

**52** The editor of Young America has a ferocious poodle, which he backs lick any plate in the neighborhood.

# Squatter Sovereign.

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

ATCHISON, KANSAS TERR.,  
TUESDAY MAY 27, 1856.  
The Best Advertising Medium in the Upper Country.

Agent for the Southern States.  
Sol. 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 on by the return mail.

HOME AGAIN.—After an absence of nearly three weeks into the interior of the Territory, we have returned to our post much improved in health and spirits. Our editorial columns lack their usual interest this week, but when rested from the fatigues of the trip, we will endeavor to make up for lost time.

BRavery OF THE YANKES.—When the Sheriff's posse entered the city of Lawrence to enforce the laws, the town seemed to be deserted by the brave warriors who have been defending that place. They left between two days, leaving their wives and children to the tender mercies of the "heartless border ruffians." If they are honest in the belief that the law and order citizens of the Territory are "ruffians," does it not show cowardice in them to run off and leave their families entirely unprotected when a few hundred resolute men, with the fortifications of Lawrence, could have kept at bay an army of thousands. After all the boasting of Reeder, Robinson, Brown and others, less than five hundred men took possession of the city without firing a gun. We have often denounced the paupers sent out from the brothels of the east as cowards, and the events of the past week go to show that we were right in our conjecture.

GOODS FOR SALT LAKE CITY.—Messrs. Livingston & Kinkead, the largest traders in Utah Territory, have just received at Atchison, per Polar Star, about one hundred and twenty tons freight, which they are now loading for Salt Lake city. We notice that the teams and wagons for their trains are of the first quality, and every thing is so arranged as to insure a safe and speedy trip to the valley. They fitted out several large trains from this place last season, and having given the route a fair trial, have wisely concluded that Atchison is the best starting point on the Missouri river for trains going to California or Utah Territory. If other shippers to the above named points were as wise as Messrs. L. & K., they would not fool away their time by starting from points below this.

Attention is directed to the card of Mr. Larey in another column, advertising his school. From what we know of the gentleman we feel no hesitancy in saying that he is eminently qualified for a teacher, and will no doubt give general satisfaction to all who may patronize him. A school at this time is much needed in Atchison, and we hope Mr. Larey may meet with sufficient encouragement to induce him to remain with us.

OUR FLAG WAS THERE.—Before the city of Lawrence was fairly subjugated, the flag of the Atchison company was planted upon the rifle pit of the enemy. It was then carried by its brave bearer and stationed upon the Herald of Freedom printing office, and from thence to the large hotel and fortress of the Yankees, where it proudly waved until the artillery commenced battering down the building. Our company was composed mostly of South Carolinians, under command of Captain Robert De Trevill, late of Charleston, S. C., and we venture the prediction that a braver set of men than are found in its ranks never bore arms. They were first and foremost in the expected fight, and only needed the opportunity to have distinguished themselves. South Carolina has just cause to be proud of her sons in Kansas. Their bravery and patriotism is alike creditable to themselves, and the noble State that gave them birth.

The following extract of a letter received by us from Sumnerfield, Ala., shows the state of feeling in that section of the country.

Know-Nothingism is a dead cock in the pit here—the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson, creates no enthusiasm whatever. All parties are looking with considerable interest to the nomination to be made at the Cincinnati Convention. The Southern people are beginning to realize the fact that they must look to the old Democratic party as our only hope to stay the tide of fanaticism that threatens to overthrow the constitution and dismember our glorious Union, by the negro-worshipping scoundrels of the North.

Yours, respectfully, R. H. B.

Oregon is taking measures to be admitted into the Union. It is stated that the population now amounts to fifty thousand, "with more wealth than any other community of fifty thousand people on the globe."

## Summary of the Events in Douglas County—Destruction of the Printing Presses and Emigrant Aid Hotel.

About the first of May, the District Court for Douglas county met, and various presentments were made by the grand jury for the county against persons in Lawrence and vicinity, for offences of every character, from treason to petty larceny. The people of Lawrence, in private conversation, public meetings and through the Herald of Freedom and Free State, proclaimed that no process in the hands of the Sheriff should be served in that city, and no arrests made. The law and order citizens in the Territory determined to aid in the enforcement of the law. A subpoena was served upon Ex-Governor Reeder by the United States Marshal, which Reeder refused to obey. An attachment was then issued by Judge Lecompte, and the Marshal ordered to bring him before the Court. The arrest was made, or rather attempted to be made, which was resisted by Reeder threatening death to the Marshal if he persisted in the attempt. On this the Marshal ordered, by proclamation, the posse of the Territory to assist in executing the law. About the 20th May, a sufficient posse being present, the Marshal proceeded to Lawrence, and search was made for the accused parties. He was permitted to make his arrests without molestation. He then dismissed the posse, who were immediately summoned by the Sheriff, Jones—who was, for the first time since his attempted assassination, able to sit on his horse. The posse, by three loud cheers for the gallant Sheriff, signified their willingness to assist him even to the death. And here we will remark that the Herald of Freedom, a few days before, distinctly stated, that "if the Sheriff attempted with an armed posse to enforce the bogus laws in Lawrence, he would be resisted to the death." The Sheriff, scarcely able to sit upon his horse, nothing but his indomitable courage sustaining him, marched down with some dozen men, and demanded of the citizens the surrender of their arms, before proceeding to make any search for persons, with the pledge that if they were not given up, he would destroy the town. Discretion ruled, and the cannon, four in number, were handed over to the forces which had formed about one hundred yards from the hotel—the cavalry, some two hundred and fifty in number, under Col. Tius, formerly of Florida, and the infantry under Col. J. H. Stringfellow of Atchison, numbering some five hundred. Orders were then given to march into the town and destroy the hotel and printing offices—they having been declared nuisances by the grand jury and ordered by the court to be abated, which was done. A further order was given to disarm the citizens, which was also carried into effect, wherever a man was found with arms in hand. During the stay in the town some cowardly assassins were discovered in the act of firing on the posse from concealed places, and as may be imagined, they met the fate they so richly merited. Except in these instances, there was no act of violence, and neither persons—though unarmed and at our mercy—nor property was molested, thus giving the lie to the charge "that our cowardice alone prevented our destroying the town of Lawrence at any time." With a force of seven hundred and fifty men, the town disarmed and at our mercy, we simply executed to the letter what the law decreed, and left as though we had been to church—by the way, there is no church in Lawrence, but several free love associations.

We publish this statement without any embellishment, that the world may judge between us and our opponents. In another place will be found some of the incidents connected with the above transactions.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.—KANSAS LANDS.—We learn at the General Land Office, that the Kansas lands are at present exciting general interest, and that the surveys of the public lands, as well as of the Indian trust lands, in this Territory, are progressing as rapidly as possible. Quite a number of townships have been returned to this office, but the Indian trust lands cannot, by treaty stipulations, be thrown open to sale until after the location of the individual reservations made by the treaty, which will require some time to effect. As to the other public lands, the time when they will be exposed to sale, cannot yet be determined, but the first lands which will be offered for sale, are those most contiguous to the Missouri and Arkansas rivers, of which legal notice, of not less than three, nor more than six months, will be given by public proclamation.

Majors & Russell's trains, starting for the plains from Leavenworth city, were from two to five days reaching the Mormon Grove, a place about five miles immediately back of Atchison. By starting from this place, several days travel might be saved, and many bad creeks might be avoided. It is passing strange that men are so blinded to their own interests.

A poor fisherman named Kilpatrick, residing at Killisnoe, County Down, Ireland, has lately become heir to no less a sum than £16,000, by the death of an uncle in America.

Jenny Lind has been singing in London, and there is some talk of another musical tour through the United States.

