

# Squatter Sovereign.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, MERCANTILE AFFAIRS AND USEFUL READING

STINGFELLOW & KELLEY,

"The Squatter claims the same Sovereignty in the Territories that he possessed in the States."

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## The Squatter Sovereign.

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## Miscellaneous.

From the Leocompton Union.

A CHAPTER OF OUTRAGES COMMIT-

ted in Kansas by the Emigrant Aid

Society of New England and their

Myrmidons, claiming to be Free State

Men and Friends of Humanity.

NOVEMBER, 1854.

The New England Emigrant Aid Soci-

ety sends a large number of their hire-

lings to vote at the election for members of

Congress, who after voting on the 29th of

the same month, started back to the East

the next day.

NOVEMBER 29, 1854.

Mr Davis, a citizen of the Territory

brutally murdered a few miles from Law-

rence by one Kilty, a hired tool of the

New England Emigrant Aid Society, who

has since fled the Territory.

MARCH 25, 1855.

Malcolm Clarke, one of the best citizens

of Leavenworth, murdered by one Cole

McCrea, a higher law lecturer and rufian,

who has broken jail, fled the Territory,

and when last heard from was lecturing to

admiring throngs of Black Republicans in

Wisconsin.

MARCH, 1855.

The New England Emigrant Aid Soci-

ety send hordes of voters to the Territory,

a number of whom obtained Buffalo Robes

in Kansas City and Westport and returned

them after the election held on the 30th

March, and returned to the East.

APRIL, 1855.

The Secret military organization enter-

ed into by the hired tools of the New En-

gland Emigrant Aid Society in the Terri-

tory, bound together by the most horrid

oaths to resist the regularly constituted au-

thorities of the Territory by force and

bloodshed, and protect and defend each

other in their midnight atrocities—for

which purpose they abundantly provided

themselves with secret signs and grips, by

which they could at all times recognize

each other, and more effectually carry on

their disorganizing and revolutionary

schemes.

APRIL, 1855.

The New England Aid Society com-

menced erecting a Stone Fort in the town

of Lawrence under the disguise of a Ho-

tel, building it with numerous port holes

and a parapet upon the top behind which

their myrmidons could fire with safety upon

the legal authorities and thus prevent the

execution of any legal process in the town

of Lawrence.

MAY AND JUNE, 1855.

Sharp's rifles and other deadly weapons

arrive at Lawrence, having been sent by

the Emigrant Aid Society to their secret

military organization in the Territory, to

aid them in executing the revolutionary or-

ders of their masters in the East.

SEPTEMBER, 1855.

The minions of the Aid Society held the

notorious Big Spring Convention, and re-

solved that they would resist the laws to a

"bloody issue."

The same Convention, after ignoring

might see proper to designate as offenders

or criminals.

NOVEMBER 25, 1855.

Jacob Branson, an officer of the Emi-

grant Aid Society's Secret Military organ-

ization, threatens the life of a Mr. Buck-

ley who has a peace warrant issued against

him by a magistrate, Hugh Cameron of

Lawrence.

NOVEMBER 27, 1855.

Sheriff Jones arrests said Branson upon

said peace warrant, and while taking him

before a Justice of the Peace, was attacked

by a party of outlaws, armed with Sharp's

Rifles, Revolvers, &c., headed by one S.

N. Wood of Lawrence, who forcibly re-

sisted said Branson from his custody, de-

claring at the same time that there was no

Governor, no Judges, and no Courts in the

Territory, and no law except their Sharp's

Rifles.

NOVEMBER 27, 1855.

The citizens of Lawrence in public

meeting endorsed the Hickory Point Res-

olutions. Said meeting was addressed by

S. N. Wood, the leader of the band who

rescued Branson, from the sheriff, and by

Jacob Branson himself, and from that day

the members of the Secret Military organ-

ization throughout the Territory began

immediately to assemble at Lawrence, for

the purpose of resisting the execution of

the laws, and protecting Branson, Wood

and other violators of the law in their law-

less and Revolutionary conduct.

The outlaws thus assembled took refuge

in the Stone Fort erected by the Aid So-

ciety which also furnished them with

Sharp's Rifles and other deadly weapons

—but finally finding themselves overpow-

ered by the law-abiding citizens who had

been called out by Governor Shannon to

assist the Sheriff of Douglas county in ex-

ecuting the laws, secretly sent the notorious

Wood out of the Territory to the State of

Ohio, and Branson out of the town of Law-

rence, declaring that they had never just-

ified those men in their lawless acts, and

were in no wise responsible for them, that

they were not in Lawrence, and that the

Sheriff of Douglas county could then and at

all times serve any legal process in Law-

rence without any difficulty or resistance

whatever.

Moved by their protestations of inno-

cence and law-abiding professions, the

Governor disbanded the Militia that had

been called out for the emergency, and for

a short time peace and quiet prevail-

ed.

DECEMBER 11, 1855.

Sheriff Jones received an anonymous let-

ter through the Post Office at Lawrence,

warning him that should he serve another

legal process in said town, he would sign

his own death warrant. This anonymous

letter purported to come from "The Secret

Twelve."

DECEMBER 15, 1855.

An election held by order of the Big

Spring Executive Committee, to pass upon

the Constitution adopted by the Bogus

Convention at Topeka, which received less

than one thousand votes, all told, in the

APRIL 19, 1856.

Sheriff Jones, hearing of the arrival of

S. N. Wood at Lawrence, proceeds as he

was in duty bound, to arrest him, there

being four or five writs out against him for

various offences. We find him in Law-

rence and at once arrests him, but he is

immediately rescued by an armed mob and

the authority of the law again openly set at

defiance.

APRIL 20, 1856.

Sheriff Jones returns to Lawrence with

a civil posse of four men, but is again re-

sisted and the laws defied by the mob call-

ing themselves citizens of the town.

APRIL 22, 1856.

Sheriff Jones proceeds to Lawrence

with a small posse of U. S. troops, and

succeeds in making several arrests, but

when night came on was shot in the back

by a hired myrmidon of the New England

Emigrant Aid Society, while sitting in the

text of Lieut. McIntosh of the U. S. Army,

and thus received a wound deemed at the

time mortal.

MAY, 1856.

A band of the outlaws, about fifty in

number, armed with Sharp's rifles, entered

the Court room, while Judge Cato was

holding Court, at its May term, in the 2nd

Judicial District, and forcibly broke up the

Court—at the same time warning the

Judge against attempting to enforce any

of the Territorial laws.

MAY 6, 1856.

The U. S. Deputy Marshall of the Ter-

ritory serves a bench warrant, issued by

Judge Leecompte, of the First District

Court, for A. H. Reeder, who spurned the

authority of the Court and boldly defied the

Marshall to take him at his peril, for which

he was cheered by all the citizens of Law-

rence present, amounting to an immense

throng.

MAY 24, 1856.

Allen Wilkerson, of Franklin county,

most inhumanly butchered by a body of

midnight assassins who entered his house

between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock at

night and approaching his bedside, told

him he was a "prisoner of the Northern

Legion," at the same time tearing him

away from the embrace of his wife, who

begged upon humbled knees, with tears in

her eyes, the brutes to spare her husband,

for the sake of her helpless children, three

in number—but turning a deaf ear to her

entreaties and the common dictates of hu-

manity, the brutes took him a short dis-

tance, and literally chopped him to pieces

with their bowie-knives, for no other of-

fense than that he was an old resident of

the Territory, familiar with the incidents

attending the elections in the Territory,