

Squatter Sovereign.

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

ATCHISON, KANSAS TERR.,
TUESDAY, DEC. 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.

Mr. W. W. HERRICK.—Now traveling in the Southern States, is agent for the Squatter Sovereign.

Mr. JOHN RABERLIN, now traveling in the Southern States, is an authorized agent for the Squatter Sovereign.

Mr. R. DeTreville, of Charleston, S. C., is authorized to procure subscriptions for this paper. Also, Mr. D. B. Boley, of Union District, S. C., now traveling in the Southern States. They will receipt for the same.

Shannon Township. NOTICE.

The citizens of Shannon Township will assemble in Atchison city on Wednesday 10th instant, for the purpose of appointing Township delegates to a County Convention. Let us have a full attendance.

Atchison County. NOTICE.

The Township Delegates appointed in each respective township, to meet in County Convention, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Territorial Convention, will assemble at Atchison city on Saturday, 13th instant. We hope the appointees will not fail to attend.

The Herald of Freedom. THE LION TAMED—HEROD OUT HERODS HIMSELF.

Strange hallucinations must possess the mind of George Washington Brown, editor of the "Herald of Freedom." After perusing this Journal and carefully studying all its contents, it is utterly impossible to understand the position he is wont to assume, or determine the meaning or objects of the variety of subjects which he discusses.

Last Spring, Mr. Brown used to stand upon the famous heights of Lawrence, and, with the thundering roar of a sluggy old Lion, that reared from the mouth to the source of the Kaw river, and that of its tributaries; proclaim resistance at all hazards, to Kansas laws and the utter annihilation of the pro-slavery party, here and elsewhere, now and forever. At that time it was better, in his opinion and powerful imagination, that the plains of Kansas should drip with blood and whiten with the bones of pro-slavery men, than that pious abolitionists should submit to laws made by a pro-slavery Legislature. But oh! how the mighty hath fallen!

Now Mr. Brown assumes the gentleness and innocence of the lamb—an unaccountable change has come over the spirit of his dreams." In his issue of the 22nd inst., he learns that a small guerrilla party of free State men in Southern Kansas, are committing outrages upon the pro-slavery men in Missouri—and thereupon adds, "that he will cheerfully furnish either party any aid in his power to prevent the recurrence of outrages." He says further, "measures must be taken to break up these guerrilla parties, or break the heads of those concerned in them." How vast the difference of his present position from that of last Spring. Has Mr. Brown's views moderated so much; or did the attrition of his late contact with "Southern Barbarians" and "Border Ruffians"—in the way of a forcible detainer of his personal liberty—wear off the rougher scales of his fishy nature? Or is he trying to play some deep game of treason and treachery, under the garb of a moderate, law-abiding abolitionist, or a gentle, inoffensive, non-resistance free State man.

Be not precipitate, Mr. Brown. It is really dangerous to descend in haste from high cliffs and craggy precipices. Besides, the good book says, "He that exalteth himself shall be humbled." Last spring you gently, kindly took you down from the lofty heights you had so impudently scaled. Next time you may meet with rougher customers, whose dispositions may incline them to make you dance a jig on a single string, in imitation of one of Pigeon's tunes. You may not always meet with such humane, generous people as "Border Ruffians" and "Southern Barbarians." We would therefore admonish you to beware; for now we feel a sort of interest in you, as you are going to assist us to prevent the commission of outrages, a cause in which we have long and faithfully labored. You must not back when the tug of war comes.

We presume, Mr. Brown, it will not grate harshly upon your recently acquired feelings and sentiments to make a few remarks relative to your editorials last week, in which you deal with personalities extensively. Our simple reasons for being so disposed are, that for our life we cannot divine the particular objects or meaning of any of your voluminous articles; nor do we care anything about their object, meaning or intent.

In your personal remarks, you are sometimes rational, kind and apparently gentle. Then you attempt to become bitter and sarcastic. Next you show a disposition to compliment, if you had the slightest hope that you would be encouraged in it. Sometimes your language is sublime, grand and peculiar. At others, low, coarse and ridiculous. At times you get entirely out of harness, and flounder about like a lame horse in the mire, or a hungry mad dog tied down in a meat house.

