

was no use for powder and ball, he went to his new home without them. Thus did not the hardy pioneers of the days of our ancestors. Moreover, wolves, rattlesnakes, and other reptiles of various forms, will be occasionally encountered, or be detected around the claims; and although the former, like many enemies in human shape, who make much noise, are great cowards, and seldom attack one, excepting when they are sure of an advantage, it is advisable to be prepared to give them a warm reception.

Whether there may be any other use for arms, the writer, perhaps, is not qualified to judge; but, in accordance with the old Latin maxim, that it is permitted to be taught by an enemy, he thinks it sufficient, and will probably be perfectly satisfactory to inquirers, to adduce the opinion of the Hon. David R. Atchison, on this point. In a Letter to a gentleman at the South, he says:

*“Let your young men come forth to Missouri and Kansas! Let them come well armed, with money enough to support them for twelve months, and determined to see this thing out! One hundred true men will be an acquisition! The more the better.”*

*“We want men — armed men. We want money; not for ourselves, but to support our friends who may come from a distance.”*

*“Let your young men come on in squads, as fast as they can be raised, well armed. We want none but true men.”*

Such is the advice of one who, we are told, “has occupied, for a quarter of a century at least, an eminently high position among the statesmen of the Union, and who, in the Senate of the United States, over which he presided with so much satisfaction to that body, fairly earned a reputation of which few can boast.” The advice of such an one, on the present subject of inquiry, it would ill become us to gainsay.

We cannot refrain from quoting this gentleman’s concluding sentiment, and most cordially reiterating his hope: