Squatter Sovereign.

"The South, and her Institutions."

STRINGFELLOW, KELLEY & LARRY,
Editors and Proprietors.

ATCHISON, KANSAS TER.,

TUESDAY, DEC. 23, 1856

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. JOHN RANDOLPH, now traveling in the Southern States, is an authorised agent for the Squatter Sovereign.

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

☞ We shall issue no paper from this office next week. The Christmas Hollidays are upon us, and our "jours" must have their round. The editors, too, must have their fun. Our patrons will of course excuse us.

☞ Maj. Ihzan J. Rice, of Leavenworth, announces himself a candidate for the chief Clerkship of the House of Representatives of Kansas, at the ensueing session. We are personally acquainted with Maj. R., and know that he will make a good and efficient Clerk.

Gen. Whitfield.

We see by the last dispatches that Gen. Whitfield was sworn in, after a ten days fight. We suppose the Black Republicans want another Investigating or rather *Lie Manufacturing* Committee appointed to investigate the recent election and "other matters" in Kansas. The report of the Committee on elections, will, (after hieing all they can) recommend some such course.

Missouri Press and Herald of Freedom.

The Democrat, St. Louis, an open advocate of "Free Soil" for Kandas, has of late gone to such length, and that without any rebuff from other leading papers in Missouri, that the Herald of Freedom (which had become very conservative,) openly boasts that the Free State party in Kan as intend to "steal negroes" for the purpose of destroying the southern party in Kansas. It says also that the people of Missouri disapprove of the acts of the Pro-slavery party in Kansas.

We do not wonder at his course, when we find the Missouri press, some openly denouncing us and the institution of Slavery, and others giving us a very faint support. We would like to know if the people of Missouri do thus feel towards us. Do they think that those gallant souls on on the "border" and those of us in the Territory who have been standing the brunt of the battle, with our bodies and our purses; till both are well nigh "used up," have been acting against her interests, or wishes? Does she desire that we shall cease our efforts, and permit the Abolitionists to take quiet possession? Does she intend to denounce those of her own sons who have aided in the struggle?—Will she when the whole North and St. Louis at her back, are howling on their scent, will she too turn upon them, or refuse to endorse them? We say no! Already she has rewarded one, (Hon. Samuel Woodson,) and she will be willing to reward others. We will fight on as long as the South sustains us by her approval, when that is withdrwn we will "lay down our arms." We shall see, ere long, what is thought of us by our mother Missouri.

Latest from Washington—Kansas Affairs.

It seems that Major Donaldson our honest and impartial Marshall is removed because he would not execute Gov. Geary's Writs, and that Judge Lecompte is to be the next victim, because of the fathful discharge of his duties, because he would only execute the Law, and not become the mere tool of his Excellency Gov. Geary.

We fear that Mr. Pierce is like too many Northern patriots, affected with a weakness in the back; and that, now when about to return to Abolitionized New Hampshire, he is disposed to ponder somewhat, to their fanaticism. We my we fear this but hope our fears are groundless. we also find Gen. Clark is removed from his agency of the Pottowatamies, we suppose for the same reasons. We are glad to see, however, that we shall still have a gentleman to fill the place, in the person of an old friend of ours, Mr. Isaac Winston of Virginia.

We fear that our friends in the South are not doing their duty, or that they no longer have any influence with the Administration, else how is it that the best men in Kansas of our party, men against whom no charge could be sustained, are thus removed. Look to it guardians of the interests and rights of the South. Let not this idle clamor be considered sufficient cause for the removal of good men. Demand proof, substantial proof, or we will be overrun by these miscreant ABolitionists and their sympathisers.

The Plot Thickens.

A few weeks since we announced, that a conspiracy was on foot to force slavery and slaveholders out of Kansas. Day by day, as our mails arrive, evidences of the fact develop themselves; and, we are sorry to add, that Gov. Geary is being more and more implicated with each new development—we hope, however, that he may be clear of the imputation. If he is in this plot, and is not at once removed, the South should raise such a voice as will at once force the President to do us justice. Hear what Greeley says about Kansas.