Next you dash about like a blind goose attacked by rattle-snakes, or make as much fuss as an old setting hen that has lost all her under feathers in the winter time. You appear to be utterly ignorant as to the course a person under your circumstances should pursue. You would like to say and do something, but do not exactly know how it might suit at this juncture of affairs. The nearest we can come to your intentions is, that you wish to keep all persons in doubt by equivocation and deception—a course strictly consistent with abolitionism.

You devote a column of your paper to a comparison between Garrison, of the Boston Liberator, and Dr. Stringfellow, senior editor of the Sovereign—the latter caring no more for your abuse, opinion, or regards than he does for the "idle winds that passeth him by unseen." In your comparison you very foolishly speak lightly of both—then, more foolishly still, seemingly compliment them. How supremely silly and ridiculous. Next you take up Gov. Geary, willing to censure, but afraid to blame him. How weak and childish. Last, but not least, you go to "fault-finding" with the Lecompton Union, and conclude that you succeed in "out grumbling" its editor. What feminine imbecility.

In fine, Mr. Brown out-herods Herod himself in everything he touches, making his articles a base compound of abolition fanaticism, gross absurdities, sickly sentimentality, and would-if-he-could boasts.

We have not enjoyed the felicity of seeing Mr. Brown personally since his advent into our camp last spring, when he was so fearful that "Southern Barbarians" and "Border Ruffians" would skin him alive and roast his carcass on the coals. We opine, however, that experience has taught him that Atchison and Stringfellow, with the "Southern Barbarians" and "Border Ruffians" are the true philanthropists and staunch supporters of social order.

The work not yet ended—The plans of the Abolitionists.

The New York Tribune of the 15th November, has the following significant language in an article commencing "what shall be done for Kansas;" it says in the article referred to, "we hear on all sides of sewing circles, church collections, Kansas aid Societies, and even private parties given to promote the triumph of free law in Kansas; and we feel confident that more will be contributed in the three months that follow than were collected in the three preceding the Presidential election. The fact that every Free State except Indiana has hence forth an Executive favorable to Free Kansas, must tell in our favor." Again he says, "let the Border Ruffians have no excuse (stick a pin here) for a further aid, compell Geary to keep them out, or run them out, if possible, and let us improve every hour to pour in Free State settlers. Let us have at least fifty thousand men ready to pour in between the 1st of March and the 1st of June next."

Citizen of Kansas, mark this. It is not mere idle twaddle; but, from previous information given in our last number, the above plan is the one now agreed upon. With such gigantic measures on the part of the Abolitionists for subduing Kansas, what is the South doing? nothing, absolutely nothing. Will she continue thus inactive? If the North can make such efforts for a mere fanatical idea what should the South do, when practically her very existence depends on securing Kansas. Surely the Southern Governors and Southern Legislatures will see the necessity of doing something in the way of aiding Southern emigrants to come and partake of the rich soil of Kansas, and aid the Southern settlers here (or "Border Ruffians" as Greely calls them,) should Gov. Geary attempt to "drive them out," which Greely says he must be "compelled" to do. To our friends in Kansas we would again say, be on your guard constantly, do not, for an instant, relax your efforts or vigilance, trust the professions, or promises of no one, however high in place, but watch every move that is made. We have been betrayed and deceived hitherto, and but for our own firmness and watchfulness, would have been "sold" long since. We warn you against being lulled into false security by the siren song of "peace, peace," for their is not even a truce in Kansas; men openly defy the laws, and the most notorious of the law breakers are not arrested, but on the contrary are placed in official stations. Watch, trust not!

The Presidential electors chosen on Tuesday the 4th ultimo, will be called by the Governors of the States to meet in each State capital on the first Wednesday of December, and cast their vote, and choose a messenger to carry it sealed to Washington. On the second Wednesday of February the returns will be counted by Congress and declared.

A New Governor for Kansas.

