

Squatter Sovereign.

"The South, and her Institutions."

STRINGFELLOW & KELLEY, Editors.

ATCHISON, KANSAS TER.,

TUESDAY MAY 20, 1856.

The Best Advertising Medium in the Upper Country.

Agent for the Southern States.

Col. SILAS WOODSON, who is now visiting the Southern States, is duly authorized to act as agent for the SQUATTER SOVEREIGN.

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.

From Fort Laramie.

Through the courtesy of a friend we have been permitted to extract some interesting information from a letter dated Fort Laramie, May 3. The writer states that some danger from the Cheyenne Indians is anticipated, they having killed Pierre Garnier at the Platte bridge, a few days since, and the soldiers have wounded one of the Indians, who is since reported to have died. These Indians have for a long time been molesting the California road, and we hope that it will soon be time for our Government to make them understand that peaceable travelers shall pass through that part of the country without being insulted, and for Gen. Harney to have orders to punish these notorious thieves.

Three companies of troops are at Bitter Cottonwood, twenty miles above, and one company at the bridge one hundred miles above Fort Laramie.

Many Sioux are in the vicinity of the Fort trading.

It is reported that the traitors at Lawrence, have "caved in" to the "posse," under the direction of the U. S. Marshal, and that arrests are being made daily. Beecher's "Sunday evening pupils" are now fully convinced that they did not have sufficient proficiency in the use of Sharp's rifles whilst at Yale College—that Professor Silliman was very silly in sending them out here to compete with our young ruffians in the rifle practice—and that the next dodge should be to read out the three thousand clergymen armed with Scheideck Schnapps and bibles, so that those who will not obey their spiritual calling will obey them in being called to the spirits.

LECOMPTON UNION.—A thorough-going, out-and-out pro-slavery journal with the above title, has recently been started at Lecompton—Messrs. A. W. Jones and Charles A. Farris, proprietors; A. W. Jones, editor. It promises to be a valuable aid in the advancement of Southern interests. Success to it.

EMIGRANTS.—A party of South Carolinians, destined for this place, landed at Kansas a few days since from the Martha Jewett. They are probably at Lecompton by this time, and may be expected in with the other companies from this place. We regret to learn that they sustained the loss at St. Louis, by robbery, of all the company funds.

CAVORT.—Chapman and Conway, a brace of worthies who figure upon the Free State ticket, have been arrested and are now in safe quarters. They were endeavoring to escape from the Territory, but were overhauled by the vigilant Missourians. Reeder is supposed to have escaped into Iowa. H. Miles More has gone on a fishing excursion to the Grand River region.

Bro. Brown, of the Herald of Freedom, was arrested by a negro man belonging to Mr. McGhee, of Kansas City.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.—A journal with the above title, now published in our neighboring town, Dooniphan, by Thos. J. Key, recently from Alabama. Its first number evinces the right spirit, and is gotten up with much taste, exhibiting no mean ability on the part of its editor. We wish our new contemporary success, and that his prospects, unlike those of the town he has made his home, may not be built upon a sandy foundation.

It is suggested in some quarters that the Republicans nominate Kit Carson for Vice President on the ticket with Fremont. This is capital. It is supposed that Fremont and Carson having both been great travelers they ought to run well.—N. Y. Day Book.

It would not be the first time that Kit has had to carry Fremont when he foisted in ascending a PEAK.

The Salt Lake mail passed on the Military road, seven miles from this place on the 20th instant.

In the list of plundered passengers at Panama, we observe the name of C. D. Hildshaw, of Fayette, Missouri, who lost money and valuables to the amount of \$335; and that of S. C. Aiken, of Missouri, who lost \$200.

Acquitted.—Reid, the young law student at Chapel Hill, N. C., who killed Check, in that vicinity, a few weeks since, has been acquitted. The jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

The Panama Riots.

The disgraceful destruction of life and property on the Isthmus, we think, should act as an incentive to our Government to be more on the alert in the protection of the commercial interests of the country. The inefficiency of the navy is such that even the most busy thoroughfares traversed by our commerce are left wholly and entirely unprotected. Oft-repeated and atrocious outrages are continually occurring which, if not soon checked by a few summary examples, will lead to the ultimate debasement of our flag abroad. It is a fact not to be disguised, that the navy is insufficient to the effectual protection of our world-wide commerce, or to insure that respect to the United States which its exalted position properly entitles it to.

