

Squatter Sovereign.

"The South, and her Institutions."
STRINGFELLOW & KELLEY, Editors.

ATCHISON, KANSAS TERR.,
TUESDAY, SEPT. 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 the return mail.

CART W. W. HERRBERT.—Now traveling in the Southern States, is agent for the Squatter Sovereign.

FOR PRESIDENT
JAMES BUCHANAN,
Of Pennsylvania.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Of Kentucky.

FOR CONGRESS,
J. W. WHITFIELD.

County Convention.
It is deemed advisable to hold the County Convention for the selection of candidates for the Legislature at Mount Pleasant on Saturday the 27th instant, that being only a little more than a week prior to the day of election, which is on the Monday week following. Delegates please take notice, and attend if possible.

The Final.

Just as we are going to press we learn that Col. Reid made his approach to Lawrence on Saturday and Sunday, the 14th with 2,700 militia, and at the suggestion of Gov. Geary, 500 men were taken from Reid's command into the U. S. service to assist the United States in expelling Lane's troops, and getting as many of them as possible prisoners, to be tried by Martial Law. 200 government troops were after Lane, who was en-route to Nebraska.

At the request of Gov. Geary, Col. Reid disbanded the balance of his men.

The Proclamation.

The inaugural and proclamations of Gov. John W. Geary, are published in another column. The proclamations give Lane and his scoundrels all the benefits of the "law's delay," and defer, if they do not prevent, justice being meted out to a graceless set of land pirates as ever infested a civilized land. The whole tenor of the documents, to us breathes a desire to avoid offence to either party, while it holds out an embolic and tardy promise of punishment to offenders. From Gov. Geary's experience in California, we might reasonably conclude he had learned the efficacy and vital importance of prompt and decisive action; and that in this emergency he would have accepted any available force to punish the audacious rebellion against the government. But not so. A *disbanding and re-banding* must take place, ere his excellency can proceed to the protection of the laws, and the lives and property of hundreds of inoffensive persons. So far as our information extends, ninety out of the four thousand rebels have been arrested. What a prodigious labor for a Governor and a General, with eight hundred or one thousand troops at their command, to perform in two weeks.

But our own party may thank themselves for this state of affairs. With the means of extermination in their own hands, at the propitious moment for bringing them into play, our forces are found making a retrograde movement. If petty discords and parizan jealousies are permitted to step in and thwart the chief end we are all aiming for, we need never expect to accomplish anything ourselves, and therefore have no right to grumble if others are shortcoming in their efforts to punish outlaw.

If words were a safe guarantee, we have little room to be prejudiced against the new Governor, except that he has surrendered to the besetting sin of all officials—a tardy, over-circumspect and dilatory administration of justice, the end of which will be farcical trials and shameful and barefaced acquittals. We have little faith in legal trials when the interests of a number of politicians are involved; for it is always to their advantage to lean to the side of mercy and favor the culprits. We have known of numerous insurrections, but never of a conviction for treason.

Col Harvey's Command Taken.

A detachment of one hundred and twenty-five troops took ninety of Col. Harvey's renegades prisoner on Sunday night as they were on the march to Lawrence, and have them still in custody. This is all very well, but we doubt if they will take the pains to ferret out their depository on Slough creek, and restore to the proper owners the two hundred thousand dollars worth of property these miscreants have wrested from the possession of peaceable pro-slavery men. When they do this, it will look something like a determination on the part of our government to protect the lives and property of our citizens.

It is raining pitch-forks.

Battle of Hickory Point.

TWO DAYS' HARD FIGHTING.
250 MEN REPULSED BY 50.
Grasshopper Falls Taken.

Perhaps the annals of history do not present a more daring and resolute resistance than that made by Capt. Robertson's company at Hickory Point on Saturday and Sunday last. Although contending with nearly five times their number, they never once desponded, but fought with a spirit and determination that left an impression upon their antagonists which will not be speedily effaced. We propose to give an accurate statement of the adventures of this heroic little band, which was composed of citizens of the town and county of Atchison. First we notice the—

TAKING OF GRASSHOPPER FALLS.