"Our latest advices from Kansas by telegraph wear a brighter aspect than any we had previously received for months. We do not mean to be betrayed into premature exultation; but it does certainly seem that Gov. Geary has halted in mid-career, and refused to be longer a mere tool of the Border Ruffians. * * There is no doubt that Geary's latest acts have struck terror to the soul of Border Ruffianism. He may not hold out—he may be playing a game, though we do not think he is."

Greeley is a man of too much sense to expose his game, and if the Governor is in the plot, the doubts here expressed are only intended *to conceal the fact.*

In another column will be found a letter from a gentleman to an acquaintance in Missouri, in which a conversation with Jim Lane is given, which, if any reliance can be placed in Lane's statement, fully implicates Geary. Again, *Brown of the Herald of Freedom is an open admirer of the Governor*, enough to convict him at once. But what makes us doubt him more than all else, is that he refuses to have Walker and Harvey arrested, two wholesale robbers and murderers; but, on the contrary, honors them with office, whilst their deluded followers are being sent to the penitentiary for offences committed with these men at their head.

Again, we find from our exchanges, that the programme laid down in the recent New York secret convention is understood and will be carried out. Hear Greeley again—

"The legislature of Vermont has done honor even to that noble State by appropriating twenty thousand dollars for the relief and maintenance of the oppressed and famishing people of Kansas. It is primarily an act of humanity, but of wise policy and forecast as well. The settlers of Kansas are guarding and holding that vast and fruitful Territory not for themselves only or mainly, but for hundreds of thousands of free laborers living in all the States, Vermont included. The expulsion or complete prostration of the free-State men now in Kansas closes the embryo State against all but the slaveholders, their chattels and their parasites. It is not probable, if the present free-State pioneers of Kansas should be driven or starved out that others could be found to take their places and brave their perils. The slaveholders have what is facetiously called "law and order" on their side; they have the Federal Judiciary, Executive and bayonets; they have the incoming administration, its power and patronage; they have everything but numbers, possession and right. Let them succeed in driving out the free-State settlers now on the soil, and their places would never be filled, except by their exterminating adversaries. It is the common interest of all the free States, as also of the free laborers of the slave States, that the present inhabitants of Kansas should be sustained and strengthened, and we thank Vermont for so nobly pioneering the path of duty."

What does he mean by "Vermont pioneering the path of duty'?" The Detroit Advertiser explains. It says:

"The legislature of Vermont has adjourned. Their session lasted for six weeks Among their acts which passed into laws is one appropriating twenty thousand dollars to supply the poor and needy in Kansas with food and clothing for winter. The act taken by itself is one of charity; but as a wise precautionary measure, it is one of public importance. In thus enabling the settlers who have lost their all in the stern struggle which they have already passed through in defence of their rights, to withstand the rigor of winter, and remain as settlers, Vermont encourages them by a public demonstration, which is emphatic, and *the price of the example will not be lost. The legislatures of Massachusetts, of New York, of Ohio, and of Michigan have all yet to hold their sessions and we do not doubt but that sympathy and the example of Vermont will be felt.* The armed militia, the Border Ruffians, the pro-slavery men heretofore have had the United States treasury and all the aid and comfort they needed, in the shape of arms, ammunition and pay, from the federal administration. Now that the States have shown a disposition to extend their much needed assistance to the free-State settlers they will be in condition not only to hold their own, but it will encourage other settlers to emigrate, resolved and determined to extend the area of freedom. All honor to the Green Mountain State—she has shown the right kind of sympathy towards those who were the forlorn hope of freesoil and free labor in Kansas."

We here see what is to be done. Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Michigan are to follow the lead of Vermont, and the immense sum thus raised, in addition to the individual subscriptions, is to be applied to the sending out the 20,000 Farmers, Mechanics, and others, which the National Committee says are ready to go. Greeley informs his readers as follows:

"The Kansas National Committee appeals to the generous and free-souled for *prompt* contributions for the relief of the free-State people of Kansas. It is especially desirous that all clothing and bedding contributed should reach Chicago by the middle of December, if possible, so that it may be forwarded before the western rivers shall have frozen fast. *The Committee* estimate that there are three thousand persons in Kansas who will need help to carry them through the winter, and that twenty thousand free-State farmers and mechanics are preparing to start for Kansas early next spring. Let us only delay for eighteen months the action which is to decide whether Kansas shall be free or slave, and it will take all Missouri to elect a Pro-Slavery Constitutional Convention."

These men are to be paid by this *National Kansas Committee* to come to Kansas for the purpose of controling its political destiny- some are already on the road. See what the Milwaukie American says:

"In accordance with the announcement of the Wisconsin Kansas State Committee a third company of emigrants to Kansas is in motion for Kansas Territory. A portion of the company, numbering some sixty or seventy, is already *en route* with their teams through the western part of the State. Another portion, numbering thirty or forty, is expected here to-day to take the cars for Chicago on Wednesday morning. Those who wish to settle in Kansas this fall, have an opportunity to join this company under the auspices of the National Committee, on the same terms offered by the previous truth. None will be sent, however, who are not supplied with means of support for the winter.—Persons wishing to send to friends in Kansas will find a trusty agent in Mr. Beech, the conductor of the company."

What is the South doing? What is Missouri doing? While these people have township, county, State and National Committees at work in every State, county and in almost every township of the free States to raise men and money; and while the Governors of these States are holding secret conventions of several weeks duration; while those States are commencing to appropriate hundreds of thousands of dollars, what we ask is Missouri and the rest of the South doing? Nothing, and worse than Nothing. One press in Missouri advocates the cause of the abolitionists in Kansas, (Missouri Democrat) the rest are silent, or give us the "cold shoulder," while we are told by Brown of the Herald of Freedom, that it is the settled purpose of his party to steal all our negroes. Hear him in his last paper:

"Though a Pro Slavery Constitution was recognized by Congress, and the Free State settlers were debarred from all participation in the affairs of the government, we would not despond! The soil is ours by occupation. We are here, and we cannot *will not* be *dispossessed*. We are here in legal possession, and the whole force of the country cannot dispossess us, because we are entrenched behind the bulwarks of the Federal Constitution, and sustained by national laws. Pro-slavery men will never bring their negroes here to reside along with free labor. *The laboring white man is educated. He knows the direction of the North Star, and neither the threats of the penitentiary or the sight of the gallows, will deter him from pointing towards it, and giving to his colored brother a pocket compass, which will serve to guide him during his night journeyings.* They who have been partially enslaved, as the white man would be, could not be restrained from thus acting. This done, however numerous the slaves in Kansas, the country would soon be depopulated of them. Slaveholders would find the institution subject to 'slight difficulties,' of which he little dreamed, and we have no doubt, would soon come to the conclusion, that money in this kind of property was poorly invested.

"We have examined this subject in its thousand bearings, and we say, in all confidence to our friends in the States: We do not desire any compromises in our behalf. Plant yourselves upon the RIGHT, and sustain yourselves against all odds. This we have done in Kansas. This we WILL do, and we know that victory will crown our labors. The fickle-hearted may despond—they are not the kind we want among us. Give us the good and brave—those who can dare and do for the triumph of a principle—who can suffer and wait until the good time comes, and all will be well. But again we say to the North: Enter into no new compromise with slavery!"

Though this language comes from the most arrant coward in the whole Territory—one who permitted a negro to arrest him when armed, as he himself admits, with two revolvers and a bowie knife—it only shows more plainly the confidence he feels in the deep laid schemes of his party.