The navy of the United States is too limited in the number of vessels to afford security to the mercantile service engaged in foreign traffic, or to American citizens residing in, or passing through foreign countries. The supremacy of Great Britain, and the terror of her name amid the minor kingdoms of this mundane sphere, has been upheld by an active and vigorous defence of the rights of her subjects in every nook and corner of the world, and a prompt and severe retaliation of any indignity offered or injury sustained. Let the port be ever so remote in which the offence is committed, yet some one or more of Britain's bull-dogs are nigh at hand to enforce redemption whenever the tails of any of her majesty's pups are too tightly compressed for comfort by the foot of some over-venturous potentate. But, forsooth, the United States, with millions of money lying idle in her treasury vaults, must submit to insult after insult, to injury upon injury—nay, must witness the wholesale butchery of its citizens and reckless destruction of their property, by such sickly, degenerate, insignificant and pusillanimous upstart governments as Costa Rica, through the inefficiency of its navy in point of numbers.

These outrages are becoming more frequent, more aggressive and more atrocious every day. The conservative policy so loudly preached at home, and put in practice in our foreign affairs, has imparted an amount of impudence and audacity to little dignitaries that is becoming totally unbearable, and which imperatively requires the administration of retributive justice to bring these self-inflated officials to a proper appreciation of the diminutive position they occupy in this world's affairs.

Will President Pierce revenge this cold blooded butchery? or shall the soil of the Isthmus welter in the blood of American citizens, and not one of the cowardly assassins be made to bite the dust in atonement thereof. We shall see.

The Committee of Investigation are still in session among the Reeder pets and Beecher pimps of Lawrence. The Black Republican portion of it do every thing in their power to make a full drag, pretending to be full of business, when, in reality, they are merely caucussing with Reeder and Robinson for the purpose of keeping up the excitement in the Territory, and we have it from good authority that Howard was heard to say to Robinson—"if you can only keep it up or hold out until the fourth of July we can elect our man to the Presidency." Verily a pretty business for Congress to wink at—to send men to Kansas for the purpose of electing an Abolitionist to the White House. If the Lord is willing, and President Pierce's head is right and S. O. T. G., they will not hold out until the 20th of May, 1856. Kansas Pioneer.

While the balloting was going on at the late town meeting in Gilmanston, the wife of one of the weaker brethren of the Hindoo order learned that the Democrats had succeeded in electing their moderator. She informed her intelligent husband of the fact, when he broke out in a pathetic lamentation as follows:

"Oh, dear, now the Border Ruffians will come and kill us all; and Frank Pierce will send on and establish slavery here!"

Such is the kind of political intelligence inculcated by Hindooism; and such is the method by which "Americans are fitted to rule America."—N. Y. Democrat.

Sharp's rifles sell in Kansas, for a mere trifle. Some keen Yankees here, have been buying them up almost from the first month of their introduction, shipping them east, and re-selling them to the humbugged, to be again sent back as "aid for Kansas." It is supposed that a large number of these famous weapons have been paid for by the Beechers and others, half a dozen times over. Bibles from the North, scarce and in demand.

EMIGRATION for the week has been brisk, and will overrun one thousand since our last issue. We hear of several hundred Kentuckians on the way, who will be here by the first of next week at the farthest. By land conveyance, the people are arriving at all points and from every point of the compass.—Kansas City Enterprise.

KANSAS.—A meeting was lately held at Petersburg, Virginia, for the purpose of taking steps to forward emigration to Kansas. Hon. R. K. Meade addressed the meeting, and resolutions were adopted inviting a convention to be held at Petersburg on the 7th of May, of all persons in the surrounding counties, who are in favor of making Kansas a slaveholding State.

Affairs in Nicaragua.