In the last *Argus*, we find an article suggesting the name of D. R. Atchison, as Governor for Kansas Territory. We presume that Governor Geary will resign if Judge Lecompte is not removed; at least we understand that to be his position. That is, that the laws of Kansas must be administered to suit him, making the judiciary his creatures, or else he will resign. We apprehend that President Pierce would hardly remove Judge Lecompte upon the representation of a man who has proven himself utterly unfit to rule a free people, not even able to rule his own temper; for surely he is not so stupid as to imagine that he had any legal right to hold, as prisoner, a person discharged on bail by the Judge. Hence, as there is no probability of Judge Lecompte's removal, we infer the resignation of the Governor as a matter of consequence. That being settled, then, the question of a successor comes up. Surely it is time that the experiment of sending Eastern men here, to act as Governor of a frontier Territory, should be abandoned, and the more rational one of appointing a Western man, one acquainted with the character and habits of the pioneer should be tried.

Furthermore, now that the election is over, the wishes of the people of Kansas should be regarded in this matter. It is nonsense for any one longer to pretend that there is anything like as large a number of Free State men in this Territory, as there are from the Slave States; even the New York Tribune, and other kindred sheets, acknowledge that Kansas must inevitably come in as a Slave State; this being so, surely a Western man, a pro-slavery man should be appointed Governor. Gen. Atchison would be, to-day, the choice of three-fourths of all the voters of the Territory for that office. We predict, that should he be appointed, there would be no more "Raids from Missouri," heard of, and no more outrages in Kansas. Nothing but having Governors who would sympathize with the law breakers has kept up a continual strife for so long a time. Common sense and humanity demands the change of policy. A Western man for Governor, at all events, and D. R. Atchison that man, if possible. What say our brethren of the press.

Disunion.

During the late contest for the Presidency, the Democratic Party North and South, and the Fillmore party, with Mr. Fillmore himself for file leader, held that the election of the Black Republican candidate, must inevitably result in disunion. That candidate and his friends, alone, held the contrary. Under such a state of affairs, with almost an even chance for his election; seizable men thought and wrote about the consequences, and cast about to get their "houses in order." The men who prate loudest about nullifiers and disunionists, are always the enemies of the South, and should be watched very closely. So long as we can have a Democratic administration, conducted upon Democratic principles, we are prepared to oppose a dissolution of the Union, as an evil to be avoided, but with the prospect at the next Presidential election that the entire North will go for the Abolition candidate; the part wisdom for the South, is to be prepared for the worst. The whole South should be united as one man, so that if the emergency ever arise, (which God in his mercy forbid) there will be a united front to demand our rights, in the Union or out of it if we chose. Distrust every man who is so nervous that he wants to have people hung for treason who dare to think about the value of the Union. Once for all we say that we believe under Mr. Buchanan's administration the South will have full justice done her, but we honestly fear that with his administration the ascendancy of the National Democratic party will cease, and with it the Union. We pray that we may be mistaken, but we fear not.

BLEEDING KANSAS.—A perusal of the following letter, which was received on Monday by the Assistant Postmaster General, will enable the reader to form some idea of the nature of the "heroic exploits" of Col. Jim Lane, and his band of hired ruffians, in behalf of "bleeding Kansas."

COUNCIL GROVE, K. T., Oct. 3, '56.
Sir: Having been robbed and driven from my house on the 16th ult., by a band of highway robbers claiming to belong to "General Lane's army of the North," and the postoffice having been robbed by the same band, and the mail key taken, I therefore beg to be released of the duties of postmaster at Allen, Kansas Territory; I am, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

C. H. WITHINGTON.
To Horatio King, Esq., first Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

LATER FROM NICHOLAS.—The steamship Tennessee has arrived at New Orleans, with San Juan dates to the 5th instant, and San Francisco advices to the 13th ultimo. The accounts of Gen. Walker's victories at Granada and Massaya are fully confirmed. The army was in excellent health, and Walker's position was regarded as still more favorable. From California we learn that trade was active and the mining prospects good. Senator Weller had been suffering from severe illness. The Indian troubles in Oregon had again become serious. The entire country north and east of Day's river was in possession of the savages.

The next Presidential race and its consequences.

