

soberness to seem longer than everlasting, spliced to the latter end of eternity.

My friends—the future is more of a cheat than the present. The days that are yet unborn in the pregnant matrix of Time are full of hope and promise for us poor, deluded creatures, and yet how often are we sucked in and disappointed the moment we behold them rocked in the cradle of the present. How often does fond anticipation discover in the future's dark wilderness bright and sunny spots where Fancy can repose in peace, and still, how often do they turn out to be overgrown with the briars of care, trouble and perplexity! O! trust not to the future—it is an explosive humbug! If we right about face, and turn the nose of remembrance to the past, we imagine that we behold roses blooming in the wild waste of memory that do not and never did exist there. They are but ideal blossoms of imagination, which have sprung from a fictitious soil to tease the mind, and make the rude prospects of man look more barren than they really are. But there is no use in dwelling on the past—we can't recall what has been, nor hinder what is to be. O, my dear friends, there is so much deception connected with everything, I don't wonder that man is afraid to view himself as he is. I have no doubt but if some of you would look upon yourselves as you really are, you would feel as miserable as a yoked pig dying with the scurvy. Strip off all your hypocritical trappings of vanity and conceit, and you will feel yourselves unworthy even of this dung-hill in the great solar system of worlds. You will be obliged to leave them behind you, as you tumble one by one into the grave; for beyond that nothing but plain reality abides, and that which is lovely will remain lovely, for ever and ever. So mote it be.

NO GLOOM AT HOME.

Above all things there should be no gloom in the home. The shadows of dark discontent and wasting fretfulness should never cross the threshold, throwing their large black shapes, like funeral pall, over the happy young spirits gathered there. If you will, your home shall be Heaven, and every inmate an angel there. If you will, you shall sit on a throne and be the presiding household deity. O! faithful wife, what privileges, what treasures, greater or purer than thine!

And let the husband strive to forget his cares as he winds along the narrow street and beholds the soft light illumining his little parlor, spreading its precious beams on the red rare before it. The night is cold and cheerless perhaps, and the December gust battles with the worn skirts of his old overcoat, and snatches with a rude hand and wailing cry, at the rusty hat that has served him many a year. He has been harassed, perplexed, persecuted. He has borne with many a cruel tone, many a cold word, and served himself up to an enemy so desperate that his frame and spirits are weakened and depressed; and now his limbs ache with weariness, his temples throb with the pain-beat caused by a too constant application; he scarcely knows how to meet his wife with a pleasant smile or sit down cheerfully to their little meal which she has provided with so much care.

But the door is opened, the overcoat thrown hastily off. A sweet voice falls upon his ear, and the tones are so soft and glad that hope, like a winged angel, flies right into his bosom and nestles against his heart.

The latch is lifted, and the smiling face of his wife gives an earnest welcome. The shining hair is smoothed over her fair brows indeed she stole a little coquettish glance at the mirror hanging in its narrow frame, just to see if she looked neat and pretty before she came out. Her eye beams with love, her dress is tasteful—and what? Why! he forgets all the trials of that long, long day as he folds her in his arms and imprints a kiss upon her brow.

A home where gloom is banished, presided over by one who has learned to rule herself and her household, Christianity!—oh! he is thrice consoled for all his trials! He cannot be unhappy that sweetest, best, dearest solace is his—a cheerful home. Do you wonder that the man is strengthened anew for the to-morrow's care?

RATHER TOUGH.—At a party a lady treated her company with stewed pears. A gentleman at the table put one as he supposed, into his mouth and attempting to pull out the stem, after pulling for some time he was obliged to give it up, and on putting it on his plate he found it had fallen into the lady's preserve jar. With the utmost coolness, he inquired of the lady, if she had a cat in the house.

"Yes sir, why?"

"Well, I would like to have her take this mouse away—that's all."

A MURDEROUS AFFRAY.—On the 4th inst., an affray took place on the Oakland Race Course, near Louisville, in which Edmund Shipp lost his life, and two brothers named Walker were severely injured. Pistols and bowie knives were the implements, and they seem to have been used with some dexterity, as Mr. Shipp received one shot and six stabs in the region of the heart. One of the Walkers will probably die. They were all young men of property, and quarrelled about a horse race.

