

This hero of the back settlements has been confirmed Governor, by a strict party vote in the Senate, thirty to twelve, showing how much our grave and reverend Senators are influenced by mere party considerations. We need no other evidence of his unfitness for the office, than his letter to the President, dated Dec. 11th, which has been officially published. He speaks of the intense excitement existing "in the whole upper part of Missouri;" of armed men "rushing from all quarters toward Lawrence, some to defend the place, and others to demolish it." He says in consequence of the numbers and arms of the Lawrence men, he was obliged to call for volunteers. "These facts becoming known across the line in the state of Missouri, large numbers of men from that state, in irregular bodies, rushed to the county of Douglas, and many of them enrolled themselves in the sheriff's posse."

Being frightened at the spirits he had thus raised, he sends a dispatch at once to Col. Sumner for U. S. troops to allay the difficulty. But, without waiting for Col. Sumner, he was convinced that his presence was needed to put down the tumult which his own ignorance and imbecility had occasioned, and proceeded to the camp.

We ask particular attention to the following extract, as showing to what an extent the Missourians had invaded Kansas:

"I found that Gen Strickler, as well as Gen. Richardson, had very judiciously adopted the policy of incorporating into their respective commands all the irregular forces that had arrived. This was done with the view of subjecting them to military orders and discipline, and to prevent any unlawful acts or outbreaks. The great danger to be apprehended was from an unauthorized attack on the town of Lawrence, which was being strongly fortified, and had about 1,050 men, well armed, to defend it, with two pieces of artillery. While, on the other side, there were probably in all, near 2,000 men, many of them indifferently armed, but having a strong park of artillery. I found in the camp at Wakarusa, a deep and settled feeling of hostility against the opposing forces in Lawrence, and apparently a fixed determination to attack that place and demolish it and the presses, and take possession of their arms. It seemed to be a universal opinion in the camp that there was no safety to the law-and-order party in the territory, while the other party were permitted to retain their Sharp's rifles, an instrument used only for war purposes."

These Sharp's Rifles seemed to have produced a prodigious effect on the Border heroes!

Gov. Shannon then went to Lawrence to ascertain for himself the feeling of its defenders. We quote again from his own words:

"Early on the morning of the 7th inst., I repaired to the camp at Lawrence, and found them busily engaged in their fortifications and drilling their forces, and had a full and satisfactory interview with the committee appointed by the forces in Lawrence in relation to the impending difficulties. So far as the execution of the laws was concerned, we had no difficulty in coming to a satisfactory understanding. It was at once agreed that the laws of the territory should have their regular course, and that those who disputed their validity, should, if they desired to do so, test that question in the judicial tribunals of the country; that in the meantime no resistance should be made to their due execution.

It is proper I should say that they claimed that a large majority of them had always held and inculcated the same views."

Shannon then says that the party, which he facetiously terms "the Law and Order" party, was restrained with much more difficulty than the Lawrence men, and that they went home dissatisfied that they were not allowed to murder the men who differed with them on the subject of slavery.

Is it not then abundantly apparent that had this weak Governor gone to Lawrence at first, that all this trouble and excitement would have been avoided? And is it not apparent that he is not the right man for the place?

If President Pierce could be allowed by his keeper, Jefferson Davis, to sincerely promise to the free state men of Kansas, that, at all coming elections, their ballot boxes should be protected from outsiders, he would find the inhabitants of that Territory as submissive to Law and Order, as any men of the United States. But his decisions, or rather we should say those of Jefferson Davis, are all against the freedom of the ballot box in Kansas, and against the choice of a Legislature by the people themselves. Admit Kansas as a State, and she will then exercise her own sovereignty in all these particulars.