

The Cleveland Plaindealer was in 1849 edited by the same man who edits it now, and it was then, as it is now, one of the chief organs and exponents of the Ohio Democracy. The following editorial paragraph from that paper of 1849 is a perfectly authentic exposition of the ground then occupied by the whole Democratic party of Ohio:

Now is the time for the North to plant itself on immovable liberty ground. Now is the time to fix permanently the boundaries of slavery. The South would have yielded to the just claims of the North long ago if they had been pressed with a tenth part the tenacity of Southern claims. The opposition the South has made has been empty vapor, "words full of sound and fury, signifying nothing," but as scate-crows, have answered their purpose with the North. They never meant what they said. They never will dissolve the Union, for they could not exist a day without it. We say to the North: then, press on. Ask nothing but what is right and submit to no more wrong. Their claims to extend slavery over territory now free is too preposterous to be entertained for a moment by any government now existing on earth, and the miserable dough-faces North who will parley with the South on this subject ought to be held up to public scorn and contempt by every newspaper in the land.

The Late Kansas War.

We give in another place an account of the termination of the war in Kansas Territory. The following, being a portion of an article taken from the Kickapoo [K. T.] Pioneer, does not take exactly the same view:—

Already as at Bull Creek the General Officers are casting the responsibility upon the soldiers. A maudlin paper General sits in his easy chair and writes that, "there was no system, no concert of action no discipline—no nothing." If there was nothing of that kind where then was the valiant Brigadier? Why was he not in the field teaching his officers that they might afterward teach those ignorant militia? Echo answers where!

But to return to the campaign, and admitting that the marchings and counter-marchings, the night chasings of the enemy, the forced marches and the anxiety felt from the teamsters up to the Colonel in Command, to meet the enemy without counting his strength, on this north side of the river all went for nought and was a complete loss of time. Admitting we say that it was useless, can politicians take that failure and screw and twist it until they can get it on to the south side of the Kaw River at Franklin, where the South was SOLD by thread bare politicians to the North? Mark the term and stick a pin there. The South was sold on Sunday evening the 14th day of September 1856, in the Territory of Kansas by having a hybrid species of political military leaders at the head of her affairs.—We challenge a denial to the foregoing as there was over 2000 witnesses to substantiate the position we assume; and that the friends of this paper in the South may properly understand it we will enter into the minute details of the affair.

First it must be understood that upon the 13th inst., the grand descent was to be made upon the hot bed of traitors, assembled and fortified at Lawrence. Second it will be recollected that unavoidable circumstances detained General Reid one day longer than he intended in his camp of occupation, but on the 14th inst., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon he was within 4 short miles of Lawrence with an invincible army of over 2,300 fighting men—and there he halted.—Yes there he halted his men; men who had the smoke of battle in their nostrils. Infantry who had marched 20 miles that day. Infantry who had actually run 5 miles of that twenty to be in time for the action, halted to get supper. (Who the men were who advised that halt we do not know but we are satisfied that meddlers were at work and were it possible to get their names we would give publicity to them.) Was the like ever heard of? ever read of, or even dreamt of—to halt men to feed like cattle, who had 4 hours of day light to go in on an enemy with. Men who were just in the proper trim for good fighting, whose lungs were bursting with enthusiasm, and the fire of victory flushing their cheeks and sparkling in their eyes. 'Tis a mournful picture to contemplate and we quit it in disgust; but before doing so we must ask, not knowing or caring who will answer; what potent charm was it that Gov. Geary applied to the leader of that army which caused it to melt away before him like the frost before an October sun; when at the same time in full view of the army could be seen the Abolitionists marching toward the South of the Territory in full force? After that no one can wonder that the Abolitionists claim it as a Victory—or that the lips of our pro-slavery brethren blanched who live in the South part of the Territory who were there at the call of the Governor, when they espied the cut-throats passing over the hills towards their homes.

Certainly there was pleasure in the view for them.

Governor's of Missouri.

The following comprises a complete list of the names of the several Governors of this State since its admission into the Union in 1820, together with the dates of their official terms:

Alexander McNair,	from 1820 to 1824
Frederick Bates,	" 1824 " 1828
John Miller,	" 1828 " 1832
Daniel Dunklin,	" 1832 " 1836
L. W. Boggs,	" 1836 " 1840
Thomas Reynolds,	" 1840 " 1844
John C. Edwards,	" 1844 " 1848
Austin A. King,	" 1848 " 1852
Sterling Price,	" 1852 " 1856
Truston Polk,	" 1856 " 1860

An English cockney at the Falls of Niagara, when asked how he liked the Falls, replied: "They're handsome—quite so; but they don't quite answer my expectations; besides I got thoroughly vetted and lost me 'at. I prefer to look at 'em in an hinged-in 'ot weather and in the 'ouse."

Population of Nebraska.

The census returns in Nebraska Territory for the present year show a population of 10,716—an increase of about 6,000 within the year.

From the Platte Argus.

