

Squatter Sovereign.

"The South, and her Institutions."
STANFORD, KELLEY & LARBY,
Editors and Proprietors.

ATMOSION, KANSAS TER.,

TUESDAY, DEC. 16, 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 his return mail.

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

Capt. R. De Deville, of Charleston, S. C., is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper. Also, Mr. D. B. Soto, of Union District, S. C., now traveling in the Southern States. They will receipt for the same.

What the Abolitionists are doing.

On the outside will be found a long extract from the New York Day Book—published in the city of New York.

We hope our readers will give it a careful perusal. One fact in the article, should strike the attention of every Southern man, that is, that with the exception of the Day Book, there is not a single paper in all the Free States in which the institutions of the South are defended on their merits. None where the position is taken, and discussed that our peculiar institutions are right. The nearest approach any of them make to this, is, that though the institution of slavery is a great social, moral and political evil, still it is the Southern peoples own business and if they choose to put up with it the evil be on their own heads." A few Democratic papers take this ground, in fact most or all of them do while in their State canvasses, and in some places, even in national ones, the so-called Democracy take as strong anti-slavery ground as do the Free Soilers. Now in sober reason we ask, how can it be, that Black Republicanism is not forced to succeed outside of their notions of morality, they have a non-committal platform which is as likely to suit the public generally, as any other. We have all seen the tremendous efforts it required, to carry enough of the Free States to elect Mr. Buchanan. Suppose a Southern man is put up for the presidency next time, does any one suppose such efforts will be made for him; suppose the Black Republican party succeeds, what does the North have to fear from it? They are not going to dissolve the union over it; None of their interests are jeopardized by it, their instincts are really with that party, and they will not like the South make any extra exertions to prevent the success of the Republican over the Democratic candidate. With the South it is a struggle to remain in the Union, and retain her constitutional rights. With the North it is simply whether Col. Snooks or Gen. Van Snortenberg, shall have the dispensation of the fat offices. We warn our friends in the Slave States, to guard well their interests; the North must be forced to do us justice; she will not do it willingly.

Governor Geary.

We find that several of our brethren of the press, in this Territory, are disposed to excuse and even justify Gov. Geary's course in the matter of Hays.

We shall not quarrel with them about it, we only hope that their opinions of the Governor's honest intentions may be correct. The Governor in his Leavenworth speech, after telling the people to "mark his words," goes on and admits that possibly he may commit some errors, but that they must be attributed to his "head not to his heart &c." An error of the head may be forgiven by men in social life, but in politics never. A politician must have his head right, no matter how his heart may be. Hearts have nothing to do with the trade. Now that is just what we complain of Governor Geary for, his head is no account, or he never would have conceived the idea of re-arresting Hays after he had been discharged, a position from which he was forced to back out by Judge LeCompte, and the idea of his having power to suspend the Marshall, why what sort of head for a Governor is that, which could give birth to such a thought.

We want a Governor for Kansas with a head on, no matter about his heart. We want a man who can see the difference between enforcers of the law and violators of the law. We want a Governor to aid the officers in the enforcement of the law; not to force the officers to execute what his head may conceive to be law. Hence we have no mercy for Gov. Geary and his head. We venture the prediction that before the next Legislature closes it will have to answer for a great many faux pas.

What has become of the Herald of Freedom, friend Brown? We have not had the pleasure of seeing your paper for several weeks. We suggest that you send it to us by way of Leavenworth, and we will certainly get it weekly.

Another Invasion by the Abolitionists.

Aid for Bleeding Kansas.

