

Squatter Sovereign.

"The South, and her Institutions."
By FRANK FELLOW & COLLEY, Editors.

ATCHISON, KANSAS TERR.,
TUESDAY, NOV. 22, 1856.

The Best Advertising Medium in the Upper Country.

Look out for the X.

A cross (thus, X) immediately before the name signifies that the subscriber has not paid for his paper, and that it is expected he will remit the amount due us by the return mail.

Capt. W. W. HARRIS—Now traveling in the Southern States, is agent for the Squatter Sovereign.

Mr. John Randolph, now traveling in the Southern States, is an authorized agent for the Squatter Sovereign.

Mr. R. D. Treville, of Charleston, S. C., is authorized to procure subscriptions for this paper. Also, Mr. D. B. Bohn, of Union District, S. C., now traveling in the Southern States. They will receive for the same.

Printer Wanted.

A PRINTER—one who will work press and obtain a permanent situation in this office.

WANTED, at this office, an intelligent lad between thirteen and fifteen years of age to learn the printing business.

Announcement.

We take pleasure in announcing to our numerous readers that we have sold one-half of this paper, to Mr. Peter H. Larey, formerly of South Carolina, and by that means secured his valuable assistance, in the publication of our paper. Mr. Larey is and ever has been, an uncompromising, State Rights Democrat—Southern in interest and sentiment, with nerve sufficient to deal death-like blows to the army of non-descript and traitors who infest Kansas.

His former connection with an ably edited Democratic paper in South Carolina, is a sufficient guarantee of his soundness on the all important topics of the day; and his ability to perform the arduous duties he has undertaken, will be manifest to all who may read his articles. Mr. Larey's duties as one of the editors of this paper, commence with this number, and his introductory will give an insight into his future course. This change will not in the least alter the character of the Squatter Sovereign. It will be the aim of the editors to keep it the same independent and fearless advocate of Southern Rights, that it has ever been, and we only hope by this new arrangement to add to the interest of the Journal, and shall strive to deserve a liberal support from that people, whose rights and interests we have so assiduously contended for.

Introductory.

Having purchased an interest in this Journal and assumed, in part, its direction and control, we feel it incumbent upon us to observe a usage, consecrated by time and immemorial custom, which makes it obligatory to offer a cordial salutation to its patrons and friends—as well as to brothers of the "quill," and to indicate the principles that will govern us while acting as a journalist.

Reared in the school of democracy, and taught to venerate and cherish its cardinal principles, as expounded and promulgated by the founders of the Republic, we expect to remain in its ranks so long as it continues to be guided and influenced by those noble tenets that were embodied in its formation and have so signally illustrated its career. Virtue, patriotism and the preservation of State-rights, conspired chiefly to its organization and, indeed it with that power which has enabled it to triumph over its enemies; but should it ever discard either of these elements essential to its purity and integrity, then, we would certainly disdain to acknowledge allegiance to the party, however strong or influential it might be.

As to domestic institutions it is hardly necessary for a South Carolinian to say that he decidedly advocates the pro-slavery cause.

The above briefly indicate the principles that will govern us as a public journalist.

Being somewhat of a novice in politics, and also sensible of our incapacity to discharge our duty fully and satisfactorily to the numerous patrons of the "Sovereign," we crave their indulgence and assume our responsibility with the hope, that our unexpected acquaintance may awaken lively emotions and result in mutual benefit.

P. H. LAREY.

ACTIVE FREEMONTES.—Much credit is due to C. T. Tiernan and Captain James Gormley, of this place, for their active, indefatigable and untiring efforts to promote the election of John C. Fremont. They are men who, when called upon, are ready to do everything in their power, both individually and pecuniarily for the cause of Freedom.—Brownsville (Pa.) Clipper, October 1st.

Capt. Gormley is the gentleman who built and commanded the Missouri river packet, A. B. Chambers, and is now building a new boat to take her place. Business men and travelers on the Missouri make a note of this and avoid Capt. Gormley and his boat as you would your direct foe. They will be found to be devoted emissaries of Eastern Aid Societies, and as such should be shunned by both shippers and passengers.

To our Southern Friends.

By the time this appeal reaches your sunny homes, the raging fires that may have been kindled by the excited passions, jealousies and animosities engendered in the late Presidential election, will have so far subsided, that you can sit around your happy, peaceful hearth-stones and reflecting on the past, present and future mark the "signs of the times," and coolly and dispassionately weigh the various considerations that come thronging to your minds. At a period so auspicious to calm deliberation, it is the patriot's duty to survey the political aspect of his country, and, if he beholds threatening clouds of danger in the horizon, to take such steps and make such moves to disseminate them as a genuine regard for her welfare and prosperity may require.

At this juncture of affairs the South cannot close her eyes to the fact that, her great political battle in Kansas is not yet ended; consequently she must awake from her slumbers and gird on her armor, or ingloriously abandon the out-posts of her citadel.

Though there is now an apparent calm, still the cauldron of abolition fanaticism is boiling to an overflow and they have only stopped awhile to gather strength for a more desperate struggle. Does the South believe that abolition fanaticism can be held in its present bounds? In the language of a distinguished young son of the South, "he who expects fanaticism to forgo its wrathful purposes, saws the winds, he who expects its fires to be quenched in other than fires still fiercer than its own, forgets that it concocts its venom and its curses in the alembic of hell. Born of knavery and madness, it dies only in an agony of sacrilege and treason." Such being the inherent principles of fanaticism, the South must not "court sleep to its eyes and slumber to its eye-lids." She must strike off her apathy, and with gauntlet hand stand prepared to defend her rights at every point of attack.

How will she accomplish this in Kansas? By encouraging and sustaining the pro-slavery party in her Territory. This party, true to their natural instincts and the time-honored institutions of their fathers, with undaunted courage and fortitude, have long struggled with, and so far, triumphed over the common enemies of the South. They have seen the plains of Kansas dripping with the best blood of the South, freely shed in defense of her cause. And there are thousands here at all times ready to follow the noble example. Some have sacrificed all their property; many have sacrificed much in sustaining southern principles and preserving untarnished southern honor. Having, in obedience to the dictates of patriotism, sundered the tender ties that bound them to parents, kindred, and friends, together with all the endearing association that cluster around the homes of their nativity—and exchanged them for the (as yet) inhospitable regions of "Border line," in order to preserve and perpetuate the institutions of their beloved South, say: Sons of that Sunny clime, do they not deserve your patronage, aid and support? We know the patriots response. It is, yes, yes, thrice deserving.

Let the South sustain those of her sons who are here battling for her rights and institutions, and she need not fear the result. Let her give them aid and comfort, and it matters not how deep the snow and keen and piercing the cold northern winds, they will stand upon the watch towers, and with unflinching faithfulness mark each sign of storm. And when the enemy approaches, they will drive him back, discomfited, or hold him at bay, until thousands of valiant Southern knights can rally to their aid.

While on this subject it will hardly be amiss to remind our Southern friends, that the "Squatter Sovereign"—among others deserves particular notice. For nearly two years it has been fighting nobly in the cause it advocates. Its conductors have labored hard and faithfully. Not only in the editorial "Sanctum," but in the "tented field" bravely have they striven to maintain those inalienable rights without which freedom is a mockery, and republicanism an imposture.

The standard of the "Sovereign" is high and uncompromising on the great question of African Slavery. It will ever be our first and highest aim to defend this institution from encroachment, to preserve State Rights principles and vindicate Southern honor.

Will not the generous South aid us with the thing needful? Our terms are \$2 per annum, in advance.

Journals favorable to the pro-slavery cause, and the success of our paper, will please give the above a place in their columns.

We send this copy of the "Sovereign" to several of our friends, in order that they may have an opportunity of perusing its articles, and appreciating its objects; hoping they will use their exertions to circulate our Prospectus and procure us subscribers.

We send a copy of this issue of the Sovereign to a number of our friends and acquaintances. If any are disposed to subscribe let them remit the wherewith. We shall not send another paper unless particularly requested.

Sally Jones says, when she was in lore she felt as if she was in a tunnel, with a train of cars coming both ways.

Presidential Election.

Just as we predicted, old Buck and Breck have been elected President and Vice President of the United States for four years from the fourth of March next. This result is peculiarly gratifying to the low and order party in Kansas Territory. With a large Democratic majority in the next Congress, and a conservative President, we will experience no delay in being admitted into the Union, when we shall apply. We are fully convinced that Kansas will, in less than eighteen months be a slave State in the American Union. Below we give the States for each candidate. The grand result is announced:

BUCHANAN.	FREMONT.
Virginia.....15	New York.....35
Kentucky.....12	Maine.....8
North Carolina.....10	New Hampshire.....5
Georgia.....10	Vermont.....5
Tennessee.....10	Massachusetts.....13
Arkansas.....4	Rhode Island.....4
Florida.....3	Connecticut.....4
Alabama.....9	Illinois.....23
Mississippi.....7	Michigan.....6
Wisconsin.....5	Iowa.....6
Delaware.....3	Minnesota.....5
Pennsylvania.....27	Wisconsin.....5
Indiana.....13	Total.....114
New Jersey.....6	
Louisiana.....7	
Missouri.....11	
Total.....170	

FILLMORE.	DOUGLASS.
Maryland.....8	California.....4
Total.....8	Total.....4

It will be a month or six weeks before California is heard from, and then we shall know whether to put that State in the Buchanan column.