Learning at Hickory Point that a company of Lane's hirelings were stationed at Grasshopper Falls, and that outrages had been perpetrated there against pro-slavery men, Capt. Robertson determined to attack that point. He proceeded thither on Friday last with his company—then only composed of twenty-four men—and gained an easy victory. They rode in a trot until within about a mile of town, when they charged with a yell that struck a panic in the ranks of the white-livered Yankees. Not a shot was fired at them, though one man snatched at Capt. R., and was shot on the spot for his temerity. At the time of the attack, Capt. Crosby's company, numbering about thirty, were on parade, but scattered like a flock of startled sheep without firing a gun. So terror-stricken were they that numbers of them lay in corn-fields and permitted our troops to pass within a short distance of them without firing a gun.

Crosby's store, with all its contents—consisting chiefly of provisions and supplies for the band of thieves whose rendezvous was at that point—was burned to the ground. Some arms and horses, stolen during the depredations of Crosby's gang, were brought away, but everything else that could be used to sustain the midnight assassins was destroyed. Two or more of the abolitionists were killed, but not a scratch was received by any of our men. This much accomplished, the company returned to Hickory Point.

BATTLE OF HICKORY POINT.

Capt. Lowe, who had a small company at the Point, apprehending an attack from a large force, prevailed upon Capt. Robertson to remain with his company and protect the place, though it was the desire of Capt. R. to proceed to Leocompton, that being the place for which he was destined. On Saturday morning about ten o'clock, Col. Harvey made his appearance with about one hundred and fifty men and demanded an unconditional surrender. Capt. R. returned an answer not exactly suited to "ears polite," but none the less an emphatic negative. Col. Harvey commenced firing on the receipt of the answer, and continued the engagement for three hours, when he drew off his men for the purpose of procuring a cannon.

Seven or eight of the Abolitionists were killed and wounded, but not one of our men was injured; although there were several narrow escapes. Seven of our men made a sallie for the purpose of drawing the enemy nearer to our men, as they were stationed at the distance of half a mile, where their Sharpe's and Minnie rifles could reach our men, while the Abolitionists were beyond the range of our guns. Mr. C. G. Newall was of this party, and having a Sharpe's rifle, he picked off some of the enemy. His horse was shot from under him, when he coolly and deliberately took the saddle and bridle from the animal, though the bullets were falling around him as thick as hail stones. The horse of Mr. Westbrook was also shot in the head.

Mr. Samuel Dickson had an interesting little quarter race with Sharp's rifle balls, and it is said the ball didn't come out more than a length ahead. He was riding in the vicinity of the Point, when he discovered some men whom he supposed belonged to his own party, and rode up to one of them, who was dismounted, addressing him by the name of the person he mistook him for. To his surprise, he was abruptly replied to with the interrogatory—"Who in the h—ll are you?" Which opened his eyes to the unpleasant fact that he was among enemies; and respectfully informing the party that he was mistaken, he put spurs to his horse and made the best time on record over Kansas turf—2:40 was shown in the shade easy.

Mr. A. B. Courtney also ran the gauntlet of a shower of bullets. He was retreating from visiting Mr. Hodges—wounded on the taking of Capt. Palmer's company—and was between the advance guard and main body of Harvey's forces before he was aware of the presence of an enemy. The party in advance took him prisoner and ordered him to go to the main body, during an escort unnecessary. Mr. C. went carelessly along until within about midway of the two parties when he suddenly wheeled his horse, stuck his heels into his side and dashed off for the Point. A perfect hail-shower of bullets were sent after him, but he arrived safely in camp amid the vociferous cheerings of his comrades. He was riding a mare that had

a young colt, and the moment its mother started off, it stuck its tail in the air, gave two or three snickers, and came in neck and neck with its more powerful opponent. By those who witnessed it, the incident is described as being intensely exciting, combining the ludicrous with the deepest anxiety.

THE ATTACK ON SUNDAY.

At ten o'clock on Sunday morning, the enemy re-appeared, having procured a four-pounder, which they placed on a hill just out of the range of our party's guns. And here perhaps it would be as well to describe the position of our men. They were stationed in three houses—the blacksmith shop, hotel and store, the two former being about a quarter of a mile apart. Lieut. Randolph with fifteen men were stationed in the blacksmith shop, an open log building, and Capt. Robertson with the remainder of the company held the hotel, while Capt. Lowe's men occupied the store.