## The Fate of Lawrence.

Notwithstanding the threats of the traitors of this ill-fated town, that they would "resist unto death" the enforcement of the laws of the Territory in Douglas county, and shoot down every one who might assist the Sheriff in enforcing them, the town was taken and their forts destroyed, and that too without the first symptom of resistance. As soon as Sheriff Jones' posse arrived in sight of the town of Lawrence, the courage of its inhabitants "vanished into thin air," and like whipped dogs they humbly crouched at the feet of the officers of the law. Lest some designing men should maliciously assert that the property there destroyed belonged to unoffending persons, we publish below an article from the Kansas Herald of Freedom, of the 12th of April showing for what the Fort was built, to whom it belonged, and the purposes for which it was to be used. Further comment we deem unnecessary:

## The "Free State Hotel" Finished.

In April, 1855, the New England Emigrant Aid Company, through their agents, commenced excavating the foundation of a first class hotel in Lawrence. The cellar was dug, the walls completed, the studding for inside partitions put up, and the roof put on during the summer and fall. About the last of November, the war difficulties commencing, further work on the building was suspended, it being used for the accommodation of the officers and soldiers of the Free State volunteer army. The benefit it rendered our cause, even in its unfinished state, at a time when the city was surrounded, and the lives of its inhabitants threatened by the Border Ruffian mob, cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. It was into this structure the people intended to retreat, if driven from every other position, gather around them their household treasures, and make a last desperate effort in the defence of their lives and liberties. But fate ordered otherwise. Immediately upon the opening of the present Spring, additions were made to the force of laborers, and the work resumed with increased vigor; and on this, the twelfth of April, one year from the day the first spadeful of dirt was thrown up, the FREE STATE HOTEL is finished.

The dimensions and particular description of the structure are as follows:—The building is on the corner of Massachusetts and Winthrop streets, fronting on Massachusetts street; 50 feet front, 70 feet back; three stories above the basement; contains 50 separate apartments, besides a hall in each story. The basement is divided into three rooms, each 18 feet square—two to be used as pastry and meat kitchens, the other as storehouse or cellar. The first story is 11 feet from floor to ceiling, is divided into nine rooms; the dining hall 18 feet wide and 47 feet long; hall 9 1-2 feet wide, entire length of building; Gentlemen's parlor, 18 feet square; Ladies' parlor, 18x20; Reading room, 18 feet square; Sitting room, 16x18; two bedrooms, 9 feet square; office, 6x14; side hall from office, with entrance on Winthrop street; main entrance on Massachusetts street; two flights of rooms lead to second story. Second story, 10 feet from floor to ceiling; 18 rooms—six of them 11x18, balance 10 feet square; hall entire length of building. Third story 9 feet from floor to ceiling; same number of rooms, same dimensions as the second story; stairs leading to roof, which is flat, and affords a fine promenade and a splendid view of the surrounding scenery.—There are thirty or forty port-holes in the walls, which rise above the roof, plugged up now with stones, which can be knocked out with a blow of the butt of a Sharp's rifle. The apartments are papered and well ventilated.

The entire cost of the hotel probably exceeds \$20,000. The out-houses are of the neatest kind. The stable, in the rear, is not yet finished, though the walls are up. It is calculated to accommodate fifty horses, and give shelter to vehicles.

Mr. Geo. W. Hunt, formerly of Fitchburg, Mass., had the contract of the wood-work, and Mr. Benj. Johnson, formerly of North East, Erie county, Pa., of the stone and masonry work. These gentlemen have filled their contracts in the most satisfactory and praiseworthy manner. Both of them are superior practical mechanics, and their first job in Kansas will be the best recommendation they can possibly give. The hotel and grounds occupy four lots—50x125 feet each—two on Massachusetts, and two on Vermont streets. One of them, (on the south of the hotel,) is to be devoted entirely to shrubbery. A neat fence will enclose the whole.

The furniture for the hotel was shipped on the steamboat Lizzie; but as she cannot navigate the Kansas river, teams have been dispatched after the goods, and they will be brought here over-land from Kansas city. The cost of furnishing the hotel will be something over \$5,000. G. Williams, Esq., of the firm of Giddon & Williams, shippers, Boston, Mass., has written to Lawrence to ascertain the dimensions of the Ladies' parlor, signifying his intention to furnish that apartment in a superb style gratis.

The building is now complete—is the handsomest and handiest house west of St. Louis—and with Col. Shaler Eldridge, formerly of East Hampton, Mass., as landlord, will throw open its doors for the reception of guests on or before the first day

of May. Col. Eldridge is an old landlord—is now one of the proprietors of the American hotel at Kansas city—and understands precisely what the traveling public want.