Squatter Sovereign.

"The South, and her Institutions."
STRINGFELLOW & KELLEY, Editors.
ATCHISON, KANSAS TERR.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 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.

FOR PRESIDENT
JAMES BUCHANAN,
of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
of Kentucky.
FOR CONGRESS,
J. W. WHITEFIELD.

Affairs in the Territory.
We have but meagre reports of the progress of the war, information coming through very irregular channels. Doubtless considerable skirmishing has taken place, but the main contest we think has not yet taken place. We draw upon the Leavenworth Herald for the annexed account of incidents that have transpired.—
The Herald says:

Up to the time of our going to press we could learn of nothing late from the Seat of War. Our latest advices from Leavenworth inform us that there are some six hundred U. S. troops encamped there, subject to the order of our acting Governor, Hon. Daniel Woodson.

The most interesting item of news we have to record is the seizure of four of the enemy's wagons by Capt. Fred. Engray and his gallant company. The wagons were loaded with provisions for the enemy, and were in transit for Lawrence. The drivers and men along with the train, amounting to ten—just the number composing Capt. Engray's company—were taken prisoners, and the wagons and contents conveyed as booty to the nearest camp of our forces. All praise to Capt. Engray!

Law's forces are still concentrated, we learn, at Lawrence, and are preparing for an attack. They have raised fortifications around the town and ferry. They number some two thousand strong, and are all well armed and disciplined. Report says they are short of provisions. Our forces having started on their march to Leavenworth, and have probably reached there ere this. Most of them are well armed and mounted, and will give Lane and his ragged regiment—Jesse. We will probably hear something of them today.

Col. Titus and his men who were taken prisoners by the enemy have been released, an exchange of prisoners having been effected by the intervention of Gov. Stanton and others. Col. Titus was severely wounded at the time of the attack on his company, as our readers will recollect, but is now, we are happy to learn, in a fair way to recover.

We learn that several Abolitionists have been taken prisoners by our forces, among whom is a Rev. Mr. Bird—a Bird who is well known here for his beautiful plumage.

In addition, we add the following dispatch which we take from a slip from the S. Joseph Gazette. It comes in such a shape that we cannot but think that it is reliable:—

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 31st, 1856.
VAN HORN.—General Reed marched to Ossawatimie on the 28th, to attack Brown at his strong hold. He arrived there on the 30th and attacked them at daylight. There were 20 killed and several prisoners taken, among the killed was the notorious Brown and one of his sons, the other was taken prisoner. Our party had four wounded, among them was Capt. Boyce of Lafayette—none dangerously. The town was burned to the ground. No plundering allowed.

CAPT. D. JERNIGAN.
Aid de camp to Gen. Atchison.

MILITARY.—A company of about one hundred men has been drilling in our town for the past week, and are making considerable progress in military tactics. The company is under the command of Capt. Drake, and Lieuts. Cabbell and Treat. In case of an attack they will make a strong resistance, or should our friends need a reinforcement, they will render effective assistance. We suggest that the company retain its organization after the present excitement shall have subsided. A regularly organized and thoroughly drilled corps will never be any disadvantage, even though their services should never be called into requisition.

DIABOLICAL MURDER.—An atrocious murder has just been committed in Florence, Ala. A correspondent of the Mobile Morning Herald, thus furnishes the particulars:

A schoolmaster had a tame sparrow of which he was very fond, and he had warned his scholars that if any of them killed it, they should die by his hands. By accident, or intentionally, one of the boys stepped on the bird and killed it. Alarmed at the threats of his master, the boy was afraid to return to school; but the master tranquilized the boy's mind, and begged him to come back. He did so, and after the lessons were finished, he took him into a private room and strangled him. On the boy's father hearing what had occurred, he loaded his gun and went and shot the schoolmaster.

Reader's Argument.

The times, so fruitful in extravagance of every kind, have, as yet, produced nothing comparable with the argument presented to the House of Representatives by Gov. Reeder, in support of his claim to a seat as the Delegate from Kansas. This remarkable document we find published at length in the New York Times, and we propose to notice a few of its more prominent points, in order that our readers may see upon what grounds eighty-three members of the House of Representatives recorded their votes in his behalf.