The brilliant victory achieved by Gen. Walker and his troops—six hundred in number—over two thousand Costa Ricans, has given a permanency and stability to his government, which a few weeks since many of the most credulous were anything but sanguine it would ever attain. Now, however, his ultimate success may almost be regarded as a certainty. Of all the Central American Provinces, Costa Rica is the only one against which the adventurous Walker has to contend—Honduras, Guatemala, and the other States of the Confederacy, having disbanded their troops and manifested a strong disposition to once more see peace restored.

In connection with this subject, a correspondent of the New Orleans Delta gives the following interesting information relative to Gen. Walker's standing with the natives of Nicaragua. The writer speaks thus—

"Without any difficulty, our Minister, Mr. Wheeler, introduced me to Gen. Walker, whom I regard as the prince of filibusters. He is a man below the medium stature, thin in the face, with well-developed, stout shoulders and breast, short and light auburn hair. His temperament is very lively, and yet his features are lacking in expression. In his eyes may be read the salient traits of his character. They are large, and of a greyish color, and shine with extreme brilliancy. When he fixes them occasionally upon any one, it seems as if he knew their intentions, or could read their most secret thoughts. They are, in fact, most remarkable, and one is inclined to believe, upon looking at them, that their possessor is endowed with by no means common intelligence.

"There is a strange tradition among the Indians of this country, which has been perpetuated through successive generations, that a liberator must one day appear to disenthral them from tyranny and oppression. This savior is represented as possessing a sign that will cause him to be immediately recognized, viz: large grey eyes. This prophetic legend is well known to all Spaniards born in Nicaragua. They place an almost religious confidence therein, and consider it now accomplished. The man with grey eyes has come—not like an Attila or Guardiola, but as a friend to the oppressed, and a protector of guiltless and persecuted men. The Indians also consider the prediction as realized, for last week I saw at Granada some of their delegates who had come for the sole purpose of having an interview with the General. Charmed by his cordial reception, they testified to him their gratitude for what he had already done for them, and the peace which they were enjoying. Throwing at his feet the simple offering of their fruits and harvests, they found in him the man with grey eyes so long expected in vain by their forefathers.

"This fact possesses a romanticism that adds a charm to the reality. One thing, however, is evident, and that is Gen. Walker has won by his justice and generosity, more friends among the natives than among his own partisans. They say that he protects them from the oppression, treacheries and cruelties which they have so long suffered; that he is the defender of innocence and the protector of industry. His army consists of twelve hundred men, distributed at Leon, San Carlos, Castillo, San Juan del Sur, Matagalpa, Elvas and Granada. The number of officers of all grades amounts to about two hundred. The pay of the privates is \$25 per month, that of a sergeant \$40, that of a captain \$100, and that of a colonel \$200. Eighty cents per week are moreover allowed to each soldier for his washerwoman's bill, and a reasonable ration of eau de vie and tobacco. Mortality is very general in this small army, but is the result of intemperance and the too great consumption of bad fruit. With little prudence and care health can be preserved as well in this country as elsewhere."

Touching the liabilities and resources of Nicaragua, Hon. Pierre Soule, in a speech delivered in New Orleans—previous to the intelligence of Walker's decisive victory—states that the liabilities of the Nicaraguan government were less than \$4,000,000, which consisted mostly of its pro rata of the debt of the Central American Confederation, and that its assets would command \$35,000,000. He said that \$250,000 in the present emergency would enable the Walker-Rivas government to establish itself firmly, and that the funds thus advanced would be paid back with large interest. Upon the first successful blow struck by Walker, Honduras and St. Salvador would be ready to join him, and Costa Rica would do the same; and these once united, Guatemala would come into the alliance, and the Central American Republic would reappear upon the map in renewed lustre—but not as a component part of the American Union; that was a dream. But, we might add, such dreams have become history ere now, and will, it is possible, become history in future.

At the late election in Davenport, Iowa, a Black Republican clergyman had doubtless preached himself hoarse over the alleged outrages said to have been committed in Kansas upon the ballot-boxes! It will not do to place much reliance in the honesty of these Black Republican preachers, who, "ten to one," are wolves in sheep's clothing.

From the Lecompton Union, 8th instant.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Reeder threatens the Marshal's life.—The Committee sustain him.—Inflammatory speeches by Sherman and Howard.