Lane, one of the individuals deputed by the Topeka Convention, to present the memorial to Congress, praying for the admission of Kansas as a Free State, under the Constitution made by that Convention, was proved to be a most despicable scoundrel by Judge Douglas. When the matter came up for consideration in the U. S. Senate, Judge Douglas, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, was compelled to examine the papers; and in doing so, he discovered that the memorial presented by Lane, was a spurious document. The signatures were all made by one person, and alterations, interpolations, &c., had been made in the body of the document, materially impairing the sense intended by its authors. Judge Douglas exposed Lane's villainy, and abolitionism raised a howl. The result was, that Lane addressed a note to Judge D., which was intended by the abolitionists to be a challenge to a duel. The Judge replied in a letter addressed to a friend of Lane's, fixing the brand of infamy still deeper on the champion of the abolitionists.

LOVE AND MADNESS.—Lady Franklin, we hear, is really resolved on fitting out another expedition to proceed to the Arctic Ocean, in search of her lost husband, Sir John Franklin, and as a preliminary step to that end, it is reported that she has written to our gallant countryman, Dr. Kane, to see if he would accept the command.

There is a great deal of beauty in that same "madness,"—much of such beauty, as dwells in love and song—much of that which sparkles on the page traced by the pen of heaven-worshipping, star-loving genius.

The cold voices of the North, have moaned for years over his remains—the world has hoped until hope has become folly—they have wondered, hoped, sorrowed and forgotten—she, too, has wondered and sorrowed, but she still hopes—she does not forget, she still loves. If her's be madness, it is such an one as might add brightness to the character of God's angels; it is only love—love against reason, against certainty—it is only love, who, having taken the dead body to its bosom, yet believes there is vitality in the stiffened form, nor can believe, like the mother over the bier of her first-born, that the loved one is truly dead. "The damsel is not dead, she sleepeth."

A THEATRICAL IMPROVER.—The people of this country are pretty generally acquainted with Mr. George Jamison, the actor, who took a leading part in the Forest tragedy, and in many other, and less melancholy affairs. Mr. J. is somewhat of an author as well as an actor, and dabbles occasionally in print.

The New Orleans Delta has received the programme of a piece entitled "The Fugitive Slave" from his pen which is being performed at Cleveland, at present, "a thrilling drama," according to the bills, which is enjoying a very considerable share of success. From a private source we learn that the play is an anti-slavery production, intended to illustrate the horrors of the "peculiar institution" of the South, and founded on Mrs. Stowe's celebrated Black Republican novel.

The public of New Orleans, says the Delta, may have some recollection of a drama, melodrama, or theatrical nondescript, called Uncle Tom's Cabin, from the pen of the same accommodating George which was produced at the St. Charles during the past season—a tissue of blarney and flattery for the Southern market, in which slavery was represented as a blessing and a boon for which the community could never be sufficiently grateful. It was an absurd exaggeration, without literary merit or stage effect, and drew nothing better than "gallery audiences" during its run.

But the piece, if not good, is convenient at least. It has two sides to it, one white, the other black, and it is all the same to Mr. Jamison, which he presents to the public. Such an impostor as this should not be permitted to go "unwhipped of justice."

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC REVIEW for April, is on our table. It is one of the ablest periodicals in the Union, and one that should be liberally supported by the Democratic party. The contents for the April number, are "The Know-Nothing Party," "The Cincinnati Convention," "Political Aspects of the Slavery Question," "Ode on Music," "Hon. James L. Orr," "The Great Issue," "The Fragment of a Student's Life," "Editor's Table," and an excellent steel engraving of Hon. James L. Orr, M. C., from South Carolina. The Review is published in Washington, D. C., by Geo. P. Buell, at \$3.00 per year, invariably in advance.

Kansas emigrants from the South, continue to arrive by almost every steamer. Slaves are pouring into Kansas, in large numbers, and there can scarcely be a doubt that the pro-slavery men will compose an immense majority of the voters at the next election. The Northern Emigrant Aid Societies do not appear to be so active as formerly—at least they make less noise.

