Kentucky are, or have been; Emancipationists, wherever that question has been agitated, and that they dare not, deny this statement!

## The Weston Reporter.

In the issue of the first of September, will be found an article which after divers and sundry compliments to the Squatter Sovereign, winds up by discovering that Gen. Atchison, is at the bottom of a plot, for the establishment of a Southern Republic.

We will say this much, as a duty we owe to Gen. Atchison and ourselves, Gen. Atchison has never indicated to us his views, on this or any other matter since we commenced our career. He is not represented, and is not intended to be represented by any thing, which ever appeared in this paper. What his opinion on this matter may be we know not. We have a notion that a paper may be conducted, without reference to the will or opinion of any man, but the editors. It is probable that had ours been some what more trammelled, it might have been better for it.

Of one thing we are well satisfied however, unless a better feeling pervades the North, than has been exhibited of late, our country will have to divide.

## Business of our Town.

During the last week large quantities of goods have been put off, for the interior of this Territory, and for Nebraska, Fort Larimore, and the Indians.

Three trains will start from here for the plains in the next ten days.

Our merchants are opening very heavy stocks of goods, and can furnish them at wholesale or retail, as low as they can be bought for in St. Joseph or Weston, and on the same terms.

S. Johnson is now opening a splendid stock—every variety—of goods suitable for the Squatter, or the city folks. Call and see them for yourselves. His object is not to make money, but to induce persons to trade in Atchison.

## Fall Elections.

Elections are yet to be held this year in ten States. In most of them, Legislatures and state officers are to be chosen, and in four of them Representatives to Congress. Of the latter class are Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, and Maryland, which are entitled in the aggregate to twenty three members. The elections will take place as follows:

Georgia, " Oct. 1	
Pennsylvania, Tuesday, " 9	
Indiana, " " 9	
Ohio, " " 9	
Louisiana, Monday, Nov. 5	
Mississippi, " " 5	
New York, Tuesday, Nov. 6	
Wisconsin, " " 6	
Maryland, Wednesday, " 7	
Massachusetts, Tuesday " 6	

It is stated that the Hannibal Railroad will be completed from Hannibal to Salt creek—35 miles, by the end of the year.

Dysentery is said to be very prevalent in Virginia.

## The Kansas Legislature.

"This illustrious body of law-givers adjourned on the 30th ult., after a tranquil session of sixty working days, having performed more legislation during that space of time than perhaps necessity or the wants of the people required. Most of the laws enacted were good ones, because they were fac-similes of Missouri Statutes; but whenever they deviated from a fixed standard, we find them floundering about like Milton's devil, when traversing Chaos. The Kansas slave law is a disgrace to the age in which we live—it fetters the press—takes away liberty of speech and the right of every free white person, of good character to sit on juries."

Lord save us from our Missouri friend(?) say we. We could not expect much more from a St. Joseph press, and a Doniphan stock holder. The one a very lukewarm pro-slavery town, the other a place where they hold Free State Conventions and Barbecues.

There is but one other item in the above batch of spleen and misrepresentation, worth notice, and that is that the "slave law takes away the right of every free white person of good character, to sit on juries." To this our only reply is, that there is of course no truth in the statement.—But if it were true, and went still further and said "of good sense," the editor above would not be disqualified thereby.

into disgrace the Kansas Legislature for the sake of injuring the town of Atchison, thereby to enhance the value of his few shares of stock in a rival place." Arnold would not have sold his country, and his friends so cheaply. The whole town of Doniphan could not have bought him. We can only feel contempt for one who thus obviously exposes his narrow, selfish disregard of every thing honorable, for pecuniary gain, or some other equally base motive.

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## Kansas Legislature.

We last week gave some inklings of the doings of the Kansas Legislature. Knowing that the people desired to have information more particularly about matters of general interest rather than about those vexed questions, we will only add that if every man in Kansas will attend to his business and property, and let his neighbor's alone, the law will never disturb him.

This week we give a list of the roads from this place. The interest law was one that gave us some trouble, but at last was settled by recognising money as merchandise and let it bring what the demand would justify—in other words, we have no usury law, and whatever rate of interest is agreed upon between the parties is lawful. An exemptive law passed, by which a homestead of the value of \$750, and household furniture, working tools, &c., to the amount of some \$300 or \$400 more is exempt from sale under execution.

A poll tax of one dollar is imposed on every voter in the Territory, which must be paid before a man is allowed to vote.

We passed a bill chartering a bank at this place with a million and a half of dollars capital, but it was defeated by the perfidy and contemptible jealousy of our councilman, J. W. Forman, whose conscience, if he has any sense of shame, will force him to resign that the people may have an opportunity of electing a better man in his place.

He also voted against giving this county a third representative, when in his own, with less population, he gave three, at the same time having two councilmen.

Our laws are expected to be published by the 1st January in book form. The most important of the laws will be published in pamphlet form.