News has just reached us of a very important character, and we stop the press to insert it. The Court, day before yesterday, issued a subpoena for A. H. Reeder, to appear before the Grand Jury. The deputy Marshal was directed to serve the process, and immediately proceeded to Tecumseh, where Reeder was then attending the session of the committee, and served the summons. Reeder told the Marshal, emphatically, that he would not attend. Upon such return being made, Judge Lecompte issued an attachment, the officer proceeded on yesterday, to Lawrence to serve it. He found Reeder in the committee room and informed him of the attachment he had against him, whereupon Reeder told the Marshal "if he laid his hands upon him, it would be at the peril of his life." He said he would not obey the summons, he did not recognize its legality, and that he was exempt from any arrests "being a Delegate to Congress, from Kansas Territory," and repeated again, if the Marshal attempted to execute the attachment, he should do it at the peril of his life. During the remarks of Reeder, he was several times applauded by the crowd gathered in the room and around the house at the doors and windows. Upon Reeder's taking his seat, Sherman, one of the committee, in a very animated and warm manner, sustained Reeder in his entire position, acknowledging him a delegate from the Territory of Kansas, and that no "little Territorial Court" had the power to interrupt Mr. Reeder, or that body, by the arrest of Mr. Reeder. He was sacred from the touch of any such attachments. He said that they, (the committee,) had the power and sufficient grounds to have every member of the Grand Jury and the Court, arrested and sent to Washington. He said many other things of a similar character that inflamed the crowd to frequent outbursts of applause for Sherman and expressions of resistance to the laws. Immediately after Sherman concluded, Howard, the other abolition member, arose and sustained both Reeder and Sherman. His remarks were passionate and inflammatory, and were received by the crowd in the same manner as Reeder's and Sherman's.

Mr. Oliver several times requested the committee not to say nor do anything in the matter. "Twas a matter on which they had no authority to act—that Reeder was not a part of them, and that his presence and free privileges were only allowed through courtesy. He nor Mr. Whitfield had no right to demand of them any privilege, that they were forced to obey, farther than courtesy compelled them. He said this was a point sprung and unanimously consented to in the beginning of the investigation, and that he was surprised to see gentlemen pursuing the course they had upon this occasion. Mr. Oliver said that he, as a committeeman feeling he had no right or authority to act in the matter, would do nothing. Messrs. Howard and Sherman still persisted in their course. The Marshal returned without making any arrests and so the matter stands up to this time. These are the facts just communicated to us, by those gentlemen present during the proceedings, and if we had time, should state their affidavits to the statement.

After the remarks of Mr. Oliver, Reeder very indignantly and insultingly told Mr. Oliver that no man, who acknowledged himself a lawyer, would dissent from the opinions of Messrs. Howard and Sherman, that he was privileged from arrest as a Territorial Delegate, and repeated, "that if the Marshal laid his hands upon him, that he would do it at the peril of his life."

We wish we had time to make some comments, but as we stated in the beginning, we stopped the press to give these items—but this we will say, and time will bear us out in the assertion, that this act of Howard and Sherman, has done more to create civil commotion in Kansas, than any preceding act done in our midst. This unlawful, unauthorized interference on the part of the committee, will no doubt involve Kansas in war. We stood by and saw our worthy fellow-citizen shot down in the attempt to execute the laws. We now see another one threatened if he attempts, and that threat countenanced and sustained by a committee sent by Congress, professing to restore peace and good feeling in our much disturbed Territory. These men came amongst us and profess to enter into an impartial investigation of our disturbances, but grossly libel their own declaration, by countenancing resistance to law, and influencing the populace to open rebellion. These are facts that should go forth to the nations. Messrs. Howard and Sherman, this day we assert, that you have declared war in Kansas. You have allied yourselves with this party, who resist the laws, and by so doing, have sent forth to the nation the declaration of war. Sirs, you have disgraced your commission—you have sacrificed your honor, and stand accused of a foul crime before your country. Let the nation pronounce your sentence.

A few days since, a little son of Mr. Bower, was drowned in Memphis, Tenn., by falling in the immersion pool of the Baptist Church.

