

The people of the South are said to be impulsive and impatient. But if the world can afford instances of longer suffering under continued cases of abused confidence, than are to be found in the South, we know not where to look for them. We need not go so far back as the "sweet little fellow" of Kinderhook, who was upheld in the South as a little more Southern than the South pole. His defection and candidacy on the Buffalo Platform had no other effect upon the infatuation of the Southern Democracy, than to change the object their confidence. When Van Buren passed from the position of chief of southern ultras to that of commander-in-chief of the Free-Soilers, Cass was at hand to take his place. Cass was beaten, and forthwith Cass appeared in his true guise, as the author of the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. That instance of misplaced confidence had no more effect upon Southern Democratic faith than Van Buren's apostacy. Another Northern champion of the South was dragged to light in the person of Gen. Pierce. There was no mistake this time! The genuine Simon Pure had been found! But only a few months had passed, when it was ascertained, that he was bitterly hostile to the conservative men of the North, and was actually decapitating them, and pampering the Free Soilers with Treasury pap. This, however, was merely intended to keep the abolitionists quiet! Some people thought it a queer way of backing one's friends. Time rolled on. The question relating to the new territories arose. Now we should certainly find our champion on our side! And so we did, with a vengeance. He was in favour of the Kansas and Nebraska bill—and that was enough. But he was for it as "a measure of freedom!" This last phrase was a little alarming; but it was generally interpreted as dust thrown into the eyes of the Free-Soilers. Let the Brigadier come to act, and he will show himself every inch a Southerner! Very well, we wait—and the first act of his Excellency, is the appointment of Reeder Governor of Kansas. Reeder was a Northern man with Southern principles! He entered upon the duties of his office, and the first thing we hear of him, he is at the head of the Free-Soilers, and instigating them to the subversion of the Territorial Government, rather than admit the introduction of Southern institutions into the Territory. Here was a palpable break-down. But the forbearance of Southern Democracy was equal to all emergencies. The traitor Reeder had betrayed the generous confidence of his unsuspecting chief! After a deal of disreputable intriguing and various unavailing efforts to bribe Reeder with a foreign mission to resign, he was removed. Now then, upon the eve of the Cincinnati Convention, we shall certainly have a man true and reliable. Another Northern gentleman, Geary, is selected to see justice done between the North and the South in the disputed territory. At first, appearances were flattering, and the game of deception was kept up until after the Presidential election was over. But now, that disguises will no longer avail anything, we have the monster in his true colors. Geary is even a worse abolitionist than his predecessor. We have the particulars in the last number of the *Lecompton Union*—which we subjoin.

Wonder if this development will have any better effect upon the Southern Democracy than the many similar ones, which have gone before!

"Gov. JOHN W. GEARY.—It is a serious regret on our part to be forced to denounce the above gentleman. We have made every effort to reconcile his policy, but the more we try the worse it gets, till it has grown beyond human endurance. As an evidence of this effort, the first notice we gave of this gentleman was highly complimentary; based upon his promises and declarations.

"We thought he was a friend of the people and the laws, but development after development proved too plainly our great mistake. We have no one to blame but the Governor himself, for we only looked to him for fulfilment of promises; and if the non-fulfilment occurred from bad advice, 'tis he who is still doubly blamed, for first listening to such advice, second for not discarding from his presence and consideration those bad advisers.

"He made good and satisfactory promises, and all listened with attentive ears. We thought he would do—and even peace seemed dawning upon our beautiful country; but alas, he began to favor our enemies—the sworn opposers of our laws, by heaping upon them the honors of office—and by placing them in high positions. We then began to open our eyes and stare in astonishment. The enquiry arose everywhere, are these men to be rewarded for their outlawry; are their acts to be approved by the man who came to uphold the laws, by putting down its opposers?

"Capt. Walker, who had headed, a band of men since the beginning of our troubles, and who had played a prominent part in burning our houses and murdering our citizens, and against whom there stood grave charges, and writs in the hands of officers, was raised from the position of Captain under Lane, to the position of Captain in the Kansas Militia, and regularly commissioned by Gov. Geary. He was the same who led the forces against Col Titus' house—burnt it to ashes—killed one of its inmates, and took Titus and his few friends who rushed to his succor, prisoners, after wounding him, and some of them dangerously—bore them off to Lawrence—passed sentence of death upon them, and no doubt would have carried out their diabolical scheme but for the timely interference of Gov. Shannon, to save them, and for all this, Gov. Geary mustered him and his whole forces into the regular army, complimenting them with commissions and promotions.

"One Col. Harvey, too, who headed some of Lane's men upon "Hickory Point," and killed C. G. Newhall, was like complimented by a commission to Lieutenantcy.

"These men were not only awarded office for their past allegiance to Lane, and opposition to the laws, but officers who held writs against them, upon frequent applications, were refused assistance to make their arrest, and they were allowed, and are now allowed, to run free, and boast over their career, and being sustained by Gov. Geary.—The developments were enough to open our eyes; but these are not all.

"Some who had been arraigned and convicted, were placed under the charge of one Capt. Hampton, as keeper of convicts, one of Gov. Geary's appointees, are now allowed to walk about the streets when they please and where they please, without a guard. To work for themselves, and live like aristocrats upon the government.—The whole crowd attended the "*Free Love Ball*" at Lawrence on Christmas; and the next day their keeper went down and made a flaming speech. Who ever heard the beat of this? Yet it does exist, and right under Geary's nose.

"Thirty six prisoners escaped from the Tecumseh jail some time since, and have been enjoying the fruits of delightful dinners and merry balls, and yet Geary sits happily in his official chair, without making an effort to have them re-arrested, but crying aloud and keeping up a regular line of Messengers to Washington, saying *the laws prevail—permanent peace reigns* in Kansas.

"Now are we to blame for opposing John W. Geary, and his policy? Yet we can go on to relate untold numbers of similar acts, to prove that he has deceived us grossly—deceived us and our friends all over the Union. He is the enemy of our party and the laws, and deserves bitter denunciation on all sides. He would cut off all our heads, and reward our enemies for their lawless acts. He came here with a smiling countenance, making great professions; at the same time bearing to us inward hatred. Selfish motives have guided him, and bad influences surrounded him. The thin veil falls, and we see him as he is our enemy. Our course is marked out, and we will to our utmost hold him up to our friends, at home and abroad, in all his deformity. We warn our friends in Kansas—we warn our friends in Washington—we warn our friends in the States, all, to put no confidence in him."