## For the Squatter Sovereign. Fellow Countrymen.

Messrs. EDITORS: In my former letter I brought to your notice, a few facts calculated to prove that the "North" never entertained a liberal, or fraternal feeling towards the Irish emigrant. And these facts are of so public and historical a character, that I presume no one will attempt to deny them; but I did not ask your attention to a thousand minor evidences of that narrow minded prejudice, which seems to be the most kindly sentiment, which the North as a body, entertain towards our brethren of Irish birth.

You cannot have failed to observe, that under whatever circumstances you may be brought into contact with one of these devotees of liberty, you were the object of his contempt, or the butt of his ridicule, until he has become almost, if not quite convinced, that any thing ridiculous, mean or contemptible, is as naturally the characteristic of an Irishman, as that the nasal tone and disposition to interrogate, are the most brilliant accomplishments that a Yankee can acquire. Even if any of you do an act worthy of commendation (in another person) do you ever receive any more complimentary word, than "very clever indeed, for an Irishman!"

Can any native of our unfortunate country raise himself to any position, by either talents or industry, that the accident of his birth will not be an obstacle to the acknowledgment of his merit?

To these charges there are exceptions, but they interfere not with the general rule.

We are the natives of a country, whom oppression and tyranny have made poor. Forced in Ireland to labor that our lordly oppressors may enjoy the thousand luxuries, with which the Irish and English noblemen (!) surround their bloated and unnatural existence, the majority of Irish emigrants are the victims of poverty; and to a people who feast and fete, and flatter, and almost worship a "Baron" or a "Lord," or a "Count," or any thing foreign, which owns or borrows a title, your poverty may be the great cause of their dislike, but to search for the cause would be a useless investigation, and after all they, not we, are the parties to do so, the effect is ours.

Where in free America, do we see white men clothed in the garb of slavery—liberty—at the North, where they preach Abolitionism, with a white servant in at-

tendance, robed in the habiliments of degradation—the uniform of the serf. Such a craft too, as the "ensigns armorial," or coats of arms, daubed upon the panel of every second carriage you meet, in any of the Northern cities is so unimportant a matter to notice, but as a straw shows which way the tide runs, so does this trifling incident indicate the direction of Northern aristocracy. To hear the North boast of her philanthropy, and inveigh against southern pride and arrogance, would be amusing if it was not so hateful.

Where too, is "Know-Nothingism" cherished most sacredly? Where is its proscription and illiberal principles most congenial? at the North. How can the people with brazen effrontery ask for your vote, who have in most of their cities disbanded the Irish military companies, simply because they were foreign born?—James Shields and Major McReynolds, have proven on the battle fields of Mexico, that an Irish hand is not unworthy of an American blade.

I cannot conceive how any party or people so unfriendly to the Irish can adopt a platform, which deserves our support.

I do not descend to invective or abuse, for I hold, such weapons are only fit to defend a bad cause. I only state facts, too well known to be disputed, and I am sincerely sorry that any class of republicans cherish principles which produce, and have uniformly produced conduct, so unfriendly towards us, and so discredit to themselves; but since it is so, I think you ought to be reminded of it, that when an Abolitionist comes to ask your vote, with the manumission papers of a negro in one hand, and the draft of a bill to disfranchise Irishmen in the other, you may not be deceived by his "blarney." Some of our Irish brethren in America, behave I admit, in a manner calculated to bring discredit on themselves, and all who wish them well. It would be a wonder indeed, if centuries of suffering and oppression had not left some of its disgusting stains on their national character; but do not the great misdeeds which she gave the republic, "cover a multitude of sins," of whom we may name Christopher Colles, who was, says De Witt Clinton (himself a son of the Green Isle) "the first person who suggested to the State, (New York) the canals, and improvements on the Ontario." Thomas Addis Emmett—brother of the gifted but hapless Robert Emmett—and Henry O'Reilly, of Telegraphic fame.

Do not the strong arms which she gave to the American army, plead for the pardon of a degraded Jew. But I believe every native born American will admit, that a few drinking, rioting Irishmen, do not reflect so much disgrace on their countrymen, as the numerous and enlightened faction, who, under shelter of a "higher law" treat the Constitution with contempt—proclaim it a virtue to disobey the laws of Congress, and glory in insubordination and treason.

I have abstained from saying any thing on the moral character of negro slavery, for I am convinced that you believe with me, that if the maker of the Universe, and the Christians creator, had held it sinful, he would have forbidden it as positively as he has done murder, theft, perjury or blasphemy, and would not have left it to be inferred, by some fanatical Abolitionist, or negro insane pulpit orator. W. J. Atchison, September 18th 1855.