From the Lowell (Mass.) Patriot and Union.

The Truth Bravely told.—The Abolitionists of Massachusetts the only true "Ruffians." The outcry raised by the abolition faction here at the North, and re-echoed from their missionary "ruffians" in Kansas, against the citizens of Missouri, is beginning to be pretty well understood by the people through out the country. These vicious intermeddlers, having failed in their design to secure the control of the Territorial legislature, raised the cry of "border ruffians," to direct the attention of the people from their own infamous acts, as the culprit did, who, to elude his pursuers, joined in the cry "stop thief." The Missourians, it is alleged, were the first aggressors, but we must look nearer home to discover who it was that threw the first stone; aye, even at our own doors. We charge upon the black republicans, the abolitionists of Massachusetts, that while Missouri acted on the defensive policy, they took the first step of aggression.

That false step was taken when the legislature of Massachusetts passed the act incorporating the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society," for, had not this society received a charter which vested it with the semblance of authority, at least, the peace and harmony of the country would not now be threatened with the apprehensions of intestine war. The act incorporating a powerful moneyed corporation, the plan and purpose of which was to force abolition emigration into Kansas, with the avowed determination to direct and control the organization of the Territory, in accordance with their own narrow, illiberal, and sectional views, regardless of the rights and wishes of the lawful inhabitants, was regarded by the people of Missouri, and the entire South, as a threat that the influence of the wealth of the abolition "ruffians" of Massachusetts, would be used under color of legal authority from the legislature, to invade the Territory of Kansas, and to usurp and wrest from the people thereof the rights guaranteed to them under the organic law of the Territory to manage their own domestic concerns in their own way. It could be regarded in no other light. That such was the design of this society from its inception cannot be denied. They made no secret of it, indeed, their boast was loudly made that, through the operations of this organization and its ruffian hirelings, Kansas would be made a free State, at whatever cost, even to the "bloody issue." They have not only kept good their promise to the extremity of shedding blood, but they have gone far beyond that, even to the commission of acts of open treason.

This plan of invasion was explicitly enunciated by the Massachusetts "ruffian" Society in a pamphlet published by its officers, headed by the name of Amos A. Lawrence, shortly after its organization, and it will hardly do now that they have raised a threatening storm about their ears, to strive to arrest the consequences of their crime and folly. The letter and spirit of the Kansas-Nebraska act, which left it "free with the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States," did not suit the sectional and unconstitutional views of these intermeddlers, and they determined to force their peculiar institutions—some of which we would willingly spare—upon the people of Kansas without even condescending to consult their wishes in the premises; and to this end, by the connivance of our legislature, a five-million fund was brought into requisition.

The people of Kansas, however, spurned their offer, and coolly gave them to understand not only that their aid was not required, but that no officious intermeddling would be tolerated by "ruffians" from Massachusetts or elsewhere; that they could and would manage their own affairs in their own way. This they did by electing and organizing the Territorial Legislature the only government that rightfully could be organized in the Territory, and the only one that now does or can legally exist, or have legal force therein, until Kansas is admitted as a sovereign State into the Union, and her constitution approved by Congress. This was not precisely such a result as the five-million fund "ruffians" counted upon when they undertook the business of directing and shaping the political destinies of the Territory. Fortunately for Kansas and for the Union, they were thwarted in their plans, and hence the howlings and curses both loud and deep that are now heard on all sides from the raving Bedlamites.

Up to the removal of Reeder, however, for malfeasance, they perpetrated acts only of stupidity and folly, which could be attended with no very serious consequences, but when, subsequently, they undertook to set up a State government, in subversion of the constituted authorities of the Territory and in open defiance of the government established under the authority of Congress, and the so called governor and other officers proceeded to the exercise of powers under a constitution not sanctioned by Congress, then all persons participating therein were guilty of overt acts of treason, for which they merit, and we hope will receive condign punishment.

A justification of their extraordinary and unparalleled proceedings is attempted by these traitors by citing the cases of California, Florida, Michigan, and Arkansas; but in not a single one of these cases were

initiation steps for the organization of a State government taken in opposition to the authority of the local government established or recognized by the government of the United States. In the case of Kansas, on the contrary, the government is set up in opposition to the laws of Congress establishing the territorial government now rightfully in force, and which cannot be abrogated unless by an act of Congress.