The newspapers inform us that Vermont has appropriated by her Legislature, \$20,000 for bleeding Kansas. To sentimental old maids this may seem a very generous and charitable donation; and would be so, if it were what it purports to be. But our readers must understand that the money, instead of being applied to the relief of the indigent here, if there be any, is intended to fit out another monster invasion, of which we apprised you some weeks since. We warned you at that time, that the abolition governors of the free States had just held a secret session, of three weeks duration, in the city of New York, and that it was determined to send to Kansas a force sufficient to overcome all opposition. We have warned you since, that, through their mouth-piece, Greeley, our surmises were corroborated. He says—"Fifty thousand free State settlers must be thrown in next spring, and that Governor Geary must be forced to keep out, or drive out, the men from the slave States."—This move of Vermont is the beginning of the end proposed at that secret session. The other free-soil States will follow suit. The poor free-soilers now in the Territory will never see a cent of Vermont's \$20,000, or any that may be appropriated by other free States. New men, with Sharps' rifles, cannon, &c., must be hired with this money, and sent in so soon as traveling can be done in the spring.

Now what will the South do? We assert what we know, when we say that in this Territory the pro-slavery party have suffered the loss of ten dollars for every one lost by the free State men; and there is more real need of assistance amongst our friends than among them, but we make no great outcry about it. We ask the generous Southern States only to appropriate as much through their Legislatures, in proportion to their electoral strength, as the parsimonious North does, and then if we do not make Kansas a slave State, we will be willing to give our interest in the Territory to the first man who will have it. Will the South not do this? While the North is appropriating millions to carry out a fanatical idea, the South must give hers, to protect her property. If the North succeeds, she does it at her own cost, for she is injuring her best customer, the South, whilst she should the South succeed, she will be reimbursed tenfold in the enhanced value of her property, and the North cannot possibly lose anything.

Then let the Southern States make the appropriations—tax her negro property to pay it, (for they, the owners, get the benefit of the appropriation,) and the tax will not be felt by the State. The South should raise, in this way, at least a million, which, if properly applied, would give eighty acres of the finest land in the world to ten thousand different families. With this kind of homestead donation, which our Territorial laws exempt from execution, to the value of about one thousand dollars, we are sure that the families can very readily be found to avail themselves of the best request. Give us this, and we defy the North to beat us in the race. Speak out, brethren of the press, who love your homes in the Sunny South, who reverence the memory of your gallant sires, who are not willing to be forced to renounce your household Gods. We expect no response from those time-servers, who, during the Presidential race, allied their fortunes to a man who made the discovery that the repeal of the Missouri Restriction was a great wrong; that measure by which Southern men were enabled once more to hold up their heads in all the Territories as the equals of the Northerners, and dare to carry his property with him, we say we expect no response from these, who were willing to wear the badge of inferiority; but from every true-hearted Southern editor we hope to hear a hearty echo to our call, and to sound the note of alarm also; for there is danger ahead, as sure as that the abolitionists are cunning, Treacherous and Mean.

"Mormonism and Slavery twin relics of barbarism."—Black Republican Platform.

"And now I say unto you, refrain from these men, and let them alone, for if this counsel or this work be of men it will come to naught, but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it."—Acts 5, chap. 38, part 390.

The wholesome advice of Gamaliel to the Jews, contained in the above language, is peculiarly applicable to Northern politicians of the present day, and even to some in the South.

One "Plank" in the Black Republican Platform, is a vow of eternal hostility against Slavery and Poligamy, "twin relics of barbarism," as they allege. We once before, at the commencement of our editorial career, denounced any attempt on the part of Southern men to enter this crusade against the Mormons. It is a snare set for you by these Model Reformers; these men who make Christians by legal enactments. As we deny their right to be the judges for us, as touching the institution of slavery, so we must abstain from attempting to coerce others in matters of religion or morals.

Aside from the hold it gives the abolitionists on us, and the fact that we have no constitutional right to interfere in the local affairs of Utah, the lesson taught in "our text" is a wholesome one for the evil, if it be one; for if it be of men, it will surely eradicate itself.

Atchison County Pro-Slavery Convention.