It will be borne in mind that Reeder's case was entirely distinct from Whitfield's. They were not contestants at the same election. Indeed, the latter was elected without opposition, and, according to all the rules known to us, his election was valid, even if there was but one legal vote in his favor. Reeder was chosen at an election ordered by a party Convention, without authority of law, and in the teeth of the protest of the existing Territorial Government. So plain is this fact, that Reeder begins his argument by admitting:—
"That my election, so far as time and place, and technical forms are concerned, was without any previous law to authorize it."

After such an admission, imagination is taxed to know upon what pretenses he could have the effrontery to claim his seat. An election is a thing of law. Its "time and place, and technical form," constitute its very essence. They are the solely appointed and recognized modes of collecting the popular will, and their faithful observance has ever been held essential to make any election valid. But how does Reeder get over this fatal admission? His argument divides itself into two heads:

1. "The inherent right of the people to provide, in their primary meetings, for the making of laws and frames of government, whenever a necessity exists for it."

2. Precedents in Congress, recognizing elections had under these circumstances.

The first asserts the mere right of revolution, which all admit to be the last resort of a people. That is the proposition—no more, and no less.

Is not this assertion also fatal to his claim? Is it not a confession of what the South has long asserted, that this free-soil election in Kansas was "revolutionary," or, to use Reeder's own words, "a purely popular movement without any pretence of legal authority, and subversive of a proceeding which had been surrounded by all the forms of law?" If his election was the act of a revolution, and that revolution brought about by a minority party, he is as certainly an usurper as it is possible for a man to be. His election, according to his own admissions, was not only without law; but was against law; and he, instead of being permitted to vex the ears of Congress with his appeals, should have been indicted and punished.

But the shameless hardihood of Reeder in pressing such a claim, becomes more apparent when we consider before whom it was made. The Territorial Government of Kansas was the work of Congress, and Congress was bound, by every argument of policy or good faith, to sustain it. But here comes a man, who not only tramples upon this Government, and defies it, but heads a revolution against it, and in the same breath in which he confesses his crime, asks Congress to recognize him as the chosen Delegate. To this act of self-stultification and folly, Reeder, with brazen front, invites the House of Representatives, and eighty-eight members to comply with the invitation! So much for Reeder's case, on the score of principle.

When we examine his precedents, laboriously sifted from the Congressional records, during times of the highest party excitement, the first thing that strikes us, is that while quoting the few scattered precedents seemingly in his favor, he makes no mention of the vast number against him. How often claims, similar to his own, have been rejected, he studiously avoids any mention. Now, no one will deny the fact, that Congress has, at various times been guilty of acts which might justify the wildest calculation. But such acts stand out as perpetual warnings. They have brought disgrace upon the Government, and made the name of Republicanism a byword of reproach and ridicule with many. No man, not lost to all ideas of right or law, would ever dream of citing them as precedents, except to warn. But Reeder finds his refuge and hope in just such cases.—The follies and excesses of the Government constitute his authorities, and this while actually confessing and denouncing them. Our limits forbid us to notice more than one of the cases cited by him. It is the case of California:

"The next case I will cite was one in which there was a spirited debate. The day after the admission of California, Messrs. Wright and Gilbert presented themselves here as members. The informal character of all the proceedings in California is so well known, that I will not consume time in referring to them. Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, objected on the ground that the Constitution of the United States required the time, place, and manner of election for members, to be fixed by law, and that no man can be representative from a State unless elected in pursuance of a law passed by the Legislature, and that such law is part of its constitutional title. He showed, by certificates of election and the schedule, that on the day when these gentlemen were elected, there was no Constitution, no Law, and no Legislature; that by the Constitution of the United States the qualifications of voters for members are rela-

tively fixed, being such as vote for the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, and these qualifications had not then been fixed. These objections were true in fact, and undeniable; it was plain that the election had taken place without a government, and without law, and without authority."