We are under obligations to friend Glimme, the attentive clerk of the F. X. Aubry, for files of late St. Louis papers, in advance of the mails.

From twenty-six medical colleges in the United States, there graduated last year, about 1,300 doctors.

## From Lawrence.

The facts relative to the downfall of Lawrence, are given in the following article taken from the Argus. We insert it in our columns and will vouch for its accuracy:

"On Wednesday, 21st inst., I. B. Donaldson, the U. S. Deputy Marshal, proceeded to Lawrence with a posse of men, to make some arrests, but not finding all the persons sought for, returned to Leavenworth. Sheriff Jones was then placed at the head of about 16 men, and proceeded to Lawrence, to carry out the laws in his hands. The hotel and the printing offices at Lawrence, had been declared nuisances by the Courts, and Jones was commanded to remove them. Jones proceeded to Lawrence and informed the citizens of that town, of his business, and demanded an immediate surrender and obedience to the laws—all of which was agreed to. Jones then demanded their arms, whereupon forty-five or fifty rifles and guns, four pieces brass cannon and one mortar, were given up, but it was supposed that a great many more were concealed. After this had been done, Jones ordered the removal of all the furniture, &c., out of the hotel, that it might be demolished. He placed four pieces cannon within a short distance of the house and began to play upon it. But not being able to accomplish anything in this way—the balls passing directly through without other damage. After about twenty-four rounds, five kegs of powder were placed inside of the house, which blew out a few windows and a hole through the roof. This failing to accomplish the object, the hotel was set on fire and burned down, and a few shanties around.

All the printing presses were then taken down and put into the river, all in a quiet and orderly way. Attempts were made to pull down some other houses, but Sheriff Jones would object, and the men then desisted. Jones' actions reflected great credit to himself, and the quiet and orderly disposition of his men, showed no higher object than forcing obedience to the law. There were no women or children insulted or injured in the least."

Atchison county furnished a larger number of men to assist in enforcing the laws in Lawrence than any other county in the Territory. This speaks well for the bravery and patriotism of our citizens. When their services are again required to subdue the traitors in Douglas county, they will be found ready and willing to enlist in the cause.

Where's Gor. Reeder? Echo answers, where?

A regular meeting of the Greenwood and Woodson Town Associations was held at Atchison, May 26th, 1856.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Henry Addams. On motion, A. G. Otis was appointed Secretary, pro tem.

On motion, it was ordered that the resolution previously adopted for Henry Kuhn to furnish thirty copies of a map of each place be rescinded.

It was further moved that fifty dollars be expended for each place in procuring lithographs—motion carried.

On motion, it was ordered that an assessment of five dollars on each original share in each town be made; and that the same be paid by the shareholders to the Treasurer, on or before the 20th day of June next, for the purpose of defraying incidental expenses. On motion, it was ordered, that a resolution previously adopted ordering an assessment of \$2 50 to the share be rescinded.

On motion, the meeting adjourned until the 20th day of June next.

A. GALLATIN OTIS, Secretary, pro tem.

There is but one paper in Georgia, says the Federal Union, that does not prefer the re-nomination of Franklin Pierce for the Presidency, to the nomination of any other man. The paper excepted, is the Columbus Times and Sentinel, which prefers Mr. Buchanan; and that journal, we are well assured, would give Mr. Pierce a very cordial support if he should be re-nominated.

Large trains are daily leaving Atchison for Salt Lake City and other points in Utah Territory. A vast amount of freight will be shipped to that Territory the present season.

The clerk of the Polar Star has again placed us under obligations for late St. Louis papers.

A tight-rope performance is advertised to come off soon, in Douglas county. Reeder, Robinson and Brown are the actors expected to officiate on the occasion. It is more than probable that other prominent characters will take part in the amusements of the day.

A lot of Sharpe's rifles, from Kansas, were recently sold by auction in Independence, Mo., and the proceeds invested in provisions. They brought twelve to sixteen dollars each—about half their true value.

We are under obligations to friend Glimme, the attentive clerk of the F. X. Aubry, for files of late St. Louis papers, in advance of the mails.

From twenty-six medical colleges in the United States, there graduated last year, about 1,300 doctors.

## By Telegraph.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

### LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

HALIFAX, May 21.

The steamship Canada, from Liverpool, May 10th, arrived at 8.30 last night, and sailed for Boston at 10 o'clock, where she will be due on Thursday.

The Washington arrived at Southampton, May 4th, and the Cambria at Liverpool, and Baltic at 5 p. m., the same day. The clipper ship Racer had gone ashore on Arklow bank, and would probably prove a total wreck. Crew and all the passengers, numbering over five hundred, were saved.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Queen held a court at Buckingham Palace on the 7th, for the purpose of receiving the addresses on the peace question from the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The deputations came in great state, and numbered nearly one hundred persons. The Queen briefly acknowledged the addresses, and expressed her satisfaction at the establishment of peace on a basis securing its permanency.

Both Houses of Parliament have recorded a vote of thanks to the army and navy, and a pension of one thousand pounds sterling, for life, would be settled on General Williams, who is also created a Baronet by the title of Sir William F. Williams of Kars.

Lord Elgin postponed his motion of inquiry respecting the troops ordered to North America, till after the holidays.

Lord Colchester gave notice of a motion, requiring Parliament to express its disapproval of the policy of granting maritime rights, so long held as the Congress of Paris pledged Great Britain to do.

To celebrate the peace, the Queen has granted amnesty to political offenders, consequently Smith O'Brien, Frost Jones, and others, may return home. Special exception is made, however, to those who escaped to the United States.

Lord Woodhull, under Secretary of foreign affairs, is appointed Envoy Extraordinary, to St. Petersburg.

The Lord Mayor of London, had given the usual banquet to the Minister. The whole tone of the speeches on the occasion, was congratulatory. Respecting the peace, the French Ambassador said nothing could sever the alliance between France and England. Lord Palmerston replied, reciprocating the sentiment.

The American Minister was not present, being engaged at the dinner of the Literary fund, where he made a speech.

A regiment of German rangers at Plymouth, had mutinied. The ringleaders were arrested. They complained that the drill was too severe, and that they only enlisted till the end of the war.

The five regiments in the Crimea, under orders for Canada, are the 7th, 9th, 39th, 62d and 63d infantry, under the command of Eyre.

FRANCE.—A bill was introduced into the Legislature, granting 40,000 francs for the baptism of the imperial Prince in June.

Count Leomy has been appointed Minister to St. Petersburg, and Count Orloff has taken for him the Waronoff palace on a three year's lease.

Belgium.—The senate was convoked Wednesday, the 14th ult.

Count Walewski's demand to muzzle the press of Belgium, created great excitement.

NEW YORK, May 21.

The Courier and Enquirer's Washington correspondent says there will be further correspondence here with Mr. Crampton on the Earl of Clarendon's dispatch of May 3d. It will be friendly and apologetic in tone, and an amicable arrangement is certain.

The correspondence between Mr. Clayton and Crampton, continues without reconsideration or a prospect of any.

The Herald's correspondent says the Cabinet were in session this morning, but nothing definite was done in Crampton's case. The administration find it difficult since the receipt of Lord Clarendon's reply, it being so mild in its tone and temper, to take decided action. He does not refuse, as has been stated, to recall Mr. Crampton, but discussed the question at considerable length.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

SENATE.—A joint resolution, allowing Dr. Kane and the officers associated with him in the late Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, to accept such token of acknowledgment from the British Government, as it may please to present, was passed, by yeas 33, nays 4.

Those who voted in the negative, were Messrs. Riggs, Iverson, Reid and Toombs. A message was received from the House, announcing the death of Mr. Miller, of Missouri.

Mr. Geyer pronounced a eulogy upon him; the usual resolutions were passed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Miller announced the recent death of his colleague, Mr. Miller of Missouri, who, on account of sickness, had not taken his seat this session. He spoke in exalted terms of his public and private character.

Mr. Humphrey pronounced a most glowing and eloquent eulogy on the life and character of the deceased, who, he said, was the companion of his childhood.

The usual resolutions were then passed, and the House adjourned.