On Saturday the 13th inst the delegates from the township meetings assembled in the city of Atchison, pursuant to a previous notice, and proceeded to organize in Convention by the appointment of A. G. Westbrook as Chairman, and P. H. Larey as Secretary. Upon motion a committee of three was appointed by the Chairman to draft a set of Resolutions expressive of the sense of the party in this county composed of Messrs. Stringfellow, Challis & Bailey, who reported the following preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. Viz:

Whereas a call has been made for the holding of a Pro-Slavery Convention on the second Monday of January 1857, at Leavenworth, to be composed of delegates from all the counties in Kansas Territory, and the members of the Legislature.—Each county to appoint one delegate for every hundred Pro-Slavery votes polled therein, at the election for delegate to Congress in October last. And whereas it is known that the pro-slavery men in several counties have already met and appointed delegates to said contemplated Convention and by resolutions expressed their opinions in relation to matters of vital importance to the welfare of the pro-slavery party, and it is expected that all of the counties will thus act; the pro-slavery people of Atchison county, through their delegates appointed at township meetings, having this day met in the city of Atchison in pursuance of public notice to appoint delegates to said contemplated convention, deem it right and proper to express our opinions, by way of instruction to our delegates, therefore be it resolved as follows:

1st, That the pro-slavery party in the Territory has very properly been called the law and order party, because it is the only one that has in all cases obeyed and sustained the law.

2nd, That whilst our party has at all times recognized and defended the rights of every citizen regardless of his opinion as to the propriety of making Kansas a free or slave State provided he sought to accomplish his purposes in a legal way. Yet the prime object of our party organization, was to make Kansas a Slave State in a like legal manner. And we yet understand that to be our chief object, and that the contemplated convention was called chiefly with a view to its accomplishment.

3rd, That we deny to the citizens of no State in the Union, the right to come to Kansas, with any property he may possess, and any opinion he may entertain provided he yields obedience to the laws and constituted authorities.

4th, That the Pro-Slavery party, having hitherto maintained the ascendancy in the Territory and having elected the present Legislature has a right to expect and demand of that body the passage of any and all such constitutional enactments as may be deemed necessary to aid in speedily making Kansas a Slave State of the Union.

5th, That whilst we are ever ready to bring any, and all person without distinction of party to punishment, for the willful violation of law, we yet view with distrust any person, who for any purpose whatever, attempts to class in the same category the acts of those who were called out by the proper authorities to enforce the laws, and those hired mercenaries who were sent here under Lane, Harvey & Co., to violate the laws, and who were guilty of such wanton and savage crimes; and that we will by all legal means defend them from the vengeance of any and all such.

6th, That we deeply commiserate the destitute condition to which so many helpless women and children have been reduced through the outrages resulting from the invasions of Lane and his miscreant followers, and while we commend the feelings which prompt the charitable people of the Free States to send food and clothing to aid those thus rendered destitute, we hope that they will still further display their christian charity, by dissuading any other attempts to revolutionize our Territory, which can only result as heretofore in widespread and indiscriminate suffering.

7th, That our delegates to the convention and our members of the legislature be requested to act in accordance with the foregoing resolutions, and in matters which may arise about which no opinion is here expressed, we advise them so to act, as to secure by peaceable and legal measures the making of Kansas a Slave State.

8th, That the Chair appoint six Delegates to said Convention.

In accordance with the 8th resolution the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Leavenworth Convention. Hon. D. R. Atchison, (P. H. Larey, alternate.) J. T. Hereford, Dr. Stringfellow, Peter T. Abell, James Adkins, and J. N. Bradley.

The following resolution, proposed by Mr. Adams was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our Delegates who may be in attendance at Leavenworth have power to fill all vacancies, should there be any in our delegation.

Mr. Kelley offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That we oppose any modification of the laws now in force in this Terri-

tory, protecting Slave property, and our delegates to the Territorial Convention and our Representatives in the Legislature are requested to act in accordance with the spirit of this resolution.

9th, That the Pro-Slavery papers of the Territory be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

A. J. G. WESTBROOK, Ch'n.

P. H. LAREY, Sec.

Meeting at Tecumseh.

At a meeting of the citizens of Tecumseh and vicinity, held at Tecumseh Court House, K. T., on Wednesday evening, November 29, 1856. Caleb B. Clements was called to the Chair, and A. W. Pardee appointed Secretary. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be "for the appointment of Delegates to attend the Convention to be held at Leavenworth City, to consult upon and propose a policy upon which the citizens of Kansas without distinction of party may unite for the preservation of peace, and a general reconciliation,—based upon acquiescence in existing Legislation, an impartial administration of justice, and opposition to external intervention in the affairs of the Territory.