"Mr. Robinson, of Indiana, stated that in all the new States, except Missouri and Texas, representatives had been elected and admitted without any previous law passed by the Legislature, which assertion was not denied. It is no answer to Congress opened retrospectively to validate that election for it did not necessarily do any such thing; and even if the law of admission had ratified them by an express declaration, it would have been null and void, the House being the constitutional and exclusive judge of the validity of the elections. And I may add that, had the ratification been express and valid and binding on the House, it does not affect the question, as a ratification of the question of these irregular elections equally serves my argument, whether made by the Senate and House, or by the House alone. They were admitted by a vote of 109 to 53, (two members of this House voting nay,) and their credentials, were referred to the Committee of Elections, who never reported, and they were allowed to retain their seats."

"When the California Senators presented themselves it was objected that they had been elected, not by the Legislature of a State, but by a so-called Legislature of an irregular, unauthorized Government. They were admitted, notwithstanding, by a vote of 38 to 12. Messrs. Cass, Clay, Dickinson, Douglas, Foote of Mississippi, Seward, Badger, Bell, Dawson, Shields, Bright, Dodge, Downs, King, Mangum, Underwood, and others voting in the affirmative."

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The admission of California, was certainly a most flagrant violation, not only of law, but of the rights of the South. But even that case had redeeming features in it, of which Reeder's case cannot boast. Illegal and unauthorized as the California Government was, it was not established in opposition to existing Government; whereas, according to Reeder's own admission, his election was both without law and against law. There was no Government in California; while in Kansas the Government established by the act of Congress was in actual existence. This single fact robs the former case of all authority as a precedent for Reeder. That Reeder should have cited it, is in keeping with his whole argument. But while his attempt to convert the South of inconsistency is now opposing him, by citing the names of Southern Senators who voted affirmatively in the case of California, falls to the ground, it furnishes another proof of how every departure from principle by the South, is made the pretext for further demands upon her rights and honor. Little did Southern men imagine that, when they consented to the admission of California, it was, in six short years, to be quoted to sustain such a mixture of absurdity and enormity as the case of Reeder. Such is the retribution.

Hon. J. W. Whitefield.
We unintentionally omitted last week to express our preference for our recent Delegate in Congress, whose re-election we are most decidedly in favor of. The rejection of our Delegate is an insult offered to Kansas that deserves and should receive our emphatic and unanimous condemnation through the ballot box. Apart from this, we would urge the return of Gen. Whitfield as a merited reward for his unceasing prosecution of the duties of his office. Gen. W. is a worthy man, and is neither sparing of labor nor expense to advance the interests of his constituents.

Cleaned 'em Out.

There was a regular cleaning out of the traitors in Leavenworth City on Monday. Our friends drove the last one of them from the town, killing two of their number and wounding eight or ten, several of them mortally. One of our party, we regret to say lost his life—Mr. Hyatt. We trust the war may be carried on until the last one of the pitiful scoundrels is exterminated.

The absence of the editors, who are both at the war, and the general interruption to all business incident to the excitement occasioned by the war, will be amply sufficient for the deficiency in both quality and quantity of matter in this week's paper.

Gov. CORWIN.—This gentleman has authorized the Cincinnati Columbian to contradict the statement that he was about to take the stump for Fremont. He says he will vote for Fillmore if there be a fair prospect of his success in Ohio. But if the Fillmore ticket is not likely to carry Ohio, then he will vote for Fremont and Dayton.

Who expected anything better of Tom Corwin?

DARING FEAT.—A most daring and perilous feat was recently performed at Niagara Falls. A man named P. Jackson actually swam across Niagara river, between the Falls and Suspension Bridge. This, we believe, is the first time the feat was ever attempted. It was successfully performed in presence of a large number of spectators.

Jackson is employed by the New York Central Railroad Company, and has established his reputation as an adventurer. He is the man who walked the ladder bridge from the ice, last Winter, to Bird Island, above the Falls. This was deemed a daring feat; but, to our notion, this last exceeds it in danger and boldness.

THE ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY has offered a purse of £500 for the best steam plough, no satisfactory invention of such a machine having yet been brought forward.

The last reports from the Ohio river are to the effect that one boat is now left on the river below Louisville but what is either laid up or aground.