To judge of the future we must consult the past. Let us examine the Presidential contest just ended and see if it will throw any light upon the future. We will commence by contrasting the men of Mr. Fillmore, a man who ran every where before his ticket, showing that the man, not the dead idea he represented, was voted for. Americanism will never make another race for the Presidency. Next Mr. Buchanan, one of the few Giants, pure and unspotted, the only man who had not been mixed up in the first measures of justice to the South for long years. (The Kansas bill) which has proven the grave of almost every Northern politician who aided in its enactments, this man thus unobjectionable, of character pure, talents more renowned, was beaten in the Free States by the third candidate whose only merit was his utter nothingness, more than two hundred thousand votes!

A party, who in two years time could take mere block of wood and but for Mr. Fillmore being in the way, would, beyond any doubt, have elected him President; what can they not do by the end of the next four years? Indeed, what could they not have done, had they selected some other man, say Judge McLean? His success would have been certain. Or even suppose the Democracy had selected some other man than Mr. Buchanan—say Gen. Pierce or Judge Douglas—Freemont would certainly have been elected. The Republicans did not really know their strength, hence their nomination of Fremont, who was "put up" merely for a "trial race," and now that they know their "horses speed" they have only to put up an experienced "jockey" and the next time they will be sure to win. No man imagines that any Southern man can be elected President at the next election, and who is there in the North that can be. We must either make the race on Mr. Buchanan (if he should live so long,) or we cannot carry Pennsylvania. To risk a candidate from any other Northern State but Indiana would be nonsense and who we ask has that has any strength out of her own borders? Then what must we do? Every prominent man in the Democratic party, boldly asserted that if the Black Republicans succeeded in electing their President the Union must be dissolved. Will the same not be true four years hence? In this emergency then we commend the following extract from a communication in the Charleston Mercury to the earnest attention of our readers, as the feasible plan to stop this mad crusade of fanaticism, and at the same time, as an aid, urge our Southern and Northern friends to do all in their power to secure the admission of Kansas as a Slave State, thus strengthening national Democracy in the Senate and in the Electoral College; for she will be a Slave State and Democratic or a Free State and Black Republican.

I feel persuaded that, should the slave States do what it has for many years seemed to me their duty to do—insist upon the adjustment of the boundary which the public property of the Union is to be divided, in case of a separation—the Free States would be brought to their senses; and instead of permitting the fanatical spirit which has ruled the British West Indies, to desolate (if it could) the Southern States of this Union, or at least to go on expatriating them beyond all endurance, they would recognize cordially the doctrine of State Sovereignty, and unite in an attempt to administer the General Government on those fair and equal principles which their fathers ascribed to.

Let, for instance, Mr. Keitt, or Mr. Bowser, or your newly elected and truly worthy Representative from Charleston, Mr. Miles, all of whom I trust I speak without undue State partiality, may well compete with the public of their age in any state of the Union—or let Judge Butler, or Judge Davis, in the Senate; or if it be apprehended that the jealousy against South Carolina will prevent any measure of her's being taken successful, Mr. Hunter of Virginia, or Mr. Toombs of Georgia, or Gen. Quitman of Mississippi, or some others among the very able Southern Statesmen, bring before Congress at its next session, and keep before it, a project for the division of the Navy, of the armaments of war, and the public lands, in case the Union should be dissolved. Let the Southern Statesmen agree upon a measure like this, and Mr. Buchanan, when he comes into office, will be constrained, by that public regard for the preservation of concord in the different sections of the country which has characterized his public course, not only to treat it with respect, but positively to support it, for its consideration, a General Convention of all the States or Conventions in the separate States. Old fashioned as it may seem, I confess, Messrs. Editors, that I always had great confidence in the wisdom of the British West Indies, as set forth in the report of a Select Committee of our Legislature in 1828, written by Mr. Calhoun; and if our Statesmen could be united on that doctrine, now that there is no more, as they never would be whilst he lived, the Democratic party of the Union might yet prove, as I verily believe it has proved, in many instances, the conservators both of National Honor and State Independence and Sovereignty.

Territorial Pro-Slavery Convention. TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING CHANGED.

At an informal meeting held at Leavenworth on the 17th ultimo, it was unanimously agreed that the proposed Territorial Pro-Slavery Convention be held at Leavenworth, K. T., on the second Monday in January next, and that each county send one delegate to every one hundred pro-slavery votes cast at the late election for members to the Legislature and Delegate to Congress.