Col. Johnson, of Leavenworth, city, Mr. Bennett, of the Leavenworth Union, Mr. Lamb, of Atchison, and E. Hoagland, of Tecumseh, being called upon, addressed the meeting in favor of the stated objects of the Convention, and urged the appointment of Delegates.

E. Hoagland then offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially approve of any and all measures that may have a tendency to restore peace and harmony among the citizens of Kansas. That in view of the past and impressed with the importance of the present, we earnestly implore our fellow-citizens without distinction of party to aid in the preservation of Peace and Order by adopting a policy of conciliation.

Resolved, That whatever differences of opinion may prevail touching the circumstances that resulted in the adoption of existing laws, we deem it the duty of every man to support and sustain those laws in preference to having no laws at all and continuing the anarchy that has too long prevailed.

Resolved, That we believe the existing Territorial laws contain provisions that should be repealed, and we have confidence that the Legislature will, at the next session, with a spirit of justice and moderation correct oppressive legislation.

Resolved, That we have confidence in the patriotic desire and ability of Gov. Geary to faithfully administer the laws and protect and enforce the rights of all the citizens of Kansas; and we cordially approve the policy he has adopted, and which, thus far, has been attended with the happiest results, towards the restoration of law and order, equality and justice.

The meeting then appointed as Delegates to the Leavenworth convention, B. L. Castleman, A. W. Pardee, Judge Yeager, W. A. M. Vaughan, John Dolman, Henry Carmichael, L. McArthur, E. Hoagland, George Calumet, Bennett A. Murphy, Henry W. Martin and Judge Elmore.

Ordered, That the Secretary furnish copies of the proceedings of this meeting to the Lawrence, Leavenworth and Leavenworth newspapers, with a request to publish the same.

C. B. CLEMENTS, Ch'n.

A. W. PARDEE, Sec.

We copy the above from the Leavenworth Herald, and must confess that we are at "the first" of this move. We have seen, (in fact we were the first to propose) a call for a Pro-Slavery convention to be held at Leavenworth, which has since been changed to Leavenworth and fixed for the second Monday of January next. We will take occasion to say, however, that we have no earthly objection to the good citizens of Tecumseh and vicinity doing all in their power to bring about an era of good feeling in Kansas, by attempting "to restore peace and harmony among her citizens." But for our part, we have long since found that impracticable, and henceforth as ever, are for taking measures to advance the interests of our party. This was our object in starting the project, and we presume, will be the object of the convention when it shall assemble. We expect none but members of our party to participate in its deliberations.

Our friends in Tecumseh may make as many pacific resolutions as they may see fit, and laud his Excellency to their hearts content, but we most seriously object to their impeaching our code of laws as "oppressive" particularly if they expect to be admitted as members of the Pro-Slavery Convention which is to meet at Leavenworth. We would advise our Shawnee friends to hold "another meeting" and appoint delegates to the Pro-Slavery Convention or their credentials may be rejected.

On Friday last, a young lady was fined \$5 in Albany, N. Y., for spitting in another lady's face. Snooks wants to know if she can expect to rate as a lady after such a vulgar action.

It is estimated that the love letters dropped in the postoffice at Lowell, Mass., average over fifteen hundred daily. The factory girls in that vicinity must be looking over with affection.

Politeness is like an air-cushion—there may be nothing in it, but it eases your jolts wonderfully.

There is a man out west so dirty, that the assessors put him down as real estate.

You may glean knowledge by reading, but you must separate the chaff from the wheat by thinking.

From Kansas.

We had a conversation with a gentleman yesterday who was direct from Leavenworth City, in Kansas Territory, who stated that Gov. Geary had suspended, or arrested, the United States Marshall, for refusing to obey his orders, and that Judge LeCompte was also suspended from his office by the Governor. The cause of the trouble originated in this way, we give it as related to us, that the free State men indicted for murder were all refused bail, and confined at Leavenworth to await their trials.