The cannon was directed against the blacksmith shop, and consequently the hottest of the fight was in that quarter. The first fire was the only one that was productive of material injury. It struck a musket in the hands of Mr. Peace, wounding him in the calf of the leg, and breaking the gun in two, the butt striking Mr. John Ashby in the breast, laying him level with the earth. After this shot, the men watched the cannon, and whenever it was about to be fired they would lay flat on the ground. In this position they sustained the fire for five hours and a half without any one receiving any injury of consequence. They would shoot at the enemy between the fires of the cannon, and whenever one came within gunshot he was sure to feel the effects of a ball. The cannon balls danced over the heads of our men, cutting up all manner of capers. Mr. Westbrook and another person had the skin scraped off their backs by balls as they passed over them, and numerous slight wounds were inflicted by splinters and fragments of rock from the forge.

Finding they could accomplish nothing with their cannon, the abolitionists attempted their favorite game of wheeling up a load of hay, which they succeeded in pulling within seventy-five yards of the shop, but by this time our men commenced tickling their legs so sharply that they were glad to dance a retreat, with a ball in the calf of one man's leg and one in the thigh of another. This failing, they shortly after sent in a white flag.

At the hotel the most unfortunate accidents occurred. It was here that Capt. Robertson was shot through the thigh, and Charles G. Newhall fell mortally wounded, though both men were shot while outside of the house. The cannon was also discharged against the house for a short time, and a warm fire was continually kept up by its occupants during the entire action.

Viewing all the surrounding circumstances connected with this action, it is one of the most brilliant affairs that has ever been recorded. The vast superiority of the enemy in both numbers and weapons, which enabled them to fight at a distance that made our guns comparatively of little service—the little damage they inflicted, and the havoc made by Capt. R.'s men, speak in trumpet tones the gallant deeds of this small and undisciplined, but brave and unflinching band of heroes. Had our men been armed with Sharpe's or Minnie rifles, the contest had been ended in less than half the time. As it was, in the different engagements, they killed twelve or fifteen and wounded as many more, while the loss of Capt. R.'s party was only one mortally wounded, and two others severely but not seriously. So hotly were the abolitionists engaged that from demanding an "unconditional surrender" they were glad to come to any terms Capt. Robertson might see fit to propose. This is proof sufficient that Col. Harvey had met with men that were made of material he could not conquer. What a humiliation! A Colonel in command of two hundred and fifty men offering to come to any terms that a Captain with forty men might see fit to dictate. Verily, Brother Beecher can't preach an eloquent sermon upon the cowardice of his disciples, for he hath exceeding much room to go upon.

Respecting this same Col. Harvey, from all accounts he wears the semblance of a gentleman, but is a smooth-tongued villain. After sending in a white flag, while negotiations were pending, his troops were gradually closing in upon our position, and continued to do so until brought to a stand by the determined action of our men. Had they gotten as close as they desired, the finale might have been different. As it was, it was a piece of black-hearted treachery that no man with the first attribute of a gentleman would have been guilty of.

We might speak with propriety of the interidity and coolness of individual members of Capt. Robertson's company, but premise that true valor is modest and therefore eschews not oriety. We doubt if the same number of men ever betrayed as much true courage and firm determination. We cannot, however, refrain from noticing the marked conduct of the officers. It was while Capt. Robertson had left the shelter of the house to encourage his men and quiet the fears of the timorous, that he received his wound and was unable to take further part in the fight.

Although suffering from a painful wound, his voice was continually heard cheering his men to action. He never once thought of a surrender, and we believe would have held on as long as one log stood on another. If true merit is regarded in the appointment of officers in the militia, Capt. R. richly deserves a Colonelcy.

Lieut. Randolph conducted himself in a manner that inspired confidence in his men, and did credit to his judgment, prudence and courage, proving him competent for any emergency—a skillful, determined and brave officer. His services should reap their reward.