Military Capacity of the South. From the flippant manner in which some of the Free-soil journals talk of an easy conquest of the South, in the event of civil war, we conclude that they have not studied very attentively the resources of the history of this section of the country. It does not follow that, because the free States have a majority of numbers, they can produce a majority of fighting men. Their numbers will be required to till their fields whilst the South, in the event of war, need make no draft from its laboring population. Moreover, it will possess unlimited supplies of food, and have the additional advantage of fighting on its own ground. Even in an aggressive war, the South can in all probability bring a more numerous army into the field than the North. These Free-soil braggarts have forgotten, if they studied, the annals of the Mexican war, which proved that the South, even in war of invasion, and that of a distant land, could outnumber the more populous North. To that war she gave not only her due proportion of money, but much more than her due proportion of men, as will appear by the following statement of the number of volunteers:

From the South—Regiments 34	
Battalions 14	
Companies 120	
Total number of volunteers 45,640	
From the North but 22 regiments	
were sent, and the whole number of volunteers was 23,045	

Thus, in the Mexican war, the South furnished nearly two volunteers to the North's one. Bear in mind that the population of the North is nearly two-thirds greater than that of the South, and it will be seen that the South, in the Mexican war, furnished more than three times her due proportion of volunteers! What would she do in a war upon her own soil—in a war for all that man holds dear; in such a war as abolition would force upon the South? Every male, from the boy of twelve to the man of seventy, would be a soldier; literally and truly, the whole population would be in arms. Can the Free-soilers promise themselves much from such a struggle?—Richmond Dispatch.

## From the New York National Democrat. Virginia in Self-Defense.

A vast deal of supercilious comment has appeared of late in the Northern Free Soil Know Nothing and Abolition journals, upon an article in The Richmond Enquirer, urging on the people of Virginia the probability of further aggression, and insurrection from the Northern section of the Union (for we are always in "sections" now) and upon the Legislature of that State the propriety of seeing to the organization of a militia, and the completion of railroads, and other means of military defense.

We read The Enquirer's article without surprise, and with a full recognition of the feelings which prompted it. Conciliation, persuasion, appeals to a common patriotism, a common nationality, a common blood, are at an end; and the Southern people await the result of the next Presidential struggle to learn whether the North will indeed force secession and disunion upon it, or whether the counsels of common sense and mutual interest will be permitted once more, and at the last moment, to triumph over the demand of fanaticism and domestic treason.

The article itself was a serious, reasonable, and regretful one. It said to the people of Virginia "the time for argument is past. Fanatics do not reason; and fanaticism is dominant at the North. Defend yourselves!"

Strange, sad, desperate is the hour in our nation's history, when such words need to be uttered by the sentinels who keep watch upon the out posts of any portion of our people. We are not yet eighty years from the date of our national Independence, and are we already playing the part of the Grecian States at the bidding of new Macedonian intriguers? Is it possible that the ruling party, and the chief popular organs of the oldest and most patriotic of States—that of that honored member of our National Confederation which enshrines the ashes of a Washington and a Jefferson—see no longer a hope in the toleration, the sense of justice, the obligations of common honor of sister States? Are we in fact upon the brink not only of disunion, but of civil war?

Those who comment superciliously upon The Enquirer's warning article, sneer at such a supposition. The New York Evening Post (Van Buren and Marcy) thinks it "absurd and childish twaddle;" The New York Times (Sewardite) "ridiculous gabble" and "arrogant menace;" and The New York Herald (Hindoo Know Nothing) is quite as contemptuous in tone and manner. Yet we cannot dismiss such sober and real expressions with such light and insulting remarks. The fact remains. Here is the oldest and most influential journal in the Southern Atlantic States—organ of a successful party—with no immediate partisan object to accomplish—no inducements to exaggerate danger or ignore ameliorating circumstances—which sees in the future so dangerous a complication of national affairs as to call for armaments and preparations, for military roads and militia organizations; and which turns away from all other resources to seek safety alone in the *ultima ratio civitatum*! Is this a thing to sneer or mock at?

It were well for the agitators of the North to pause. The game of partisanism and demagoguism has been played far enough. Those who do not intend to cause blood to flow and States to sever, have made all that can be made, with clear consciences, out of the farce they have been acting. Men who are prepared to go further should beware how they cross the line which separates demagoguism from treason. The Southern States are the attacked party. They are assailed, insulted, offended wickedly and causelessly. Those in the North who seek to quarrel with the South are temporarily in the ascendancy. Under these circumstances, it is right that the South should arm. It is right that it should exercise a double vigilance against its assailants. The best method of preserving peace—in their case, as in all others—is to prepare for war. The miserable placid hunters and politicians who depend upon Northern excitements and agitations to get office whereat, should be driven to the alternative of arming in their turn, or sinking away like the cowardly aggressors they are. The Enquirer, whose course we do not always approve, is for once right.—Waste no talk, no reasoning, no persuasion on these fellows. Prepare to resist their aggressions as the best and surest method of avoiding them. And should the moment come when the blow must be struck—when this noble fabric of our Union must crumble in the dust—when one section shall hurl itself in wrathful war against another, and the blood of brethren be shed to satiate the animosity of paltry partisan intriguers—there will be thousands of Northern men who will strike for the right against the aggressive fanaticism which menaces the lives, the property, and the political existence of our brethren of the Old Dominion.

A jour-printer in New York, got tight about the 4th of July, and when he came to his senses he found himself in company with others, on board a vessel and for St. John, and thence to the Crimea. He however succeeded in making his escape at St. John, and worked his way back to New York, where he found his family had given him up—and gone into deep mourning.

The Texas Fever still prevails among the Cattle in Monroe county.