This regulation will be fair and just to all sections, and guarantee an equal and fair representation of the entire party in the Territory. We hope that every county in Kansas will be fully represented. Let all turn out. At no time in our history have we stood more greatly in need of deliberate consultation, disinterested patriotism, and decisive action.

The "know nothing society" have carried all the States in the Union but thirty.

Atchison city—its Present and Future.

Like the noble stream which noiselessly rolls in its majestic course, by our town, bearing its own vast treasures and these of its tributaries, to the "Great Father" of Waters; so is Atchison city quietly, but surely, rising to that eminence and favor, which will give her a high place among the cities of the Missouri River.

The growth of Atchison is not of a mushroom nature—its progress has been gradual, onward and upward. No town in the Territory has stronger reasons or better grounds to anticipate a bright and promising future in the certain realization of her being in a few years, the Metropolis, the "Queen city" of Kansas Territory.

Having an eligible location, and possessed of one of the best Landings on the Missouri river—backed by a large extent of country, the most fertile in the Territory, timbered and watered in abundance, and affording a desirable point for travelers to land at, Atchison must, ere long, rank second to no city on the Missouri River, West of St. Louis. Let those who would, impartially, judge her capacity and prospects, pay her a visit; examine the excellence and beauty of her situation; and take a glance at the immense resources of the surrounding country, which must necessarily minister to her growth, prosperity and greatness.

The lands westward of Atchison are as well timbered, generally, as any scope of country North of Kansas river, are exceedingly fertile and abundantly watered. They are adapted to the culture of hemp, wheat, oats, rye, barley, corn and all the grasses to be found in this latitude. Besides, they afford the best pasturage in the Territory. Indeed, we doubt if there is a better grazing country in the world. Mines of coal, of the best quality are abundant. These lands present every feature that can attract the farmer. In all our travels, we have seen no country in which farmers can realize a handsomer profit for their toil and labor. And these stalwart pillars of society are showing their high appreciations of our lands by moving on them daily, yea, hourly. In less than one year shall we behold every quarter section embellished with the squatters' cabin, his green fields, and numerous herds.

Atchison city will be the receptacle of those great resources of wealth and power which must naturally flow into the hands of her merchants and business men; from our back country—and, that being inferior to none other in the Territory in capacity, must make her inferior to none other in the land.

Personal.

We are extremely happy to announce that our friends who were wounded at the battle of Hickory Point on the 13th and 14th Sept. last, are recovering as rapidly as their respective cases will admit. Capt. Robinson who commanded the gallant little band that kept old Lane with his retreating army at bay, is again on his legs, and will soon be able to resume the duties of his daily avocation; or, if needs be, with his heroic little band again whip the two abolition Aesops, Jim Lane and Col. Harvey, in two successive battles, at any times those miscreants may dare to plunder and murder pro-slavery men.

Mr. Peace, who was so seriously wounded in the above mentioned fight that his leg had to be amputated, is doing reasonably well. We are glad to see, that with the aid of crutches, he can leave his room and breathe the fresh open air.

Mr. Hodges, who was wounded in the attack on Capt. Palmer's company at Blue creek, is improving slowly. He was wounded very badly through the back of the neck.

These gentlemen have endured much, but bore it all with patience and fortitude, natural to the brave and virtuous. May they long live to enjoy the fruits of their gallant conduct in a just and noble cause.

BLUNDERS OF A FRENCH JOURNAL.

The Paris Patrie, having been reading some high seasoned electioneering in the United States papers, and particularly a paper printed at St. Louis in the German language, in which the Republicans are called "Negger Bossers," (nigger kissers)—takes the matter literally, and reports it as an extraordinary fact that a new religious sect has originated in the United States, called "Adorateurs des Negres," which being interpreted means "Negro Worshipers," which bids fair to swallow up all the other isms and cisms of the day.

A suspension bridge is to be built across the Mississippi, at St. Louis, Missouri, to be eighty-four feet above high water mark and more than a mile in length. The greatest distance between the towers will be one thousand eight hundred feet, and the foundation of some of the towers will be sixty feet below the surface of low water mark. Mr. J. W. Bissell, of Rochester, New York, has received the appointment of engineer. The bridge is not expected to cost less than two millions of dollars.