Second Lieut. Richard Bennett, though young and inexperienced in comparison with his senior officers, won laurels that older heads might be proud to wear. This short campaign has developed qualities that only need a wider scope to make him a useful soldier, and an excellent officer. The following is a copy of the original articles of treaty, or armistice, which ever they may be termed:

HICKORY POINT, Sept. 14, 1856.

I do hereby agree that Capt. Robertson and his whole company shall depart from this place with all their horses, arms, and equipage of every description, without any molestation from my command; and we also agree that H. A. Lowe's property and his company, and all property at or about Hickory Point shall not be molested by us, or by any one to our knowledge. This agreement, as far as H. A. Lowe is concerned, is to last for one month; and that the prisoners and their horses shall be forthwith returned.

J. A. HARVEY.

[Witness]

GEORGE T. PUTNAM,
J. W. RANDOLPH, Lieut. company D,
1st Regiment Kansas Militia.
CALVIN CUTLER.

We publish a list of Capt. Robertson's company, and warn Kansas and Eastern liars in advance there is not a Missouriian among them, though they are all "Border Ruffians" of the first water, as their actions have given proof:

JOHN ROBERTSON, Captain,
JOHN W. RANDOLPH, 1st Lieutenant,
RICHARD BENNETT, 2d "
L. A. RHEA, 1st Sergeant,
A. J. G. WESTBROOK, 2d "
R. L. KIRK, 3d "
A. B. DUNLAP, 1st Corporal,
G. A. RISCO, 2d "
Wm. B. MERRITT, 3d "
JOHN McLEATH, 4th "

PRIVATES.

Alston, John R., Ashby, John,
Bell, C. T., Bowles, Levi,
Dyer, W. L., Crouch,
Evans, John, Hampton, M.,
Hereford, J. T., House, G. W.,
Johnson, W. D., Lamb, W. F.,
Mayhew, A. C., Mitchell, A. C.,
Newall, C. G., Peace, B. P.,
Rusell, G. T., Phillips, S. W.,
Rusell, W. M., Roberts, John,
Townsend, J. F., Vanderhoof, John,
Palmer, F. G., Morrill, A. G.,
Courtney, A. B., Kelley, J. G.

On Sunday about one o'clock, P. M., Messrs. Win. Martin, G. B. Buck and Samuel Dickson arrived in Atchison from Hickory Point to procure reinforcements, and in three hours afterwards thirty men were on the line of march for the besieged point. They proceeded twelve miles, and then sent out scouts to discover whether the way was clear. The scout had only gone about a mile when they met Capt. R.'s company on their return. On Monday morning, a company of thirty more were ready to start when news reached them of the safety of the besieged.

Had Col. Harvey continued the attack until the arrival of these reinforcements, they would have made the country too hot to hold him.

Charles G. Newhall.

Atchison, K. T., Sept. 14, 1856.

Whereas, The Abolition fanatic hirelings under the command of Lane, Harvey, and others, have for some time past been committing various depredations on the citizens of our Territory, killing, robbing, burning houses, sacking towns, &c., and whereas, it became necessary to form ourselves into a company to take up arms in defence of our lives and property, and whereas fifty of us were attacked at Hickory Point, or Heardsville, by two hundred and fifty of the enemy, where we were defending the persons and property of Mr. Lowe and his neighbors on the 14th inst., and whereas our gallant, noble, chivalrous, and brave friend and fellow soldier, Charles G. Newhall, was mortally wounded in the engagement, and died on the 14th inst., therefore

1st. Resolved, That we most sincerely and earnestly sympathize with, and condole the family of our deceased companion and friend, in their deep bereavement.
2d. Resolved, That the body of the deceased be interred by the company with military honors in the Atchison Cemetery, at 10 o'clock the 17th inst., and that the citizens of Atchison and vicinity be invited to attend.
3d. Resolved, That the members of the company wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

4th. Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Squatter Sovereign, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.
By order of John Robertson, Captain.
T. A. RHEA, O. S. G.

A SALVO FOR INSULTED DIGNITY.

When some one was lamenting Foote's unlucky fate in being kicked in Dublin, Johnson said, "He is rising in the world; when he was in England no one thought it worth while to kick him."