Will not Missouri "pioneer the way" for the South. Will she not, when her legislature meets, lead the way, by appropriating one hund thousand dollars to aid in defending her own borders against these AVOWED NEGRO THIEVES. Let her not take too much counsel from St. Louis, which is for the time being abolitionized; but let the "Border" be heard. If she will thus lead the way, the South will follow: and if we are thus enabled to bring our Territory in as a slave State, we will show our gratitude by making so liberal a use of hemp on these gentlemen negro thieves, that we will increase its market value sufficiently to pay for all the negroes stolen by these worthies.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—The December number of this widely popular magazine has been received. Its first article is on Washington Irving's residence at Sunny-side. It is illustrated with numerous engravings exhibiting as we suppose, all that is to be seen at or near the home of the renowned Geoffrey Crayon, who has made the Hudsoon immortal. Among the series of papers now issuing in Harper there are none which please us more than those entitled "passages of Eastern travel." They are written by a scholar, and one who knows how to handle both pen and pencil. If any one seeks knowledge of Egypt and the Nile, let him seek it here. Little Dorrit also comes, with a face as welcome as ever.

Is the Noble South Less Generous than the Abolition North.

Judging from the patronage bestowed by each section, upon their respective advocates in this Territory, we fear that it is. The receipts of the last Herald of Freedom (Abolition) shows that in eight, days upwards of one thousand dollars subscription money was received. What pro-slavery organ in Kansas can boast of, one fifth of such patronage? Brown's paper, tainted with treachery and treason, disorganization and disunion, free-soil, free niggers and Freemontism, in fine seeking Black Republican triumph and Southrn degredation or absolute despotism, scarcely breathes afresh its wonton vows of love of universal equality ("a universal falsehood") before thousands of Free State men flock to its standard. While pro-slavery organs battling for the justice of their cause the preservation of their institutions, their noble heritage of untarnished honor, are suffered to grope its way amid difficulties and trials, receiving no other compensation for their toils and sacrifices than that solace accorded by an approving conscience. They may sacrifice time and fortune life, limb and personal security without ever earning the sympathetic chink of a dime to reward their labors and cheer them on. While traitor dogs like G. W. Brown, of Lawrence, can revel amid piles of the immortal dollar.

Is this right, is it just? Answer, sons of the sunny South! You for whose benefit the pro-Slavery journals of Kansas are dialy struggling. It is true they have volunteered their services, and are proud of their mission. But is it not a reflection upon the noble nature and generous character of the South, that abolition journals in Kansas should be more liberally patronized than pro-slavery journals. The South is by far the most able to sustain her cause in Kansas. But she relies too much upon the truth and justice of her cause—thinking that their inate virtue or virtual force can accomplish all she desires. This is a fatal error, a suicidal policy.—Flour cannot be made into bread without kneading it with the ingredients of lard milk, &c. The machinery of an engine cannot be worked without the application of steam. So truth cannot exercise its influence unless it has the motive powers that will enable it to drive its shafts deep into the disaffected bowels of corrupt humanity. History, science and art teach us that to preserve anything in its original strength, purity, beauty and excellence, and enhance its value and reflect its influence, we must cleanse it with the necessary alkalies and keep the vestal fires of energy and activity burning bright in the sacred temple.

The pen of the honest writer is the alkali of truth, ever burnishing it bright and reflecting its lustre. But what is the great lever upon which the energy and activity of the present day turn? *Money, money!* This seems to be, yea, in truth, is the great motive power to human action. Ministers of the gospel may preach volumes of homilies on religion, morality and temperance—still mankind will bend the pliant knee to the *golden calf*. Politicians may talk of the irrevocable laws of society, and Government—still the mass of the people *will worship* at the shrine of Mammon regardless of principle and consequences. Here and there may be found a few who place but little value upon money when vital principles are at stake—but *they* are like angels visits "few and far between." The majority of men consult immediate self-interest before principles bearing prospective interest. Hence we find members of the press bowing servilely to the dictates of those who possess power by holding the purse-string.—Hence, too, it is, that some pro-Slavery journals cringe to abolition prejudices and slander those who manfully vindicate the rights of their party. These know that the North will freely spend its money upon the propagators of abolition fanaticism. They know further that secret enemies in our camp are richly rewarded for their perfidy.

Money is a mighty *weight*, well calculated, in these days of venality and corruption, to overballance all other considerations. Phillip, of Macedon, knew its power, and wily abolitionists gather strength from his lesson. Hence their unparallelled liberality at this juncture of Kansas politics. They know full well that a "great and momentous crisis is rapidly approaching," when they must conquer or die. And knowing this, they leave no stone unturned in their efforts to raise that with which they can corrupt and bribe.

Money is their cry. Give us money, say they, and Kansas is ours—the next President is ours—and slavery (the South) is doomed. Give them money, and they sweat to provintialize the fairest and noblest portion of the Confederacy. The question is, will its sons submit to a state of vassalage? Will they bow their necks to the yoke of fanaticism when there are men in their borders, who, if assisted and sustained by material aid, will die fighting in their cause, or pass through the ordeal with victory perched upon their standard? Will they, dare they prove so recreant to the claims of posterity as to fold their arms quietly amid stores of wealth and splendor, when the enemy are on the very threshold of the temple of liberty plotting its demolition and ruin, and one noble manly effort would hurl them over its battlements into the bottomless pit of political damnation.

Is not the Southron's heart naturally brave, chivalrous and generous? Ancestral history answers yes. Then let not the present generation extinguish its lustre.

Beware Southerners—More of Jim Lane.

We have been kindly permitted by a friend to make the following extract from a letter received a day or two since from the East. It opens our eyes a little.—Read.

"We have traveled with Gen. Lane, from Indianapolis to Columbus. He is a very intelligent and good looking fellow. He made a speech in Indianapolis a few days before we arrived there. He spoke in Xenia as we passed through. We left him at Columbus, where he went to see Gov. Chase, as he said to advise with him about some measures he was going to take in Kansas. He told us on the cars, that he was going back to Kansas and take with him twenty thousand men. He says Kansas shall be a free State; that Gov. Geary was a friend of his and would not arrest him; that they had an understanding before he left, that the reward was not to be offered until he was out of reach—The people crowded around him at every town, and when he left they yelled like "wild fire," and fired cannon and all the big guns. We heard him tell the people that he had run one thousand Missourians with one hundred and twenty-five men; that they were cowards and would not stand led. He has a guard of four or five men, who travel the rounds with him.—*National Eagle.*

We give insertion to the above extract in order that our Southern friends may see what is actually going on. We sincerely hope that what Jim Lane says about his relations with Gov. Geary is not true, it cannot be possible that Gov. Geary could enter into an understanding of any kind with such an out-law as Jim Lane. It is our imperative duty, however, to inform the public of what is transpiring, and therefore we publish the above. Notwithstanding some of our contemporaries are inclined to overlook the late *foicles* of the Governor, we shall keep an eye on the man who can give place and distinction to such men as Walker and Harvey, while the men they led to murder, plunder and devastation are undergoing their trial for these offences. Our brethren of the press will have to excuse us, for *we must* watch this man.

An Excitement.

For many weeks past, says the Clarksville (Tenn.) Jeffersonian, there has been an uneasy feeling in the popular mind in this section, and a good deal of apprehension has been excited by vague and undefined rumors of a proposed revolt of the negroes, and in some localities the excitement has been stimulated to a very high degree. Until very recently we have never supposed that even negroes were dreaming of anything so wild and absurd but late developments have demonstrated pretty clearly that something of the sort has been projected, and that the execution of the design would probably have been attempted but for the timely discovery of the project, if the nerves of the incendiary revolutionist had retained their firmness up to the hour of the proposed action.—For ourselves we do not believe the darkies have got the stuff in them for any such enterprise, although they are fools enough to talk about it. Cuffie is not altogether a fool, however, and he knows the power of the white race, and the swift and terrible retribution which would inevitably overtake him in any attempt at the forcible enfranchisement of himself or his fellows. There is no necessity for excitement, no good ground for apprehension.—The public mind is directed to the subject Each community is exercising unusual vigilence over its slaves, and there is not the slightest chance for an outbreak. If every householder will see that his servants are in their appropriate placeee and keep them there, not permitting them to congregate where they can concoct disturbances, we shall hear nothing of revolts and insurrections. In towns and cities where they can easily communicate with each other an efficient patrol should be on guard to enforce the ordinances in regard to slaves. If these things are done public confidence will be restored, and the apprehensionss of the weaker portions of the communities now so fearfully aroused will be speedily allayed.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The down train on the Chicago and St. Louis railroad was thrown off the track on Thursday morning by a rail placed across the track.—The locomotive only was slightly injured. The rascal who did the fiendish work, luckily, was caught and caged. He was seen by persons on the train scudding thro' the woods, just as the train struck the obstruction. Chase was promply made after him, and he was overtaken. He proved to be a person who had been put off the train the day before, for refusing to pay his fare. He sought this villainous mode of avenging himself. If the act is clearly proven, it will be a sad days work for him.

☞ The Journal of Commerce states that the demand for furs of fancy descriptions this season, exceeds all precedent, and as a consequence prices on raw stock for varieties, have advanced fifty per cent or even higher, compared with last year. For dress goods, furs will be worn the coming winter to an unusual extent. Sets costing $150 are very common.

News from all Quarters.

☞ Mrs. Macready is giving entertainments at Quebec, and with much success.

☞ Queen Victoria is again on the point of Sos, sos, &c.

☞ It is said that there are more paupers than voters in England.

☞ The Chinese call going to law losing a cow for the sake of a cat.

☞ It costs $100,000 to keep the London parks in order.

☞ Pitch darkness has been so improved as to read "bituminous obscurity."

☞ The scarlet fever is prevailing very fearfully and fatally at Boston.

☞ A grizzly bear weighing 1,250 lbs. was recently lassoed, near Sonora, California.

☞ There are in New York city rum-shops enough to fill a street twenty-five miles long.

☞ The coronation of the Emperor of Russia is said to have cost above $5,000,000.

☞ There are now one hundred and sixteen counties in the flourishing State of Texas.

☞ A pair of horses belonging to the New York forger—Huntington—recently sold for $1,400.

☞ Napoleon's pocket money is about $2,000 per day. How we should like to rent that pocket, for a "few days."

☞ The Sultan of all the Turkies is about to be knighted. Our own private opinion is, that he has been un-knighted all his life.

☞ Old Mrs. Primbeck says that the hoops are good for one things they keep the fellers from going too near her gals.

☞ Dobbs thinks that Pandora's box was a musical college, as more evils fly out of them than anything else.

☞ Excess of ceremony shows want of breeding; that civility is best which excludes all superfluous formality.

☞ Benjamin Ashley, who built the first steamboat on the Connecticut river, died recently at Springfield, Mass., aged 81.

☞ Thomas H. Gladstone has been sent to Kansas by the London Times, to be its regular correspondent here.

☞ Solomon Juneau, the first white settler of Milwaukie, died on the 14th, at the Indian settlement ground, Shawnee county.

☞ Robert Treat Paine, the poet, is said to have received $1,500 for a poem of less than three hundred lines. Who wouldn't be a poet?

☞ In Brooklyn, New York, bread is actually made by machinery. Somebody ought to invent a chewing machine.

☞ We understand that Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne, the accomplished actress, has recently given birth to a young "actor," in California.

☞ Perseverance is falling nineteen times, and succeeding the twentieth; but when you do succeed, good gracious! how the applause does come down.

☞ The loss of life from snake bites in Scinde, India, has become so serious that Government has taken measures for the destruction of these reptiles.

☞ At Funchal, Madeira, it is the fashion to wear white hats, instead of black ones, and a lump of chalk does the service of the blacking brush.

☞ Mr. Albert Smith, (the London Smith,) once wrote in an hotel visitors' book his initials, "A. S." A wag wrote underneath, "Two thirds of the truth."

☞ Blankets were first made at Bristol, in England, by a poor weaver, whose name was Thos. Blanket, and who gave his name to his peculiar manufacture of woolen cloths.

☞ Porter's Spirit of the Times has an account of a dreadful old fellow, who "would rather tell a lie on six months' credit, than tell the truth for cash."

☞ Miss Margaret H., eldest daughter of General Twiggs, United States army, died at New Orleans, 20th ultimo, aged twenty-four years.

☞ Lancaster bank, at Lancaster, Pa., has suspended. The assets, however, are thought to be sufficient to meet its circulation and deposits.

☞ Spurious $10 notes on the Corn Exchange Bank, copied from a genuine bill by the photographing process, are in circulation.—They are dangerous counterfeits.

☞ A republican meeting at Trenton, N. J., on the evening of November 12, nominated Messrs. Fremont and Dayton for the Presidency for the campaign of 1860.

.... Counterfeit $50 bills on the bank of Hamburg, South Carolina, are also in circulation. The counterfeit has the fifty on the left hand which is not on the genuine.

☞ The Irish census tables, just published, report that in one year there were twenty-one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five thousand seven hundred and seventy-five deaths from starvation.

☞ The Georgia papers notice a new counterfeit $10 note on the bank of Georgetown. It has like the genuine a red back, and so well executed that it requires the closest scrutiny to detect it.

.... The ladies of Hancock, N. H., have re-lettered their Flag of Freedom, and flung it to the breeze for 1860, as follows: "John C. Fremont—New England's Choice."

☞ Two villians in Tallahassee recently went into a house and attempted to violate a young girl aged eighteen. She seized a gun, shot one fatally and wounded the other.

☞ A public meeting recently held in Little Rock, Arkansas, recommended to the Legislature the passage of a law prohibiting all free negroes from coming to or settling in that State.

.... They have a new way of hatching chickens at the west, by which a single maternal fowl is made to do the duty of a hundred.—They fill a barrel with eggs and place a hen on the bung-hole.

☞ There is a great lack of coal at Covington and Cincinnati. At the former place it has been selling at forty cents per bushel, and it is thought that manufacturing establishments will have to close on this account.

☞ An exchange paper, under the head of "good advice," advises young men to wrap themselves up in their virtue. A cotemporary well says, "many of them would freeze to death if they had no warmer covering."

☞ A young man in New York city has stolen the affections and married the only daughter of a wealthy gentleman, who gave the scamp $500 to release her from all marital bonds—after which he went to the house of his father and took her away in a carriage, she preferring the husband to the parent.

☞ THE FREMONT PARTY—Born in Philadelphia last June—died in Pennsylvania last November. Too old for veal, too young for beef—we have skinned it for its hide.

The above toast was given at the democratic celebration in Eastport, Maine. The hide may be useful for overshoes, with the wool inside.

.... They had a mouse hunt in Bridgeport, Vt., last week—two parties of men and boys to the number of forty each participating. As a result, one party reported about eighteen bushels of rats and mice slain. Being about four bushels more than the other party, they were declared victorious.

.... Few men have run a more diversified life than Mr. Speaker Banks. Last month he was forty years old. He has been a factor, a carpenter, a machinist, a dancing master, an actor, an editor, a national democrat, a coalitionist, an ardent lover of the Irish, a champion of religious liberty, a know-nothing, and is now a know-nothing free-soiler.

.... Dickens has his thrust at the huge dry goods bales which the women make of themselves now-a-days. In the last chapter of little Dorrit, he speaks of a "countess who was secluded somewhere in the core of an immense dress, to which she was in the proportion of the heart to an ever-grown cabbage."

The Result.

Speaking of the result of the election, the Georgia Federal Union says: The enemy's loss amounts to nothing. Nothing added to nothing makes nothing.—Nothing taken from nothing leaves nothing. Blessed are they that expect nothing for they shall not be disappointed.—Sam's case stands about thus—no North, no South, no East, no West, no honor, no office, no money, no sympathy, no nothing!