This decision was approved by the Governor. But it appears after the grand jury had found an indictment against the pro-slavery man who shot Buffum, for murder in the first degree, Judge LeCompte admitted him to bail in a bond of \$10,000, the Marshall was one of his securities. As soon as Gov. Geary learned the facts, he directed the Marshall to re-arrest the person indicted for murder of Buffum. The Marshall refused to execute the orders of the Governor, when he at once ordered one of the United States officers to execute his order which was done. Then followed the arrest or suspension of the Marshall and Judge LeCompte.—Daily Jefferson Inquirer, 19th.

The stately weekly editor of the Jefferson (Mo.) Inquirer, with a saturnine countenance, a Horace Greeley notoriety, audaciously indicates the readers of his paper with the above composition of ignorance and stupidity. His object in writing such editorials is, to deceive the ignorant; for he knows that any man of ordinary intelligence will not believe them. In this age of enlightened civilization and refinement, when the avenues of information are open to all who seek it, how can the editor of a public journal put credence in a story that bears on its face so much absurdity as the above. Can men of the press who assume to influence and direct public opinion, expect honest contemporaries to sit in silence when they see such outrages perpetrated upon the good sense, judgment and information of the whole fraternity? Whenever we see such an utter disregard of the obligations, honor and integrity of the Southern press manifested by any of its members, we conceive for them a horror like unto that we entertain for Greeley and the vile reptiles who wind through "bush and bramble" to imitate him.

We are fully satisfied that no man, acquainted with the formation and constitution of our national government, can give credence to such a ridiculous fabrication as the one referred to. Hence we believe it is published to the world, after the style of Bennett and Greeley, not to enlighten the public mind and understanding, but to impose upon the ignorant, the weak and the credulous. Those conductors of the Southern press who are capable of such low treachery and masterly villainy towards their readers and the public, "deserve the fate of slaves only."

We should like the editor of the Inquirer to inform us whence Gov. Geary derived the kingly powers with which his credited story above invests him. Gov. Geary derives his authority from the same source as Judge LeCompte, and the latter can only be removed—if removal be possible—by those who gave him office. It is a mooted question whether or not the President can remove the Judge of our Territorial Supreme Court. How then can Gov. Geary do it?

The Boonville (Mo.) Observer places itself in the same predicament with the Inquirer by republishing its absurd, ridiculous story without correction or comment. We admonish the veritable editors of these two journals to read the constitution of the government under which they live, and the organic act of Kansas Territory. Having studied these, like good journalists should, they will be better enabled to enlighten the public mind.

We are pleased to learn from our merchants that they are doing a thriving business in this place this winter. Traders would do well to follow out the system of our merchants—that is, sell for small remuneration profits, and have the cash when they part with their goods, by which practice their credit will be always No. 1. As we have the commanding point in the Territory, mercantile business can be extended to any amount by those who wish to grow rich and prosper. Everything conspires to give this place superior advantages. The capacity of our back country trade to support large and flourishing mercantile establishments is unquestionable. The complete success of those already in operation clearly proves this fact.

The river opposite this place is closed up by ice—persons are crossing on foot, and in a few days there will no doubt be a regular highway for public travel, unless the weather moderates greatly.

Kansas is a great country. Two men can wear one pair of shoes here in the winter—thereby saving expenses. We see this fact daily verified in this city.

We call attention to the fine clothing establishment of J. Saqui & Co., in the "Brick Building," on C street, opposite Smith & Blasingame's. In variety, quality and cheapness of clothing it will compare favorably with any firm in Kansas. Saqui & Co are wholly engaged in the clothing and furnishing business, together with an exceedingly select assortment of dry goods and other articles admirably adapted to suit the taste of the ladies; and thereby are able to sell good articles cheap. They should be patronized liberally. Let all who wish to save the *résumé* give them a call.

News from all Quarters.

Be thou not envious against evil men.

There are said to be 63,000,000 people in Kansas.

A Mr. McConnell, of India, owns 21,000 sheep. So "they say."