Inaugural Address of John W. Geary, Governor of Kansas Territory, Delivered at Leocompton, September 11th, 1856.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—I appear among you a stranger to most of you, and for the first time have the honor to address you as Governor of the Territory of Kansas. The position was not sought by me; but was voluntarily tendered by the present chief magistrate of the nation. As an American citizen, deeply conscious of the blessings which ever flow from our beloved Union, I did not consider myself at liberty to shrink from any duties, however delicate and onerous, required of me by my country.

With a full knowledge of all the circumstances surrounding the executive office, I have deliberately accepted it, and as God may give me strength and ability, I will endeavor faithfully to discharge its varied requirements. When I received my commission I was solemnly sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and to discharge my duties as Governor of Kansas with fidelity. By reference to the act for the organization of this territory, passed by Congress on the 30th day of March, 1854, I find my duties more particularly defined. Among other things, I am "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

The Constitution of the United States and the Organic Law of this territory will be the lights by which I will be guided in my executive career. A careful and dispassionate examination of our Organic Act will satisfy any reasonable person that its provisions are eminently just and beneficial. If this Act has been distorted to unworthy purposes, it is not the fault of its provisions. The great leading feature of that Act is the right therein conferred upon the actual and bona fide inhabitants of this territory "in the exercise of self-government, to determine for themselves what shall be their own domestic institutions, subject, only to the Constitution and the laws duly enacted by Congress, under it." The people, accustomed to self-government in the States from whence they came, and having removed to this territory with the bona fide intention of making it their future residence, were supposed to be capable of creating their own municipal government, and to be the best judges of their own local necessities and institutions. This is what is termed "popular sovereignty." By this phrase we simply mean the right of the majority of the people of the several States and territories, being qualified electors, to regulate their own domestic concerns, and to make their own municipal laws. Thus understood, this doctrine underlies the whole system of republican government. It is the great right of self-government for the establishment of which our ancestors, in the stormy days of the revolution, pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

A doctrine so eminently just should receive the willing homage of every American citizen. When legitimately expressed, and duly ascertained, the will of the majority must be the imperative rule of civil action for every law-abiding citizen. This simple, just rule of action, has brought order out of chaos, and by a progress unparalleled in the history of the world, has made a few feeble infant colonies a giant confederated republic.

No man, conversant with the state of affairs now in Kansas, can close his eyes to the fact that much civil disturbance has for a long time past existed in this territory. Various rumors have been assigned for this unfortunate condition of affairs, and numerous remedies have been proposed. The House of Representatives of the United States have ignored the claims of both gentlemen claiming the legal right to represent the people of this territory in that body. The Topeka Constitution, recognized by the House, has been repudiated by the Senate. Various measures, each in the opinion of its respective advocates, suggestive of peace to Kansas, have been alternately proposed and rejected. Men outside of the territory, in various sections of the Union, influenced by reasons best known to themselves, have endeavored to stir up internal strife, and to array brother against brother.

In this conflict of opinion, and for the promotion of the most unworthy purposes, Kansas is left to suffer, her people to mourn, and her prosperity is endangered. Is there no remedy for these evils? Cannot the wounds of Kansas be healed and peace be restored to all her borders? Men of the North—men of the South—of the East and of the West, in Kansas—you, and you alone, have the remedy in your own hands. Will you not suspend fratricidal strife? Will you not cease to regard each other as enemies, and look upon one another as the children of a common mother, and come and reason together?

Let us banish all outside influences from our deliberations, and assemble around our council-board with the foregoings of our country and the Organic Law of this territory as the great charters for our guidance and direction. The bona fide inhabitants of this territory alone are charged with the solemn duty of enacting her laws, upholding her government, maintaining peace, and laying the foundation for a future commonwealth.

On this point let there be a perfect unity of sentiment. It is the first great step towards the attainment of peace. It will inspire confidence amongst ourselves, and insure the respect of the whole country. Let us show ourselves worthy and capable of self-government.

Do not the inhabitants of this territory better understand what domestic institutions are suited to their condition—what laws will be most conducive to their prosperity and happiness—than the citizens of our country, or even neighboring States? This great right of regulating our own affairs and attending to our own business, without any interference from others, has been guaranteed to us by the law which Congress has made for the organization of this territory. This right of self-government—this privilege guaranteed to us by the organic law of our territory, I will uphold with all my might, and with the entire power committed to me.