The War Ended.

Ninety of Lane's men prisoners, by Governor Geary. Lane retreating. Conference between Gov. Geary, Col. Cook and the officers of the Militia, &c.

The following account of affairs, as they recently transpired near Lawrence, have been furnished us by a gentleman just returned from there, and may be regarded as perfectly reliable:

The troops under Gen. Heiskell's command, consisting of one regiment of foot and two of mounted men, numbering in all between twenty-four and twenty-five hundred, with four pieces of artillery, moved from their camp near Westport on the 13th inst. On that and on the following day they marched between 35 and 40 miles, and reached the town of Franklin, 8 miles from Lawrence. When about four miles from Franklin, an express came back at full speed and told the General that the enemy had engaged his advanced guard, and they were then fighting. The column was put in rapid motion, the footmen already very much fatigued, and their feet blistered going at a half trot. They kept up this pace, except a few minutes at the Wakarusa for water, until they got nearly to Franklin, where, as it turned out, a large picket guard of the Yankees had killed one of our men, and pushed off to Lawrence. By the time the main body of the troops reached Franklin, it was five o'clock, and they were eager to go on immediately to Lawrence; but considering the lateness of the hour, the exhausted condition of the footmen, and the total ignorance of Lane's strength and the position of his fortifications it was decided to be better to rest the men and make the attack at daylight in the morning. They accordingly encamped for the night near Franklin.

About midnight an express arrived giving information that Col. Cooke, with the U. S. troops under his command, had taken a position in front of Lawrence for its protection, and early in the morning Col. Cook sent a note to Gen. Heiskell to that effect. Great disappointment was felt on all hands at the lost opportunity to engage and crush the hired thieves and murderers under Lane; and universal regret was expressed that the movement was not continued into Lawrence the evening before. It turned out that as soon as the approach of Gen. Heiskell was learned in Lawrence, couriers were dispatched to Leocompton imploring Gov. Geary for protection by the U. S. troops; and he, as must be admitted in the plain discharge of his duty, ordered Col. Cook's command immediately to Lawrence, where they arrived about 11 o'clock at night.

About 10 o'clock in the morning Gov. Geary and Col. Cook arrived at Franklin, where the troops were assembled, and a conference was arranged and held between them and the field officers and captains of companies of Gen. Heiskell's command.—The conference was opened by Gov. Geary who addressed the meeting at some length. He expressed his great pleasure at meeting with the gentlemen present.

He told them that he hoped and believed that their interposition for the vindication of the laws and protection of the suffering citizens against the cruelties and inhuman outrages committed against them by the organized banditti roving through the territory, was no longer necessary. He said that his mission was to bring peace to its borders; that he was armed with power sufficient for that purpose, and he was determined to accomplish it. He was glad to inform them that, having arrived in the Territory only three days ago, he had already conquered and captured a large body, having taken between 90 and 100 of them prisoners. [The Governor very properly refrained from telling (what was true) that in the conflict between the United States troops and the party above referred to, one of the U. S. dragoons was killed and fourteen of the party under Harvey.] He said that if he had not had to come here to meet them, he would now have been at the head of Col. Cook's command in pursuit of the rest of the banditti. He impressed upon them the importance and solemnity of the occasion; referred to the consequences that might follow to the country, to the Union, and to our children and our children's children, as the result of the conference now held in this humble place; and closed by appealing to them to dissolve their present organization, and to co-operate with him, under the laws and instructions governing him, for the restoration of peace and the due execution of the laws of the Territory.

Gen. Atchison, Gen. Reid, Col. Cook and others addressed the meeting responding fully and cordially to the views and feelings expressed by the Governor, and urged a compliance with his wishes. Col. Titus also addressed the meeting, urging with much feeling the outrages and injuries that he had suffered at the hands of the marauders. He told the Gov. of the cannonading his home, of its burning, of the from 5 to 10,000 dollars of which they had robbed him, and held up his mutilated arm in proof of their desperate efforts to destroy him. He said that his heart beat tumultuously for revenge; but he was willing to await the result of the efforts about to be made to bring the outlaws to justice.

The conference closed by the Governor's retiring, and requesting the continuance of the meeting and a full consultation among themselves, and that they would give him the result of their deliberations.

The meeting was then organized by calling Gen. D. R. Atchison to the chair, who, on taking it, said:

As was well known to all present, the gentlemen composing this meeting had just been in conference with Gov. Geary, who, in the strongest language had deprecated the inhuman outrages, perpetrated by those whom he characterized as bandits now roving through the Territory, and pledged himself in the most solemn manner to employ actively all the forces at his command in executing the laws of the Territory, and giving protection to its bleeding citizens, and who had also appealed to us to dissolve our present organization and stand by and co-operate with him in holding up the hands of his power against all evil doers, and who had also retired from the meeting with the request that it would consult and determine what course would be taken. Now the object of the meeting was thus to consult and determine what should be done. Gen. Atchison further, as Gov. Geary had also done, impressed the meeting with the importance and solemnity of the occasion, and that it was time for men to exercise their reason and not yield to their passions, and also to keep on the side of the Law, which alone

constitutes our strength and protection. A Committee was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; which, after retiring a short time reported the following preamble and resolutions, that were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, under the proclamation of acting Gov. Woodson, we have reached the town of Franklin, three miles from Lawrence, on our way to the latter place, in search of an organized band of murderers and robbers said to be under the command of Lane, who have plundered and butchered large numbers of our fellow citizens, with the intention of overpowering and driving that band from the Territory, and whereas, we have here met and conferred with Gov. Geary, who has arrived in the Territory since we were here called and who has given us satisfactory evidence of his intention and power to execute the laws of the Territory, and called on us to dissolve our present organization, and to leave the preservation of the peace of the Territory to his hands, and whereas, Gov. Geary has assured us of his intention to muster into service a portion of the militia of the Territory for the purpose of giving the strongest assurance of protection to its citizens; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That relying upon the assurance of Gov. Geary to give protection to our peace in the spirit of order-loving and law-abiding citizens, we cordially conform to his wishes by dissolving our organization, and will disperse to our homes as speedily as the circumstances under which we are placed will admit of.

2. That the Governor be requested to organize and place in the field immediately one battalion (part mounted and part footmen) of Kansas militia, and distribute them over the Territory in such a manner as will best protect the settlers in their homes, persons and property.

3. That, in view of the condition of things in Southern Kansas, we respectfully recommend to the Governor that he station a company of one hundred mounted men at Potawatamie Creek in Franklin, Anderson, and Lykins counties, to give protection to the law-abiding citizens of that section of country.

4. That we respectfully recommend Col. H. Titus (Col. of the Douglas county militia) as commander of the Territorial militia now to be mustered into service.

G. W. Clark, Sam'l J. Jones, H. T. Titus and others, } Committee

A copy of the preamble and resolutions was ordered to be furnished to the Governor.

(Signed) D. R. ATCHISON, Ch'm.

Elections yet to be held before the Presidential election on the 4th of November are as follows: Georgia and Florida, 1st Monday of October; Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and South Carolina, 2nd Tuesday of October; and Louisiana, 1st Monday of November (the day before the Presidential election.) The following States vote for State officers, &c., on the same day as for Presidential electors: Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Mississippi votes on two days—the day of the Presidential election and the day preceeding it. The Maryland elections is upon the 1st Wednesday of November, which this year falls the day after the Presidential election; and the Delaware election is upon the 2nd Tuesday, one week after it.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. N. W. MILLER will preach a funeral discourse on the death of JESSE P. HUME, at Liberty Union Meeting House, (near the residence of Joel Hume,) on Sunday the 19th October. There will be preaching on Saturday, 18th, also.

To the Bald and Gray.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative is no doubt the best article in use for the removal of dandruff, causing hair to grow on bald heads, imparting softness and beauty, and last but not least, changing gray hair to its original color and beauty. See advertisement in another column.

J. R. SHIELDS, of Boone county, is a candidate for the office of Circuit Attorney in the Second Judicial District.

Geo. F. WILLIAMS, of Howard, is a candidate for Circuit Attorney of the second Judicial District. (Citizen and Messenger copy.)

DIED!

On the 24th, LAVINA J., daughter of W. B. and Mahala J. Yager, aged 1 year, 11 months and 2 days.

"Go, little loved one, go,
A mother's heart can tell—
And none but hers can fully know
How hard to say—farewell.

No nights of sorrow, none of pain,
But perfect peace and rest—
Redeemed and saved, she sweetly sleeps
Upon her Savior's breast."

On the 20th, PAUL HUBERT, infant son of Dr. A. A. and Leah W. Rucker, of this county.

In Fayette, on the 23d, NANCY, infant daughter of James and Ann E. Roland.

In Fayette, on the 24th, HARVEY ANN, infant daughter of John W. and Juliett Marmaduke.

In Fayette, on the 24th, very suddenly, B. F. SMITH, of Linn county.

L. WOLFSTEIN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
—DEALER IN—
Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c.,
North corner Water and Market sts.,
Glasgow, Missouri.
Oct. 2, 1856.

CONRAD STINDE. HERMAN F. STINDE.

C. R. STINDE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes,
No. 18 Main Street, (Up Stairs),
St. Louis, Mo.

OUR Fall Stock is now open, and dealers are invited to examine it before purchasing.
Oct. 2, 1856-3m.

HORSES WANTED.

THE undersigned will buy, if presented without delay,
550 Horses
adapted to Cavalry purposes.
The horses must be from five to seven years old, and not less than fifteen nor more than sixteen hands high.
No horses will be purchased but those of the best description.
E. S. SIBLEY,
Brevet Major, Ass't Qr. Master.
Ass't Quartermaster's Office,
Fort Leavenworth, Sept. 19, 1856.
Oct. 2, 1856-2m.