More Villany Contemplated!!

LOOK OUT FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS.
New York, Oct. 25th, '56.

Dr. J. H. Stringfellow—Dear Sir: We have had a convention of Abolition Governors in session in this city for some time, whose proceedings have been kept secret. It is known to a few of us that they have denounced Lane, and appointed new men, who are soon again to invade your Territory, with a strong force. I must (having reasons for it) caution you against a certain high official in your Territory.

Though personally unacquainted with you, I am with you in sentiments.

Yours truly,

We have every confidence in the truth of the above, from the character of the writer, and from the "signs" outside. The thief is sure to cry "stop thief!" louder than any one else when pursued, and of late in the New York Tribune and other organs of the Kansas "True League," we have heard of nothing but "Convention of Southern Governors" and "contemplated invasions of Kansas by the Border Ruffians," "election frauds by the democracy" and in fact changing every crime contemplated by themselves, upon their opponents. We suspected something covert, under all this outcry, and our correspondent's letter explains all that the Indiana election frauds left in doubt. We hope, however, that our friends surmise about a certain high functionary may not be realized. We say to our friends keep a sharp look out. We must rely upon ourselves, not on Government to protect and guard our interests in Kansas.

Governor Geary.

We see by the dispatches—published in the Washington papers—forwarded by our enterprising Governor, "That many notorious agitators, of all parties, have left the Territory" since his advent, and that peace reigns in the land, &c.

We are ready to accord to the Governor all that is his due for the energy displayed by him since his arrival, but must most emphatically deny the innuendo contained in the dispatch above referred to, namely, that there have been any agitators here of more than one party, the abolitionists; or that any pro-slavery man has left the Territory for fear of Governor G. We utterly repudiate the idea that any disturbance in Kansas has ever been caused by the pro-slavery party. They have always acted in self-defense.

We hope that Governor G. wrote what he did from information deemed by him reliable, as we are not willing to think he is a yarn manufacturer. We would also caution the Governor not to be too sanguine about peace being restored, for if the abolitionists are to be believed, they will make another incursion into our Territory so soon as the result of the Presidential contest is known, and "they say" the next time they mean to fight Gov. Geary, the United States troops, and the Border Ruffians. We believe they intend it, and hope Governor G. will keep out any more armed bodies, as a winter campaign is disagreeable.

"THE STAR OF EMPIRE."—We welcome to our table, this neatly gotten up paper, published at Westport, Mo. by H. C. PATZ, who already occupies a conspicuous position in the public eye, by his identity with the struggles in Kansas, and through his able communications to the St. Louis Republican. Mr. PATZ is a ripe scholar, and a forcible and pungent writer.

We hope that "the Star of Empire" may soon culminate in meridian splendor, dispensing that light, and disseminating that intelligence, which must necessarily flow from the brilliant intellect of its editor.

True happiness is of a retired nature and an enemy to pomp and noise.

To the Pro-slavery Party of Kansas.

"Trust no future, however pleasant—
Let the dead past, bury its dead;
Act, act in the living present,
Heart within and God o'er head."

The above lines contain the spirit that should now actuate our party to faithful and resolute performance of its duties.

A few weeks since, it was suggested in the "Sovereign," that our party appoint one delegate for every hundred voters in each county, and that said delegates meet in convention at Leavenworth city, on the 15th inst., to take such preparatory steps for the common cause, as may be deemed necessary previous to the sitting of the Legislature, in January next. When our party carefully examines the position now occupied, and consider the weighty responsibility that rest upon it, it is impossible to overlook the necessity and propriety of holding such a convention.

We have elected a Legislative body, whose political cast is completely pro-slavery. When it assembles, in obedience to the vote of the people, it must call a Convention to form a State Constitution, which will be presented to Congress with the application of Kansas, for admission into the Union.

Such being the case, it is our bounden duty to meet in common council with our friends from all parts of the Territory, and consult together for the common good. It will not do to fold our arms in sleep and shut our eyes to the future, so pregnant with events that must mark an era in the history of the Republic. On Kansas the eyes of the North and South are riveted with equal anxiety—the wild fanaticism and intense hatred of the former, impelling it to move earth and heaven, to exclude the latter from participating in the settlement of the Territory; while the innate love of liberty and a determination to preserve, extend and perpetuate its institutions, actuates the latter to resist encroachments upon the sacred rights, recognized and guaranteed by a common Constitution. Thus, are arrayed against each other two powerful sections—one eager to encroach upon the rights of the other. We stand with that section which is acting on the defensive, and therefore our position is highly respectable.