In relation to any change of the laws of the territory which I may deem desirable, I have no occasion now to speak; but these are subjects to which I shall direct

public attention at the proper time. The territory of the United States is the common property of the several States, or of the people thereof. This being so, no obstacle should be interposed to the free settlement of this common property, while in a territorial condition.

I cheerfully admit that the people of this territory, under the Organic Act, have the absolute right of making their municipal laws, and from citizens who deem themselves aggrieved by recent legislation, I would invoke the utmost forbearance, and point out to them a sure and peaceable remedy. You have the right to ask the next legislature to revise any and all laws; and in the meantime, as you value the peace of the territory and the maintenance of future laws, I would earnestly ask you to refrain from all violations of the present statutes.

I am sure that there is patriotism sufficient in the people of Kansas to lend a willing obedience to law. All the provisions of the Constitution of the United States must be sacredly observed—all the acts of Congress having reference to this territory, must be unhesitatingly obeyed, and the decisions of our courts respected. It will be my imperative duty to see that these suggestions are carried into effect. In my official action here, I will do justice at all hazards. Influenced by no other considerations than the welfare of the whole people of this territory, I desire to know no party, no section, no North, no South, no East, no West; nothing but Kansas and my country.

Fully conscious of my great responsibilities in the present condition of things in Kansas, I must invoke your aid, and solicit your generous forbearance. Your executive officer can do little without the aid of the people. With a firm reliance upon Divine Providence, to the best of my ability, I shall promote the interests of the citizens of the territory, not merely collectively, but individually; and I shall expect from them in return that cordial aid and support without which the government of no State or Territory can be administered with beneficial effect.

Let us all begin anew. Let the past be buried in oblivion. Let all strife and bitterness cease. Let us all honestly devote ourselves to the true interests of Kansas—develop her rich agricultural and mineral resources—build up manufacturing enterprises—make public roads and highways—prepare ample for the education of our children—devote ourselves to all the arts of peace—and make out territory the sanctuary of those cherished principles which protect the inalienable rights of the individual, and elevate states in their sovereign capacities.

Let us shall peaceful industry soon be restored—population and wealth will flow upon us—"the desert will blossom as the rose," and the State of Kansas will soon be admitted into the Union the peer and pride of her elder sisters.

JNO. W. GEARY.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS: A large number of volunteer militia have been called into the service of the Territory of Kansas, by authority of the late Acting Governor, for the maintenance of order, many of whom have been taken from their occupations or business, and deprived of their ordinary means of support and of their domestic enjoyments; and

WHEREAS: The employment of militia is not authorized by my instructions from the General Government, except upon requisition of the commander of the military department in which Kansas is embraced; and

WHEREAS: An authorized regular force has been placed at my disposal sufficient to insure the execution of the laws that may be obstructed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; now

THEREFORE, I, JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, do issue this my proclamation, declaring, that the services of such volunteer militia are no longer required, and hereby order that they be immediately discharged. The Secretary and the Adjutant General of the territory will muster out of service each command at its place of rendezvous.

And I command all bodies of men, combined, armed and equipped with munitions of war, without authority of the government, instantly to disband or quit the territory, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Territory of Kansas. Done at Leocompton, this eleventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Kansas.
By the Governor,
DANIEL WOODSON, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS: It is the true policy of every State or Territory, to be prepared for an emergency that may arise from internal dissension or foreign invasion: Therefore, I, John W. Geary, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, do issue this, my Proclamation, ordering all free male citizens, qualified to bear arms, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to enroll themselves, in accordance with the act to organize the militia of the territory, that they may be completely organized by companies, regiments, brigades, or divisions, and hold themselves in readiness, to be mustered, by my order, into the service of the United States, upon requisition of the commander of the military department in which Kansas is embraced, for the suppression of all combinations to resist the laws, and for the maintenance of public order and civil government.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the territory of Kansas. Done at Leocompton, this eleventh day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor.
By the Governor,
DANIEL WOODSON, Secretary.

to me at my office at Tecumseh, on or before the first day of October next.