Gen. Cass, who is seventy-five years old, within the space of six days, last month, delivered eight elaborate addresses, traveled a distance of five hundred miles, and accomplished nearly the same amount of labor the week following.

Kansas.

The Legislature of the Territory meets at Leavenworth on the first of January. All is peace and quiet now—the Black Republicans have no further use for "Bleeding Kansas."—*Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligence and Cherokee Advocate.*

Within the last two weeks we have noticed, with feelings of regret, articles similar to the above published in Southern papers. We say with regret, because such articles will have a tendency to lull the Southern people into fancied security as to Kansas, which would result most disastrously to the pro-slavery party.

We know that the Black Republicans have got further use for Kansas; and the Democratic party will know it too, before the Ides of November, 1860, shall have told their story over twice. As the Presidential election is over, Black Republicanism will not now shriek so loud for "Bleeding Kansas." But mark our words—they will redouble their exertions to make Kansas a free State. Those wily eaters of political rascality are now playing a big game for ascendancy in Kansas next spring; and they intend to go about it just as rogues always do—by stealth and deception. They very naturally suppose that the Democracy South will be content to sleep upon their recently acquired laurels, which will give abolitionists a fine chance to slip into Kansas through the newly discovered route of the explorer and land pirate, Jim Lane.

The question with us, is, will the Southern Democrats suffer Black Republicans to throw the waters of Lethe in their eyes, and then, with polluted hands and unholy purpose, bear off from the shrine of Southern liberty one of her fairest daughters, who hopes to participate in the festivities of a Southern constitutional democratic victory in 1860? They will hardly suffer Kansas to be prostituted to the unrighteous degrading purposes of unclean abolitionists. If they do, perhaps, the good Lord may forgive them, "for they knoweth not what they do."

CHERRING SIGHT.—For the last month our streets have presented a spectacle truly interesting to our merchants and business men. They have been daily crowded with people, teams and traders. Here is found a ready market for all sorts of produce, and cheap articles for sale by polite and accommodating merchants.

Emigrants and travelers are constantly passing through our flourishing town, to see the country, or better their condition by settling in our beautiful Territory; and by the cry, "still they come." This is as it should be with a town that presents so many inducements as Atchison to persons of all professions, avocations and trades. Let them come among us, if they would live and grow rich before one foot drops into the grave.

OUR BOOK TABLE.—The October number of Blackwood's Magazine has come to hand. Its pages are pregnant with their usual quantity of elegant classic literature. Published by Leonard, Scott & Co., at New York, price \$3.00 per annum.

The November number of The Inventor, a valuable Scientific work is also received. Published at New York by Low & Haskell, price \$1.00.

Mrs. King, near Kingston, N. Y., was recently taken sick, and her husband seized the opportunity to elope with a handsome servant girl named Miss Martin. Arrived in Albany, Miss Martin eloped with a young man named Cornelius, and Mr. King's money. Mr. King, being penitent, returned home and found that his wife had eloped with a dry goods clerk named Jeffers, and all the moveable articles in the house; whereupon Mr. King started off in pursuit, considering himself a deeply injured man.

An Indiana correspondent of the New York Evening Post is said to be responsible for the following:

"A bereaved husband, standing by the grave of his deceased wife, refusing to be comforted, said to a friend as he turned toward him and laid his head on his shoulder—I've lost horses, and I've lost cows, and I've lost likely calves and shoots—but I never had anything to cut me like this! Wasn't that an afflicted mourner!"

GREAT FIRE AT STRACUSE.—Loss a million of dollars.—A dispatch says that three o'clock on Saturday morning the largest fire that ever visited our city broke in the 1st ward, and in the short space of three hours over twelve acres were burnt consumed, and about one hundred buildings consumed.

The fire originated in the back of a hotel which had not been occupied for two or three years. It immediately communicated with Grant's hotel, occupied by Barney Grant, which was consumed, and the store of Mr. McGuire, the splendid buildings of Slaterly & Ford, occupied by Lynch Bros., who had just got in a new stock, and the Avery Block, were entirely destroyed with partial insurance. The Bank of Salina, the postoffice, and telegraph office were destroyed, but all the valuable papers in each were saved.