Dr. Johnson has been assaulted by the fanatics in the following manner: When going to see Sheriff Jones a few nights since he was hailed from the road side by a party of Abolitionists, who inquired if he was Dr. Johnson. Upon being answered in the affirmative the assassins commenced fire upon him, literally riddling his clothing, but luckily only wounding him slightly, as he rode along. Another specimen of Lawrence chivalry. Kansas Pioneer.

GEN. PIERCE AND THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY.—A Washington letter of the 15th says:

The President is exceedingly annoyed by the reports made to him by Col. Orr and others who were dispatched to the North to aid the Democracy. Col. Orr is reported to have told him that he was utterly without friends, even in his own New England.

The impression has prevailed in the South that Gen. Pierce's weakness in the North is the result of his adherence to the South. Col. Orr and Col. Weller should be forthwith summoned to give testimony upon this point. If the national sentiment of the free states is confined to the supporters of Gen. Pierce, there are certainly small hopes for the Democracy in that direction; and I have reason to believe that such have been the declarations of Gen. Pierce's missionaries.

The last steamer brought dispatches addressed by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Relations to our Minister at Madrid in reply to the demands made at different times by our Government for redress in the matter of firing into and detention of the steamer El Dorado by the Spanish man-of-war, Ferrolino. Spain decidedly but courteously refuses to comply with the wishes of our Government, showing by a series of arguments, and according to the law of nations, the commander of the Ferrolino did nothing more than the peculiar circumstances at that time existing in the neighborhood of Havana justified.

EMIGRANTS FOR KANSAS.—The Georgetown Times of Wednesday, says:

"Some twenty-three men under the leadership of Mr. J. R. Alston, leave here this morning, to be joined by four others in Charleston, on their way to Kansas. These men go for the purpose of making that distant Territory their permanent home. They go to stand or fall with the destiny of Kansas; and we wish them all a pleasant trip and a happy home in that distant land."

HURRAH FOR KANSAS!—At the close of Mr. Baker's eloquent and patriotic speech in the Natchez Courthouse last Thursday night, says the Concordia Intelligencer of the 25th ult., the young and chivalrous Captain Campbell Marsh, of the Natchez Fencibles, responded by a donation in money and by putting down his name as one of the emigrating champions for the equal rights of the South in that Territory. Since then, we learn that about forty young men of Natchez and its vicinity, have enrolled themselves, by appointing Campbell Marsh as their captain, and await Mr. Baker's arrangements at St. Louis, to forward them immediately on to Kansas, where they will become settlers by taking lands for improvement. It is supposed that the Natchez company will be at least fifty in number.

"OUT UNDER ARMS."—A ragged individual was saluted a few days since, by a little urchin, thus: "I say, you sir, don't you belong to the army?" "No," was the indignant reply. "Well," said the urchin, "I thought you did, as you are out under arms."

On Thursday evening of last week, the National Theatre was crowded to excess, and the press upon opening the door, was very great. In the crowd, was a woman somewhat advanced in pregnancy. The jam and squeeze to which she was subjected, while passing from the lower vestibule up the box stairs, produced an instantaneous premature delivery the moment she reached the topmost stair.—Boston Gazette.

The Louisville Democrat says, "There is an editor in Indiana who daily regales his hearers in the personal abuse of Douglas for 'violating a compact,' who a short time since successfully pleaded the Sunday act, to avoid payment to a widow for making the only two shirts he had."

GEN. HOUSTON.—It is said that General SAM HOUSTON, of Texas, is about announcing himself an independent candidate for President; and that he will canvass the entire Union—making a speech at the capital of every State. Go it, "old Sam Jacinto!"

FILLMORE AND DONELSON IN TEXAS.—The Austin State Gazette says the Fillmore and Donelson nomination is still-born in Texas. The Texas State Times, the leading Know-Nothing paper in the State, has not yet hoisted the ticket.

Rifle Religion.