By order of the Governor,
H. J. STRICKLER,
Adjutant General.

Leocompton, Sept. 11, 1856.

Taken Prisoners.

The company of Capt. F. G. Palmer, of this place, was taken by the command of Col. Harvey on the morning of Tuesday last. They were on their return from Leocompton to Atchison, and had camped for the night at Slough Creek, about fifteen miles from Leocompton. Being wearied and fatigued, and not apprehending an attack, no guard was put out, and the first warning they had of the approach of an enemy was the presentation of about fifty Sharpe's rifles at their heads. One or two of those who were the first to arouse, fired into the enemy, which drew a shower of balls in amongst themselves and comrades. By this discharge, two men were wounded, and several made exceedingly narrow escapes. Mr. Wallace Jackson was slightly wounded in the side, his life being preserved by the ball striking the handle of his bowie knife, which was completely shattered to pieces. Adjutant R. D. White, who was lying near to Jackson, had his shirt pierced by the ball. R. B. Hodges was severely wounded in the neck. With these exceptions, none of the company were injured.

So sudden was the attack that half the company were prisoners before they were awake, and the remainder seeing the state of affairs, had no other alternative than to "cave in." The enemy chose the most favorable opportunity the moon having just gone down, leaving everything in Egyptian darkness. Captain Palmer and Lieut. Morrill were the only two who effected their escape. They were sleeping a little apart from the rest of the company, and as the enemy closed in upon the others, they managed to elude observation, and made good their escape.

The prisoners were deprived of all their arms, and placed in a cabin nearly for greater security. They were plundered of everything in their possession, some of them even of their money and watches. The principal property lost was their guns and side arms, twelve horses, four oxen, two wagons, carpet bags, valises, &c.—Their blankets were not taken, and Mr. A. B. Courtney succeeded in saving his revolver by hiding it in his boot. The prisoners were released at daylight, and sent on their way not rejoicing. They arrived in Atchison on Thursday and Friday, where most of them are now.

Capt. Palmer's company are an effective, energetic, working body of men, and the loss they have sustained should not be permitted to remain an individual one. As it is, they are unable to take the field for want of equipments; but we trust that their friends at home and elsewhere will speedily adopt measures to see them again placed in fighting trim.

We append a list of the company, remarking that several of the members were on the sick list at the time of the surprise.

OFFICERS.
F. G. PALMER, Captain,
A. G. MORRILL, 1st Lieutenant,
J. STROEBER, 2d "
N. RICE, 3d "

PRIVATES.

S. B. Alexander, James W. Anderson,
J. Bonnett, Paul Connor,
A. B. Courtney, C. H. Gibbons,
John G. Kelly, A. McDonald,
McNara, John F. Jackson,
Wallace Jackson, E. F. Hantz,
R. B. Hodges, G. C. Pinckney,
A. Harris, G. Jacobs,
Wm. Tuttle, D. L. Rice,
D. L. Rice, C. V. B. Westendorff.

[Persons not belonging to the company.]

J. C. Holmes, W. R. Simmons,
J. F. Green, Jr., Thornton,
Raymond, Adj't R. D. White.

Gen. Reid, with one thousand or twelve hundred men, was reported to have surrounded Lawrence on Monday.

VERDICT OF A NEGRO INQUEST.—We de underscribed dikes, bein' a Knuters Jury ob discart, to sit on the body ob de nigger Sambo, now dead and gone before us, had ben sittin' on de said nigger aforesaid, did on de night ob de sustenth ub November, come to his deaf by fallin' from de said rider, whar we find he was subcomely drowned, and afterwards was washed on de river side, whar we appose he frose to deaf.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—A queer case of absence of mind is going the rounds, that happened to a violinist at an evening party, where he was invited to play. After having played a great many tunes, a lady, one of the company present, asked him if he could play a certain difficult air, whereupon, having tried in vain to recall it to his memory, he turned round with great composure, and said, "will the lady please to whistle it?"

HOW TO KNOW A FOOL.—A fool, says the Arab proverb, may be known by six things; anger without motive, inquiry without object, putting trust in strangers, and not knowing his friends from his foes.