

# Squatter Sovereign.

"The South, and her Institutions."

STRINGFELLOW & KELLEY, Editors.

ATCHISON, KANSAS TER.,  
TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 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 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.

Cash in Advance.

Friends throughout the country are exerting themselves, with great success, in extending the circulation of our paper. We sincerely thank them for it. But some forget to send the cash—overlook our terms—two dollars in advance. In such cases, we send one number of the paper to the subscriber, and no more until the money comes to hand. Recollect, two dollars in advance, or no name goes on our subscription book, no matter how "good" the individual may be.

Free State Party in Kansas.

Midnight murders, assassinations, burglaries and arson seem now to be the watchwords of the so-called Free State party. Whilst those rebellious subjects confined themselves to the resistance of the law, in their attempts to make arrests, and execute process in their hands, the pro-slavery party in the Territory was determined to stand by the law, and aid the officers in executing process, and the courts in administering justice. And that we have no doubt is still the determination of every pro-slavery man, but there is a time for all things. Self-protection—defense of one's life, family and property are rights guaranteed to all law-abiding citizens; and the manner and mode of keeping off murderers, assassins, &c., are not confined to any very strict rules of law. The pro-slavery party—the only law-abiding party in Kansas—are fully able to sustain the officers of the law in executing it, and if the traitors to their country are determined to force upon us civil war, which must necessarily bring about a general collision all over the Territory, it will be found that the pro-slavery party will also be able to meet that emergency. Hundreds of the Free State men, who have committed no overt acts, but have only given countenance to those reckless murderers, assassins and thieves, will of necessity share the same fate of their brethren. If civil war is to be the result in such a conflict, there cannot be, and will not be, any neutrals recognised. "He that is not for us, is against us" will of necessity be the motto; and those who are not willing to take either one side or the other are the most unfortunate men in Kansas, and had better flee to other regions as expeditiously as possible—they are not the men for Kansas.

Civil war is truly a great calamity; but if it must come, or we surrender our rights, the sooner the better. We intend to maintain the laws and our rights at all hazards. Every pro-slavery man in Atchison county, ought immediately to call at Atchison, and learn the news and course determined.

More Murders by the Abolitionists.

We have just learned, that in addition to the murders committed in Franklin county, several persons have been killed in Douglas county since the 21st May. One of them, Mr. Crockett, we know to be a gentleman, whose only offence to these outlaws was, that called on by the marshal and sheriff, he went to assist in enforcing the law. He was killed at night by the assassins. Three men had their horses shot from under them and one man shot in the leg, supposed to be by Walker and his mounted men, a band of abolition assassins, too cowardly to meet men in open day, even when, as they allege, "their property" was to be destroyed by a Missouri mob. These things must be ended, let it cost what it may.

Senator Sumner Thrashed.

This notorious abolitionist, who has been vilifying and abusing the South and her representatives for the last year in Congress, lately jumped upon the "wrong man," and the consequences he suffered were "awful in the extreme." Sumner denounced Senator Butler, of South Carolina, while Butler was absent—whereupon Hon. Mr. Brooks, M. C. from South Carolina, who is a relation of the Senator's, attacked Mr. Sumner in the Senate chamber, and caned him severely. We think Sumner will learn a lesson by his rough treatment, and be more careful in future when speaking of Southern men.

Five thousand slaves in the city of Charleston.

South Carolina, have contributed the last year to benevolent objects \$16,000—it being on an average, \$3 each.

As an evidence of the wealth and industry of Minnesota, we are informed 100,000,000 feet of pine lumber in the logs, were put into the different streams in one district, last year.