In a late number of the Boston Mail, we find a well-timed and well-written article on the subject of "rifle religion." We make room for the following extract:

"The clergyman has his place, and time he is respected and honored. It is for him to speak of things spiritual, not temporal; and when he forgets the sanctity of the pulpit, and imitates the rancor of the forum, his general influence is then impaired and his sacred mission insulted. In the political arena he has no place. Let him, in the reticence of his study, entertain what opinions he may on the political questions of the day. On each recurring election, let him exercise the citizen's privilege, the right of franchise—and vote for those candidates whom his judgment considers most worthy to hold office. But here he must stop. His political principles, and prejudices, should never find voice in the pulpit, for there it is his only duty, to interpret rightly and calmly, God's message to man."

"Least of all should the preacher inculcate doctrines which the Bible universally condemns. He who is appointed to speak of peace should not breathe accents of bloodshed. But there are those, we regret to say, who think otherwise. A recent instance at New Haven, and examples of which, each day's news bring us accounts, prove how some clergymen interpret their duty. It is disgraceful to the American pulpit that such things should be, and if these men persevere in their pernicious career, society will soon fearfully realize that they do not preach 'peace, but a sword.'"

"The plea of self-defence, on which the rifle religionist defends his conduct, is perfectly untenable. It is the purchase of Sharpe's rifles in the East, that creates danger in the West. Every rifle bought in Massachusetts, necessitates the purchase of a revolver in Missouri. Like begets like—arms begets arms, and if the northerner as he moves westward equips himself like a pirate, he must not be surprised if his countryman is armed like an Arab. In this way a collision, instead of being avoided, is provoked, and if a civil war ensues we must thank these clergymen."

DOUGLAS IN ILLINOIS.—From a careful perusal of the Democratic papers of the State of Illinois, the Chicago Times is warranted in asserting that, without an exception, they have expressed a decided preference for the Hon. S. A. Douglas for the Presidency. Nine-tenths of them have raised his name to their column head. A very large proportion of the press in Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri and Indiana have expressed a like preference.

The papers are full of all sorts of particulars of the birth of the King of Algiers. They had better wait until they know whether the father's reign will be as long the son's name, before they waste so much space. Wonder if the imperial infant cries.

A COSTLY INKSTAND.—The inkstand used by the Plenipotentiaries, was specially manufactured for the purpose. It is a splendid work of art, in the style of the first empire, and the cost is estimated at 11,000 francs.—English Paper.

The inkstand used by Jefferson in writing the Declaration of Independence, did not cost one franc, and the writing will stand long after the Paris Treaty has been buried in the rubbish of fallen despots.

AN EDITOR IN TROUBLE.—M. M. Ballou, editor of Ballou's Pictorial, was held in three thousand dollars bail for an alleged libel on Frank Leslie, editor of the Illustrated Newspaper, contained in an anonymous letter to a paper dealer in B'kman street. The damages are laid at \$20,000.

The New Haven Register says, a person who had given a Sharpe's rifle to one of the "Kansas Company," was asked the other day if he did not "feel as if there might be a bloody responsibility on his skirt?"—"No-o-o," replied he, "I don't think he will be able to load it."

The Democratic members of the Pennsylvania Legislature have signed and published a paper approving of the nomination of Mr. Buchanan by the late Democratic State Convention.

J. S. Rock, a colored man, recently delivered a lecture to the Massachusetts legislature on the "Unity of the Races," in which he maintained that the blacks were the original inhabitants of the earth, and that the present white race sprang from Abinos.

A writer in the Boston Courier says it always bothered him to recognise negroes as "distant relatives," and that he positively can't stand them as "forefathers."

The New York Mirror says there is now lying dormant in the Sub-Treasury vaults of that city, about ten millions of dollars in gold coin, the interest on which, at the rate of 7 per cent, per annum, would amount to \$1,920 a day, or \$700,000 a year. This is altogether too large a sum to remain useless.

The Columbus (Ga.) Times and Sentinel thinks that the name of Alexander H. Stephens on the Presidential ticket would give it strength in every Southern State, and make it irresistible in Georgia. The Cadiz (Ohio) Sentinel charges that Col. Fremont is a Canadian by birth. If so, that gentleman's pipe is put out.