It is true that our party have borne and suffered much. It is true also, that it has accomplished much; but much still remains to be done, if we would securely hold the vantage ground, for which we have so long and bravely contended. By taking proper council and acting decisively now, we will ultimately gain a triumph commensurate with the justice of cause.

Next Spring will decide the fate of Kansas. The South will surely rally to our aid. Let us then promptly follow the dictates of wisdom and patriotism, and prepare to achieve a final glorious victory, or, at least, preserve our escutcheon from the stain of dishonor.

We perceive that some of our contemporaries have acquiesced in our proposition. Let all come forward and show their hands. Now is the day, and now is the hour. Owing to the sale of the Delaware lands and other important considerations, we would respectfully suggest that the proposed Convention meet at Leavenworth city on the second Monday in December next, instead of the 15th inst. as first designated.

Gen. B. F. Stringfellow—Latest from Kansas, &c.

St. Louis, October 11.—The Democrat learns from a gentleman who arrived this evening, that on Thursday last a report having reached Platte City, Missouri, that Perry & Walker, merchants of Weston, had sold a quantity of flour, a party of one hundred marched to Weston, and receiving B. F. Stringfellow their leader, proceeded to the store of the parties, arrested and threatened him. Perry appealed to the citizens of Weston, who assembled and ordered the Platte City party to leave in two minutes, which they did. The Weston people publicly condemned Stringfellow's conduct, and commanded him to leave Weston in five days, or suffer the consequences.

The above unqualifiedly false extract comports well with the servile nature and contemptible disposition of the Democrat. Redpath, or some other abolition minion, must have furnished this vile slander upon the character of one of Missouri's best and purest citizens.

Gen. Stringfellow is now in Weston enjoying the society and confidence of its inhabitants who are anxious to elect him to a seat in the United States Senate, where, mentally and physically—if need there be—he may deal Brooks-like blows upon the judgments and craniums of those who would would wilfully belie our citizens and their institutions.

Being Southern ourselves, and proud of Southern honor and Southern chivalry, we would most earnestly request Southern journalists to refrain from copying the base fabrications of the Missouri Democrat, published at St. Louis, Mo. Its natural propensity is to misrepresent the pro-slavery men of Kansas, as well as all of those gallant Missourians who sympathize with our cause.

We would not have noticed this contemptible extract, had it not found its way in Southern journals, where Gen. Stringfellow is not personally known.

THE HERALD OF FREEDOM.—G. W. Brown, of Lawrence, K. T., is out again with his famous sheet. We admire his "pluck"—but damn his principles.

A CIRCULAR

To the Public generally; but particularly to those persons living north of Kansas River, in Kansas Territory.

It is well known to many, and should be to all interested, that the Town of ATCHISON

is nearer to most persons living north of Kansas River, than any other point on the Missouri River. The country too, south of Kansas River, above Leavenworth, is also as near Atchison as any other Missouri River town. The roads to Atchison, from every direction are very fine, and always in good repair for waggons, and other modes of travel. The country opposite Atchison is not excelled by any section of Missouri, it being portions of Buchanan and Platte Counties—in a high state of cultivation, and at a considerable distance from any important town in Missouri, making grain, fruit, provisions and all kinds of marketing, easily procured at fair prices; a matter of no small consideration to settlers in a new country.

The great fresh water Lake, from which the fish markets of St. Joseph and Weston are supplied, is also within three miles of Atchison.

Atchison is now well supplied with all kinds of goods, Groceries, flour, corn meal, provisions and marketing of all kinds are abundant, and at fair prices.

To show the capability of Atchison to supply the demands of the country, we here enumerate some of the business houses, viz:

Six large Dry Goods & Grocery Stores, Wholesale and Retail.

Six Family Groceries and Provision Stores.—Wholesale and Retail.

One large Clothing Store.

One extensive Furniture Store, with Mattresses and bedding of all sorts.

One Store, Sheet Iron, and Tin Ware establishment, where articles in that line are sold at St. Louis prices.

Several large Warehouses, sufficient to store all the goods of Emigrants and traders across the plains, and to Kansas Territory.

One Weekly Newspaper—the Squatter Sovereign—having the largest circulation of any Newspaper in Kansas—with Press, Type and materials to execute all kinds of Job Work.

Two commodious Hotels, and several Boarding Houses.