The water at the reservoir was turned off, and the hydrants were consequently useless. A strong west wind was blowing at the time, and the citizens were compelled to stand and see their property consumed. The entire loss cannot fall short of a million of dollars. Over one hundred families have been rendered homeless. It was the work of an incendiary.

Horse Shoes on a New Principle.

A Philadelphia mechanic has constructed a horse shoe in such a manner that it requires no nails and can be put on by any one without the aid of a blacksmith. Attached to the shoe is a flange extending around the hoof, and at the back of the shoe, which lies over the frog of the hoof, is a joint, held in its place by a screw, which allows the shoe to open and close so as to accommodate itself to the shape of the hoof. Between the hoof and the shoe is placed a layer of gutta serena, for the purpose of preventing injury to the hoof or leg of the horse by concussion while running over hard roads or streets. The mechanism is very simple, and the cost much below that of ordinary shoes.

On the 15th September, Mr. A. Short, of Boone county, was attacked with rheumatic arthritis, which resulted in gangrene of the leg, and making it necessary that the limb be amputated. On the 25th of October amputation was performed with success, and at last dates he was doing well.

The New York Tribune is furnishing clergymen at half price, and is largely taken by them. May we not attribute this fact the fallen estate of a large portion of the clergy?

Three men and women were burned to death near Buckhannon, Green, Illinois, a few days since, by a prairie fire.

Mr. Perkins, his wife and several children were burned to death in the house in Kirkwood, in the interior of New York, on Friday night.

The kind lady who sent us a mince pie (says a Western editor,) with request to "please insert," is assured that such articles are never crowded out by press of other matter.

Gen. Walker was asked when, ever, he intended to return home to the United States? "Never," he replied, "never until I can return my land."

A company is reported to have been organized in New York, with a capital of 1,000,000, to manufacture a "Pettigall's" telegraph revolving pistol," a new invention. It is said to be commended by officers of the Army and Navy, and other scientific men, and that it will be adopted by Government.

VITROL THROWS.—A most villainous practice obtains, among certain unknown parties in Washington City lately of destroying ladies dresses, as they meet the street, with vitrol, oil and other destructive fluids. It appears they lie concealed in cellars along the side walk, and, watching their opportunity, projects the destructive matter through the grating by means of a syringe. It is to be hoped the authorities may discover the authors of these outrages.

JUVENILE EXULTATION.—The other day a small boy came tearing round a corner, his rags fluttering in the wind, his face smeared with molasses, and a shingle flourishing in his hand, while he was shouting to another boy, about the size of a pepper box, who stood nearly a quarter of a mile down the street: "O, Bill! Bill! I get as many boys as ever you can, and as many shingles as ever you can, and come up the street, round the corner, as soon as you can, for there's a great big large hogst of asses bustled on the pavement all to smash!"

SPIRIT RAFFERS.—The editor of the Philadelphia Mercury recently attended a Spirit Circle. He thus describes the closing scene:

After a recess of ten or fifteen minutes, the medium again went into the "state" and wrote out.
"The first man is present. He addresses you from the Celestial Sphere."
"Is that you, Adam?"
"Adam was my name in flesh."
"Will you please to favor me with correct answers to a few simple questions?"
"Propound them."
"Where was the Garden of Eden located?"
"In Kansas."

"Was Eve an obedient helpmeet?"
"She was beguiled by the serpent—a perfect devil in petti—I mean 'leaves'."

In what part of the world was the tower of Babel erected?"
"In White county, Indiana, near Wal Mound."

"Who were the parents of Cain's wife?"
This question capped the climax. The able at which we were, seated suddenly turned a summersault, capsize and extinguished the lamp, upset the medium and the maiden lady, and amid the wreck of furniture and the crash of glass, I made my exit through the back door, and rushing down a dark alley, gained the street minus my right coat-tail, which I left in the mouth of the bull dog in the yard.

A SAD AFFAIR.—The Parma (Ala.) Gazette states that thirty-five persons were crossing the torrent of Trebla, on the 20th ultimo, which contained also two crocodiles. One of the animals became alarmed at the noise of the water and sprang on board, dragging with him his companion, to whom he was attached. The boat upset, and only eleven passengers escaped.