It is said that Mormonism is fearfully on the increase in Denmark.

It is said that there are 14,000 patents in force in the United States.

The bones of birds are hollow, and filled with air instead of marrow.

Gen. Walker has abolished all laws in Nicaragua prohibiting slavery and the slave trade.

The poor people of Vienna have eaten seven hundred and twenty-five horses in three years past.

Never ridicule a man for carrying his head low. Grease are proverbial for going with their nose in the air.

An exchange says that a flirt change all her opinions every day, except the good opinion she has of herself.

The Book of Mormon has been translated into the Hawaiian language, and a large edition printed.

We see a book advertised entitled, "Every man a lawyer." What a horrible idea! It makes us shudder.

The crop of clover seed in Kentucky, the present season, is the largest that has been raised for some years.

It is estimated that a London pickpocket commits one thousand two hundred and fifty thefts for every one detected. We doubt see what good the police do.

Long-metre tunes have been abandoned in California, as being too slow for the country. They don't have any kind of tune there but non-tunes.

The library of the British Museum contains four hundred and fifty thousand volumes, placed on shelves which occupy fifteen miles of space.

The fastest running time on record was made in the Great Eastern, New Orleans, in the Spring of 1854, by Henry Peritt, who ran a mile in 1:42.

A man in Costa Rica has been sentenced to twenty years, two months and thirty days imprisonment at hard labor, for secretly planting tobacco.

Chatterfield having been informed by his physician that he was dying by inches congratulated himself that he was not so tall by a foot as Sir Thomas Robinson.

Dobbs says he has been kicked by almost everything, but the worst kicking he ever got was from an old maid; he says she kicked him all over. He knows.

Barnum is again in the showman's business. He has gone to Europe with the little Cordeils Howard. May the much buffeted man find a little in the speculation.

The editor of the New Orleans Picayune has been presented with a Southern cigar case. It is said to be of a remarkable growth.

There were 5,612 land warrants issued during the month of October, under the act of March, 1855. There are yet 81,687 applications to satisfy.

The members of the Rhode Island Legislature get \$1 per day. A proposition to increase their pay was voted down on the 4th November by the people.

There is an oak tree near Raleigh, North Carolina, which at the owner's request, has with a shade a space of nine thousand feet. It would afford shelter for four thousand five hundred men.

An official return, published by the Dutch Government, shows that, in 1855, there were in the kingdom 349 primary schools, which 3182 were public also 935 other schools, all private.

Every county in Alabama except six (Calhoun, Wilcox, and Wilcox) has a large majority in those six does not exceed six hundred! Know-nothingism is a blue way in Alabama.

It is not a little singular that the only Slave in the Union that cast its electoral vote for the Know-Nothing candidate for the Presidency, was founded and settled by Roman Catholics.

The free States have not given a majority of their popular vote for Fremont. On the contrary, the united vote for Buchanan and Fillmore show a majority of over 200,000 against him.

The recent vote in Kentucky gives large democratic majorities in six out of the ten Congressional districts, with but a small majority against the Union. Kentucky is thoroughly democratic in future.

A beautiful young woman in Mason, Ga. recently killed her husband through jealousy of another woman, who had been visiting him on business.

It is said that the Fillmore leaders of New York were in consultation on the 14th inst. as to the best policy. What does such a selection of a fraction want with a policy?—unless it be an insurance policy.

On the 13th ultimo, Col. Hiram Pearson, of San Francisco, in Rome, took a freak in his head to attempt to climb the St. Peter's dome. He was fined 1,000 piastres for the brief dignity.

A small pocket telegraph apparatus has been invented, not larger than a tobacco box, which can be attached to the wire at any point along the line, at the instant, and a message sent as desired.

An Ohio paper, published at Germantown, proposes as candidates of the American party at the next Presidential election, for President, Sam Houston, of Texas, and for Vice-President, Erasmus Brooks, of New York! Wahoo!

At Lublin, in Poland, on the first day of the Jewish year, a great crowd was assembled in the synagogues, and soon an alarm of fire was given. The doors and windows to escape when upwards of fifty were thrown down and trampled to death.

Lieut. Gunnison states, that when he was in Utah, the three members of the Presidency had no less than eighty-two wives between them, and that one of the three "was called an old bachelor because he had only a baker's dozen."

A contemporary very truthfully remarks, that "Our government lands cost one dollar an acre on an average, and champagne two dollars a bottle. How many a man dies landless, who during his life has swallowed a township, trees and all."

A New Yorker, who fired a pistol in the city of London, was let off on a light fine on the ground that it was a common practice in the United States, where nobody thought anything of it. The Lord Mayor said it was a very surprising state of society, but he was not prepared to dispute the fact.

Mr. Fillmore, the only man, as the Know-Nothings would have us believe, that could beat Fremont and save the Union, was beaten by both Fremont and Buchanan in the United States, in his own State, in his own county, and his own town. Who will believe these false prophecies again?

Nearly all brave men have been of a finely organized and therefore nervous temperament. John C. Calhoun was nervous, so was Napoleon, so was Nelson. The Duke of Wellington saw a man turn pale as he marched up to a battery. "There," he said, "is a brave man, he knows his danger and faces it!"

It is a singular fact that woman cannot look at the principles of any magnitude, without becoming dizzy. But what is still more singular, the dizziness departs the very moment somebody puts his arms around her waist, and "keep her from falling." Queer, isn't it?

Township Meeting.

On Wednesday last, 10th inst., the citizens of Shannon township met in Convention to appoint delegates to represent their township in the approaching County Convention. At one o'clock, p. m., the meeting was organized. Col. P. T. Abell was called to the chair. It was then moved and seconded, that the chair appoint delegates to represent Shannon township in the Atchison County Convention, to be held on Saturday next, 13th inst.

Motion prevailed, and the Chairman appointed the following: R. S. Kelley, J. G. Westbrook, P. H. Larey, J. T. Hereford, C. E. Woolfolk, J. Saqui, A. G. Otis, H. Adams, L. C. Challis, and Col. J. H. Blasingame. On motion, the chairman was added to the number. It was moved, seconded, and carried, that the delegates appoint proxies.

On motion, it was ordered that the County Convention meet at L. C. Challis store at half past one, on the day appointed.

Territorial Officers.

Governor—John W. Geary, of Penn.
Secretary—Daniel Woodson, of Va.
U. S. Judge—S. D. LeCompte, of N. C.
" " S. D. Cato, of Ala.
" " Cunningham, of Pa.
Auditor—John Donelson, of Ky.
Treasurer—S. C. Cramer, of Va.
KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.
1st District—Thos. Johnson & Edw. Chapman.
2d District—Andrew McDonald.
3d District—Hiram J. Strickler.
4th District—A. M. Coffee & David Lykins.
5th District—Wm. Barbee.
6th District—F. J. Marshall.
7th District—W. P. Richardson.
8th District—J. W. Forman.
9th District—D. A. N. Grover.
10th District—R. R. Rees & Lucian J. Eastin.

List of members of the House elected at the General Election held on the first Monday in October, 1856.

Atchison County—J. P. Carr, R. L. Kirk, Wm. Young.
Allen and Bourbon—B. B. Broudy.
Atchison—B. F. Simmons.
Bourbon—W. W. Spratt.
Calhoun—James Kuykendall.
Doniphan—T. W. Watson, B. V. Driscoll and X. K. Stout.
Douglas—J. C. Anderson, O. H. Bora.
J. C. Thompson, James Carrin, and H. Butcher.

Franklin—Alfred Laws.
Jefferson—W. H. Tobbs.
Johnson—J. T. Barton.
Lykens—Martin White.
Lykens and Linn—J. P. Fox.
Linn—J. Davis.
Leavenworth—Wm. G. Mathias, Geo. W. Martin, D. J. Johnson, and M. R. Walker.
Marshall—W. H. Jenkins.
Madison and Breckenridge—George H. Reese and Solomon H. Brown.
Riley—Russell Garrett.
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