Mr. Barnum's property, consisting of horses and bonds, was sold under the hammer on Tuesday for \$1770, for the benefit of the Jerome Clock Company creditors.

A wicked woman in New York has successfully executed a scheme to marry a rich and loving old gentleman, and then get a divorce, with an allowance for her support.

The Cincinnati Price Current, after carefully examining the accounts from all parts of the State, says that the present wheat crop will be ten per cent. greater than any previous season.

John Dumberry has been arrested at Columbus, Miss., for circulating the speeches of Senators Sumner and Seward among slaves. The punishment on conviction is 10 years in the penitentiary.

The Freeport, Illinois, Anzinger, a German paper, which at first ran up the black flag of Fremont and Dayton, has pulled it down, and hoisted the names of Buchanan and Breckinridge.

A most brilliant prize fight took place near Gloucester, N. J., on Saturday last, between two females. The fight was a fierce one, the women punishing each other to such an extent that they were covered with blood.

Dr. John G. Treadwell who died at Salem on Friday last, left the greater portion of his property, estimated at upwards of \$100,000 (after the decease of his mother, now nearly 80 years old), to Harvard University.

An orphan girl of twenty, with \$5000 a year, advertised herself in a New York paper as wanting a handsome and respectable young man in marriage. She prints her picture, and it is pretty. She hails from Springfield.

On Thursday last, Miss Ann Mellen Taylor, of Stump Sound District, Onslow Co., N. C., was found dead near her father's residence, with marks upon her neck, showing she had been strangled to death. A young negro has been arrested on suspicion and sent to jail.

Chicago is no place to raise babies.—During the month of July, two hundred and seventy-three children under two years of age were buried in the public burying ground.—To married couples opposed to the increase of crying responsibilities, Chicago presents a superior inducement.

News from all Quarters.

In Kentucky, the tobacco crop is said to be almost an entire failure.

There was one death from yellow fever, and six new cases at Charleston on Tuesday.

In consequence of the drought, butter is selling at 40 cents in Cincinnati.

Col. Parker H. French and family, were at St. Paul on the 18th.

Gen. Cass, it is said, is going to stump Illinois for Buchanan.

Col. Benton left St. Louis, for Washington, on the 14th inst.

A new American paper is about to be established at Knoxville.

There were sales of sugar in New Orleans, on the 5th inst., at 8 1/2 cents per lb.

Land warrants are quoted in the Eastern markets at 95 cents to \$1.16 per acre.

News indicate the election of Conway (Democrat) for Governor, by from three to five thousand.

How have been contracted for in Cincinnati at \$5.70 per hundred, to be delivered in November.

It is announced that ex-Governor Jones, of Tennessee, intends to canvass his State for Buchanan.

There is no improvement in Western river—all quite low and falling, and difficult of navigation.

We hear of heavy damages to property in various parts of Alabama, from the recent heavy rains in that State.

Franklin is now the head of steamboat for the river at Cincinnati.

Jenny Lind, it is said, netted \$100,000 during her farewell London and provincial tour.

B. B. Groom, of Clark county, Ky., sold a few days ago 109 head of two year old Mules at \$175 each.

David Keeler, one of the oldest inhabitants of Mount Royal, Va., died a few days since.

A negro barber was tarred and feathered at Hudson, N. Y., a few days ago, for being a little too intimate with a white girl.

At Hartford on Thursday evening the Connecticut was sixteen feet above low water mark, and rising two inches an hour.

A few days since, a white man named Daniel Moran, received fifteen lashes at the public whipping post, in Norfolk, Va.

A National Convention of Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb, was assembled at the institution in Staunton, Va., on Wednesday.

Garritt Smith has subscribed \$40,000 to make Kansas a Free State. He gave \$10,000 in his subscription.

Two bulls were severely injured by hanging on behind a carriage, in Fall River, on Monday last.

It is reported that the marriage of Prince Frederick William, with the princess of Prussia, is fixed for September, 1857.

There were large fires on the 11th inst., in Louisville, Penn., St. Johns, N. B., and on the 13th, in Louisville, Ky.