## Arrival of the Quaker City.

NEW YORK, May 22.  
The Quaker City has arrived. It was rumored at Havana, that the Spanish Government was fitting out an expedition to proceed immediately to Costa Rica, for the purpose of operating against Walker. It is also reported that Vera Cruz is to be blockaded and bombarded by Spanish forces, to enforce the settlement of claims due Spain.

Luke Pryor, of Limestone county, Ala., has sent in a letter declining longer to serve as the Know-Nothing Elector for the Florence District, a post to which he was appointed by the Alabama Know-Nothing State Convention in February last. He assigns as one of his reasons for such action, that he regards "the slavery question as the paramount question and issue before the country," and "that the platform of the late National Council held at Philadelphia, is not satisfactory to me (him,) on the subject of slavery, and does not come up to my (his,) opinion and standard on that subject."

The Mormons have had a great mass meeting, at which the Prophet, Brigham Young, presided for the purpose of arranging an overland Express Company to carry the California mails. Ox teams are to take the great mail from Independence, Mo., to San Francisco in 20 days. It is calculated that it will be immensely profitable; that the great weight of franked matter will render the carrying mail by horses unprofitable, besides ruining the express business; that the company can successfully compete with steamers in the mail contract, and transport the mail daily, by ox teams, from Independence to San Francisco in twenty days; that in a short time the company will be able to place coaches on the route, and monopolize most of the passenger business between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts; that in six years they will have a Pacific railroad in operation.

GIVE IT UP.—The Louisville Courier, an old line Whig paper in Kentucky, while advocating the re-organization of the Whig party, very frankly says:

"We do not for a moment, suppose that the Whigs have a hope for their own success in the next campaign. We believe that it is written down in the book of fate, that the Democracy will sweep the whole country at the Presidential election in November next. We do not entertain the shadow of a doubt but they will carry Kentucky by a sweeping majority."

THE ABOLITIONISTS.—The abolition party has issued its call for a National (!) Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 17th of June next. There are four names attached to it from the South, one is that of Francis P. Blair, (oh! how are the mighty fallen!) of Maryland; another is John G. Fee, of Kentucky, a kind of a broken down minister, we believe.—Another is James Redpath, who is put down for Missouri, but who pretended to represent Kansas in the Pittsburgh Mulatto Convention, and had been in that Territory for the past year, manufacturing lies for the Missouri Democrat and New York Tribune. He is well known in this city, where he formerly resided. While here, he wrote for the New York Tribune, and came very near being thrashed before he left, for some slanders he published in that journal. He is an importation from "Hold Hengland," and is as prejudiced and knows as little of the theory and spirit of our institutions, as most Britishers.

The fourth on this "call," is that of Lewis Clephane, of the District of Columbia, who occupies the distinguished and exalted position of clerk in the office of the Era, the abolition newspaper in Washington. Such are the persons that this great "Republican" party put forward from the South, a renegade Democrat, a broken down preacher, an expatriated Englishman, and an abolition bookkeeper! Yet these men have the audacity to act as the representatives of the Southern people!

—New York Day Book.

Graham's Magazine has passed from the hands of its late publisher, A. H. Lee, Esq., and is now published by the Messrs. Watson & Co., No. 50 South Third street, Philadelphia. This Magazine is, we think, better calculated to please every class of readers, than any other published, its contents are so varied and interesting, that for persons who take but one Magazine, Graham's is decidedly the one. Terms, \$3 per year.

P. S. Wilkes, Esq., has become associated with Mr. Graves, in the editorial department of the Springfield Advertiser. He introduces himself in the Advertiser of the 22d. Mr. W. is a vigorous writer, and we prophesy will make the Know-Nothings in the Southwest "howl" before next August.

The Columbia State Journal, edited by Dr. Peabody, comes to us in an entirely new dress. We are glad to see the Doctor's trim barque so well ballasted for the coming storm that is to engulf Know Nothingism and Black Republicanism, Switzer, ahoy!

A German newspaper says that Mayence correspondent writes, under date of March 23, that on the preceding day, some well-diggers in that city, turned up a part of a printing press, which bears the initials J. G., (Johannes Gutenberg,) and the year 1441, in Roman character.