## Kansas Investigating Committee.

A more stupendous fraud and outrage, was never attempted to be perpetrated upon any people on earth, than that contemplated by the Black Republicans, in sending this Inquisitorial Committee to Kansas;—and two men more willing to lend themselves as the tools of a base and traitorous set of fanatics, could not have been found in all that wretched crew of corrupt and unprincipled men composing the party, than Messrs. Howard and Sherman. Since their landing in the Territory, they have shown themselves to be nothing but instruments in the hands of Reeder, to aid in manufacturing matter to be used in the coming Presidential campaign, and to cast odium upon the pro-slavery party in this Territory. Until the difficulties which led to the destruction of the Free State Hotel in Lawrence, they had confined their investigations entirely to such matters as Reeder ordered, and in such localities as no pro-slavery man could go to, without subjecting himself to insult, and probably, assassination. This state of things continued till Reeder's conduct, or rather misconduct, rendered his further stay in the Territory, uncomfortable, and but for the recklessness of some of the abolitionists, this Committee would, in all probability, have expended the entire appropriation—\$7,000, of which they had already expended—without heeding any testimony from the pro-slavery party. The troubles in Lawrence, which, by the way, Howard and Sherman are greatly chargeable for, rendered it necessary for them to leave, and at last they arrived in Leavenworth City, where pro-slavery men could go, and where they did go—then the scene began to change, and these men who had been "Hectoring" elsewhere, found out that there were two sides to this matter. Like two hired Attorneys—as they were afterwards proved to be—finding the evidence not favorable to their client, they commenced to object to the testimony, and being the Court as well as the Attorneys, ruled as inadmissible, much of the most important evidence introduced by us, which we had to introduce under protest; but all honor to the man who invented "pen writing"—we had obtained some of Reeder's correspondence, and that, in connection with the other testimony introduced by us, not only sustained our charges against Reeder and the abolition party East, but proved these men, Howard and Sherman, mere tools of Reeder and the Black Republicans, to do their dirty work; but proved further that they were anxious to conceal and to discredit testimony introduced by us, when they were in possession of facts to establish the truth of it—this last was proven by the testimony of one of their own party. When these facts were all elicited, we really felt great sympathy for the poor creatures—they looked as though they had been convicted of robbing a chicken roost; old Howard fairly let down, while Sherman tried to hold out a little longer, but it all would not do, and before we left the investigation showed the abolition party to be just what we have always charged them to be, a pitiful faction minority in the Territory, guilty of every charge they have ever preferred against us, and responsible for all the difficulties which have occurred since the organization of the Territorial Government.

Reeder's letters and other matters connected with this investigation, will be published in due time.

Our readers may rest assured that we have lost nothing by this Committee's labors, the efforts of Messrs. Howard and Sherman to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Reeder, Once More.

This notorious individual has again turned up in Illinois, having escaped from the United States Marshal. We understand that Reeder escaped down the Missouri river in the guise of a negro deck hand.

We cannot imagine why he ran off, unless he intends to hide himself, as a requisition from the Governor will follow him wherever he may be. His cowardly desertion of the poor dupes he had made in Lawrence, in their hour of peril, will not make much sympathy for him. He must come back and share the fate of his friends, Robinson, Brown & Co.

Brown, the editor of the Herald of Freedom, was given over in Westport to the junior editor of this paper, who escorted him safely to Leocompton. It is stated that Brown felt while in our charge as though he was in a powder magazine, smoking a cigar, expecting every minute to be "blown up." Had we meted out justice to the culprit, he would at this time be done Brown. As it is, we think the hemp is already grown that will soon adorn his neck!

One of the Freedom Shrinkers.

The Hartford Times says the police of that city are after Colonel McKee, the refugee from Kansas, who has been assisting the Connecticut republicans, and whose shameless licentiousness and gross intemperance in Hartford have been rather too much even for the "friends of freedom" of the Baecher stripe.

Our Advertisers.—People who desire to keep posted in the progress of the age, will not omit to read the advertisements in the Squatter Sovereign. Its advertising pages always contain a fund of various and valuable information, which is important for every business man to know.

## Civil War in Kansas.

A New Game proposed by the Abolitionists. Since the organization of the Territory the abolitionists have proposed various games by which they hoped to win Kansas, at all of which, so far, they have been defeated. Failing to carry the elections by fraudulent voting—by packing upon us unscrupulous census takers, by which we were defrauded out of our just representation—by placing abolition judges to preside over the elections—by an attempt to swindle us out of our representatives after they were elected—by attempting to defeat all our legislation after we had met in the Legislature—by attempting to defy the officers of the law in enforcing its requirements, they have commenced a new game—that of midnight murdering. And now named bands of assassins are prowling about, murdering men at midnight for no offence except their political opinions. We have so far, in a bold, manly open manner, met and defeated every move hitherto made by them. This new "game" they have commenced in the same way. There must be no night work, but in the face of day we must hunt these banded outlaws to death, or out of the Territory.