The Buffalo Advertiser says one of its steamboats tried gas as an illumination, and gave it up as a failure after spending \$2000.

The Republican gives a list of 30 names, of current old-line Whigs of Maryland, who, it is said will vote for Buchanan.

Gen. Rodes had a simple way of governing Buenos Ayres—it was only necessary, he said, to kick the men and dander the women.

Seymour Lynn, Esq., was unanimously appointed Presiding Justice of the Circuit Court of Prince William, Virginia, on Monday last.

Persons subject to the cramp in the night can instantly relieve themselves by tying a handkerchief tightly around the leg, immediately above the knee.

A project is now on foot to run a line of steamers to Norfolk, and thence by the railroads of the United States, and the isthmus of Tehuantepec to Australia.

About 100 tons of tolerable bituminous coal, much like the English canal coal, are now being mined each day at Coos Bay, in Oregon.

The new county of Tucker, created by the Legislature of Virginia, was regularly organized by the election of the proper officers on the 14th inst.

The sufferers by the recent collision on the North Pennsylvania Railroad have held a meeting preparatory to instituting suits for damages.

A tournament took place at Rochell, Madison county, Va., on the 26th ult. B. B. Groom, of Clark county, was crowned champion knight, crowned Miss Bettle Garth of Madison.

The English agricultural Society has offered a purse of £500 for the best steam plough, no satisfactory invention of such a machine having yet been brought forward.

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Full Particulars of the Attack on Col. Titus' House.

From the Leavenworth Union.
We are called upon to announce one of the most daring outrages that has hardly ever before disgraced the history of any civilized community, and in doing so we feel that we cannot set the facts before the world in the proper colors in which they should be painted. None but an eye witness can properly appreciate the true state of the case. After the attack upon the town of Franklin, by about 250 men, in which there were only some 14 of the law-and-order men, and the sackings of that town by the outlaws, they immediately proceeded to Capt. Treadwell's camp—which party has been peaceably encamped for some time near the Wakarusa, being destitute of houses. Learning of their perilous situation, a party from this vicinity immediately formed and started to their relief, but had not proceeded but a few miles before they found themselves entirely surrounded by an overwhelming force, some 400 strong. The small party, consisting of 18 men, seeing their perilous situation, put spurs to their horses and resolved to escape if possible. They returned the fire of their enemies, who had already commenced firing at them, and by this means succeeded in making their escape with one man wounded and one taken prisoner, and also the loss of several horses. This band of outlaws, it seems had driven Capt. Treadwell off and whether he, lost any men or not we have not been able to ascertain.

About daylight the next morning the outlaws numbering some five hundred strong, attacked Col. Titus' private residence, which was defended by ten men, some of them his neighbors, who had volunteered to guard his house as the outlaws had made repeated threats against it. All the inmates were asleep at the time and were soon aroused from their slumbers by the alarm being given that they were surrounded, which fact proved to be true. A private dwelling was surrounded by about five hundred desperadoes, armed with Sharp's rifles and one piece of cannon! They commenced the attack upon the house with their small arms but found that the small band inside made a very heroic defence, and that their men were biting the dust too fast, they then commenced a cannonade and battered the walls of the house. In the defence of the house Col. Titus and M. M. Hoesey were severely wounded and disabled so that they could no longer fight, and a German by the name of Becker, was instantly killed, being shot through the head. Finding that they could not drive the men from the house with neither rifle or cannon, the command was given to fire a load of hay and fire the house, whereupon those inside surrendered. Then commenced the work of plunder and robbery. We understand that the poor German who was killed in death had his pockets rifled of some eighty dollars; trunks were broken open and everything in them of any value appropriated to their own use, beds and bed-clothing and wearing apparel of every description, Col. T's buggy and all his horses were taken. They even went so far as to carry off Mrs. Titus' bonnets, dresses, daguerotypes, which were regarded as sacred memorials, and indeed everything including a carpet bag containing fifteen hundred dollars in gold, stripping Col. T. of his watch and cutting his boots up in their search for money.