One Bakery and Confectionary.

Three Blacksmith Shops.

Two Wagon Makers, and several Carpenter's Shops.

One Boot and Shoe Maker's Shop.

One Saddle and Harness Maker's Shop.

One extensive Butchery and meat Market.

A first rate Ferry, at which is kept a magnificent new Steam Ferry Boat, an excellent Horse Boat, propelled by four horses, a good flat boat, and several skiffs.

Three Saw Mills, two propelled by Steam, and one by Horse power.

Two Brick Yards.

Two Lime Kilns, with an inexhaustible supply of lime and building rock.

A fine supply of Professional gentlemen of all branches, constantly on hand equal to the demand.

A good Grist Mill is much needed, and would make money for the owner. Atchison is one of the best locations in Kansas for a large flouring mill, and liberal inducements are held out to any one who will embark in that enterprise.

Day laborers, wood choppers, farm hands, and working men generally, scarce, and in great demand at high wages.—Many more could get constant employment.

The foregoing being true, there is every inducement for emigrants to settle at Atchison, and for those settled in the back and surrounding country, to come to this point to trade, and supply themselves with such articles as they need. But evil minded men, desiring to injure the prosperity of our town, put in circulation false reports about our people. Reports have gone abroad that our town is deserted, when every house is occupied, that there is nothing here that settlers need, when there is an abundant supply of everything, and at fair prices as any where in Kansas. But many are attempted to be frightened away from Atchison, by yarns about our people seizing men, and punishing them, and confiscating their property, for opinion's sake. When nothing is more untrue.

In the times of high excitement, through which we have passed, at Atchison, as other places, some imprudent and impolitic steps may have been taken; but we venture the assertion that there have been fewer outbreaks and disturbances at Atchison, than at any other town of importance in Kansas Territory.

While the people of Atchison and vicinity are Pro-Slavery in sentiment, and make no concessions to free-soil, or any other higher-lawism, yet they respect the rights of all men—and men from whatever country they may hail; let their political or religious sentiments be what they may, can with perfect impunity come to Atchison, with their families and property and we pledge ourselves that they will be protected, and their rights respected.—Provided, they do not officiously undertake to meddle in other people's matters. All honest, orderly, law-abiding people, with their families and property, will be protected at Atchison regardless of their political or religious opinions.

The undrugged citizens of Atchison and vicinity, having heard of the false reports in circulation, prejudicial to our town and its inhabitants, in justice to ourselves and the business men of the place, and in order to disabuse the minds of the people in the country, have felt ourselves called upon to issue this circular and any to all whose interest or inclination lead them this way, to come to Atchison, and see, and realize for yourselves, the truth of all we have stated. You shall have fair play, cheap goods, and protection for person and property.

L. C. Challis, J. Saqui, A. G. Smith, J. H. Blasingame, L. S. Treat, Doyle & Greene, S. Dickson, B. S. Davenport, G. B. Buck, W. S. McCubbin, R. S. McCubbin, P. Link, A. J. Westbrook, A. M. Drake, A. G. Otis, A. H. Allen, J. K. Weisiger, Isaac Foster, Wm. Jackson.

Atchison, K. T., November 1856.

Gov. Geary a Second Jackson.

We have just learned that our Governor is endeavoring to ape the immortal "Old Hero," by ordering the arrest of a man whom Judge Leecompte had released on bail, the Governor thinking that the Judge had not acted rightly in the case. We presume the next move will be to arrest and imprison the Judge should he release the prisoner under the writ of habeas corpus, still more to personate, or rather to ape the Old Hero.

But seriously, this is really the climax to everything perpetrated by the knave Reeder or the fool Shannon. In a time of profound peace—for which Gov. Geary has ordered a day of general thanksgiving—a Governor to trample under foot the edicts of the highest judicial officer in the land, and call upon the military to execute what he conceives to be justice, is certainly the most supremely stupid piece of high-handed outrage—we won't dignify it by the name of tyranny—that has yet been enacted in Kansas.

The man must surely be insane. An able lawyer, or more honest man than Judge Leecompte does not live in this Territory, and Governor G. will find, we opine, that he does not lack the nerve to discharge his duty against any, whether they be in low places, or highly dignified.

We are very much surprised to see that the Leavenworth Journal thinks the President will justify the Governor in this outrage. President Pierce is too good a lawyer for that. This is a beautiful commentary upon the Governor's first text—"That the laws must be obeyed." If he can set the decisions of the Courts at defiance, surely every one else may do the same. President Pierce must surely have appointed all our Governors on Friday, to have been so very unlucky.

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