As for Freemont, he was used for a mere cat's paw Ninety-nine out of every hundred men who voted for him, believed him totally unfit for the office, and felt ashamed for the act. They have lost nothing in Freemont, but they struggled for the control of Uncle Sam's big money box with its millions of bright dollars and they didn't get it. Sore indeed is the disappointment to them The piteous shrieks they uttered when assured of their loss, throws far into the shade all the dismal howls for bleeding Kansas. We will now hear no more of broken hearted Sumner and bleeding Kansas, Jim Lane and border ruffians. Sumner will get well at once—and Jim Lane and contributions to Kansas will never be heard of.

MEN OF AMERICA—MEN OF THE AGE.—The greatest man, "take him all in all," the last hundred years, was George Washington—an American.

The greatest Doctor of Divinity was Jonathan Edwards—an American.

The greatest Philosopher was Benjamin Franklin—an American.

The greatest of living Sculptors—is Hiram Powers—an American.

The greatest living Historian is Wm. H. Prescott—an American.

The greatest Medical Chemist of modern times, Dr. J. C. Ayer—inventor of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, is an American.

The greatest Lexicographer since the time of Johnson, was Noah Webster—an American.

The greatest inventors of modern times were Fulton, Fitch, Whitney and Morse—all Americans.

POISON OF THE SPIDER.—We have noticed in several instances recently serious results attributed to the bite of a spider. The latest occurred in Cincinnati lately, which is stated to have resulted fatally. A young man named William Houghton, employed in a dry goods store, was taken to a physician's office, in a state of great suffering, caused by a spiders bite near the abdomen, received a few hours before. The suffering of Mr. H. continued to increase until late in the afternoon, when he died, apparently from the effects of a bite. The case has excited considerable attention in the medical profession, and the physicians of that city state, that it is the only affair of the kind which has ever come within their knowledge.

☞ A man who gave his name as James, an Englishman, says the Clarksville (Tenn.) Jeffersonian, who has been for some weeks working here as a carpenter, was yesterday brought up before the Recorder charged with visiting negro cabins, and talking to the slaves about freedom. He was held to bail in the sum of $500, in default of which he was sent under the hill.

☞ Hon. Eli Thayer, Representative to Congress elect, from Worcester, Mass., addressed a Kansas aid meeting in Boston, on Saturday, of twenty persons.—The present project is to raise $100,000 by subscription, to aid in building hotels, and furnishing machinery, so as to provide accommodation and labor for intending emigrants to this territory.

TIME.—Infants count by days; children by days; men by years; planets by revolutions of years; comets by revolutions of systems; the Eternal meditates in a perpetual present. A breath is given to man and it passeth quickly away.

☞ Four fifths of the Benton vote of Missouri was cast for Millard Fillmore. What valuable assistance old Benton rendered to the Democratic party in the late election.

☞ A wrought iron cannon has been manufactured in England, which weighs twenty-two tuns, and sends a ball of three hundred pounds weight a distance of four miles.

☞ As a dog returneth to his vomit so a fool returneth to his folly.

☞ Answer a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit.

MARRIED:

In Platte county, Mo., on the 7th instant, by Rev. Mr. Burroughs, Mr. SAMUEL DICKSON, of this city, to Miss MARY FRANCIS TURNER, of Platte county, Mo.

Accompanying the notice we received the Gold Dollar. Such favors find a grateful welcome at this office, and we but shadow our gratitude when we wish the happy twain a boundless world of joy, unruffled by a single tear of adversity. May long years, overladen with the choice fruits of all human happiness, await Sam and his fortunate bride, and—

May their future sky still brighten,
And their sun in splendor shine,
May true joy their pathway lighten,
And around it still entwine.
May Spring's beauties shine with lustre,
Richer, brighter, purer, ever;
May perpetual blessings cluster
Round their loving hearts forever.