After this sacking and robbing the house and tearing up the floors in their search for Mrs. Titus, they applied the lighted torch and marched away with their prisoners, leaving everything belonging to the Colonel which they could not carry away in smouldering ruins. His loss is estimated at between \$8000 and \$10,000. Maj. Sedgwick, of the United States army, and his command were within a mile and a half of Col. Titus' house at the time of attack, but the outlaws had posted sentinels between their own forces and the United States troops, in order to watch Maj. Sedgwick's movements.

The desperadoes even went so far as to rob the negroes belonging to Col. Titus of everything they possessed, such as wearing apparel, &c., &c., and yet these are the men who profess so much love for the negro. They do not care a fig for the negro, it is merely for the sake of murder and robbery that these men come into the Territory—what they can steal is their pay and they are determined to carry out this principle to the very utmost extent of their ability. Some of them told Col. T's negroes that they were free, and one of them tried to get his servant girl to go with him, but she refused.

Among the prisoners taken by the outlaws were Col. H. T. Titus, wounded severely, in three different places, one ball taking effect in the right shoulder, and lodging under the shoulder blade, one ball carrying away a portion of the right thumb, and another wound in one of the fingers on the right hand, nearly severing each. Wm. G. Winberly, W. F. Donaldson, David Kendall, the messenger from the Governor to the U. S. troops, two Messrs. Bradford, W. H. Clowes, taken that night, previous to the fight at Col. Titus', M. M. Holsey, wounded, A. D. Clifton and several others whose names we have not learned, all in nineteen.

Two of the outlaws were killed outright in the attack and one of their number, the captain of the company who led the charge, was wounded and died before reaching Lawrence, one or two others have since died and seven more were wounded and some mortally.

During the attack on Col. Titus' house the Governor sent a dispatch to Maj. Sedgwick, of the United States troops, to go to the relief of Col. T., but the messenger was intercepted by some of Lane's men and taken prisoner.

Col. Titus and the other prisoners were then hauled to Lawrence, where a council of the outlaws was called to take their fate into consideration, some being in favor of hanging them and others in favor of sparing them, at least for a while, and it was only through the instrumentality of a few of their most humane leaders that a mob was prevented from taking them and putting them to death immediately.

Learning of the imminent danger in which our friends were placed by being held as prisoners in the camp of the outlaws, Gov. Shannon, Maj. Sedgwick of the U. S. A., and Dr. Aristides Rodriguez, of this city, repaired to their camp and demanded the release of the prisoners, which was positively refused. They then pro-

posed to Gov. S. an exchange of prisoners, which was subsequently agreed to. The outlaws held nineteen of the law and order men prisoners, whom they had taken at different times and there were in Leavenworth five men prisoners, who were charged with being implicated in breaking open and robbing the Post Office at Franklin, and a piece of cannon which was taken at Lawrence last spring and for which Sheriff Jones had given his receipt. The prisoners were held to trial and no one appeared against them, and their being no evidence to convict them, and their being agreed upon. They giving up the nineteen prisoners for the five held in Leavenworth and the piece of cannon. The prisoners returned to Leavenworth on Monday evening.

Col. Titus and Mr. Holsey are both severely wounded, although it is hoped that they will get over it soon. Mr. Andrew Preston is also severely hurt, having received a Sharp's rifle ball through the forehead by the leg below the knee, when surprised by the outlaws the night previous to the attack on Col. Titus.

Thus when we began to flatter ourselves that we would enjoy peace in our Territory, the arch-traitor, John Lane, comes in our midst with hundreds of armed ruffians for the avowed purpose of renewing our difficulties and inciting the people to civil war, bloodshed and strife. Had this traitor have stayed away and not brought his traitors into our midst, every man of whom is sworn to resist our laws to a bloody issue," we now would have peace throughout the length and breadth of our Territory. But, oh! no—peace is not what they want. They will not have peace when peace is offered them; but agitation and excitement is what they are after. They do not want our difficulties settled.

How long, we should like to know, are we to submit to such injuries? Is there no remedy? Has our Territory to be overrun by a band of from 1500 to 2000 ruffians, the houses of private citizens surrounded and battered to the ground, the cannon or burnt, the owner's property destroyed, his horses stolen, and himself either killed or driven off as prisoners of war? How long