Since the Marshal and Sheriff's posse left Douglas county, that, and some counties, have been the scene of more than a dozen murders—cold-blooded assassinations—men who had been guilty of no offence whatever—men, some of them, who had never taken any part in the proceedings against the lawless men of Lawrence, but who chanced to live surrounded by these miscreants. Where will this thing end? To us, the only feasible plan is to convince them that, like all their former proceedings will prove a losing game; and we think that it will prove the last game they will propose. Every man who is known to have taken any active part with these lawless traitors, should be silenced in some way.

The Congressional Committee of Investigation.

The abolition members of the committee that came to this Territory to enquire into the outrages committed here, have done more to bring about civil war than all other causes combined. They backed up Reeder to resist the officers of the law, and the rabble gathered strength from their action, which brought about the necessity of the United States Marshal's calling out a posse recently at Lawrence. Howard and Sherman are chargeable with all that posse was compelled to do. Since then, midnight assassinations have been the work of those deluded wretches that have been sent here by the aid societies. And Howard and Sherman are chargeable with every drop of blood that has been or will be shed; and God only knows the end.

Howard and Sherman have, by every possible means, sought to bolster up those traitors who proclaimed their determination to resist the law, even to a bloody issue; and in so doing have striven to aggravate the pro-slavery men to deeds of violence. It was hardly possible for a pro-slavery man to be a witness without submitting to gross insult from those members of the committee. They sought to conceal all facts tending to show the North chargeable with all our difficulties, and to exaggerate and aggravate everything coming from the other side. Surely the good men of the North will be able to appreciate the dirty work of Howard and Sherman. We state facts, and they can be proven.

Congress ought now to send here an honest committee to enquire into the conduct of Howard and Sherman; and if it is done, it can and will be proven, that a baser part has never been acted by any high functionaries of the government since its foundation. Reeder's action was merely that of one man—not clothed with the power of the nation; but Howard and Sherman came clothed with such power, and have basely used it to bring about a civil war in Kansas, which may result in a dissolution of the Union. They deserve the doom of traitors, and will, when their conduct is made known to the world, be a by-word of reproach in the mouth of every good man both North and South.

The Latest News!

We have heard of several more murders committed by the abolitionists, aside from those named in another column. It looks as though they were bidding for a total extermination. If such is their desire, let it be gratified, and that too as speedily as possible.

The clerk of the Morning Star favored us with the following despatch, which is verified by the testimony of passengers on the boat.

"An express came in Sunday night from the United States camp, to Colonel Sumner at Fort Leavenworth, stating that the Free State men had, without provocation, fired into the camp of the United States troops at night, killing one soldier and two horses, and wounding two other soldiers. Col. Sumner left this (Monday) morning for the camp with the balance of the troops."

Jenny Lind has written a private letter to a lady of Philadelphia, in which she deeply sympathizes with Mr. Barnum in his financial troubles, and ascribes to him the most noble qualities, and expresses her intention of placing a sum of money at his disposal.

The Presidential election always comes on leap year.

## Horrible Tragedy in Buchanan Co., Missouri!

Seven Persons Inhumanly Murdered!! It falls to our lot to chronicle one of the most horrible tragedies ever enacted in this upper country. Seven persons were murdered in cold blood, in the dead of night, by five cowardly villains—mis-called men. The facts, as near as we can learn, are briefly these: The family of Jacob Friends, consisting of himself, wife, and five children, ranging from one to sixteen years of age, living in Buchanan County, Mo., about ten miles north of this city, on the opposite side of the Missouri River, were murdered one night last week, and their bodies burned up in their house, which was fired after the deed was committed. Five persons, by the name of John Patterson, G. W. Lincoln, Henry Myer, Warner Hoops, and Amos Davis, have been arrested, charged with the murders. They are now in confinement, in St. Joseph, Mo., and will undergo an examination at the proper time. No cause is assigned for this unnatural transaction, save, perhaps, a personal difficulty having previously taken place between one of the prisoners, who is a Mormon Preacher, and Mr. Friends. We learn since writing the above, that two of the prisoners have confessed as to the guilt of themselves and all the other prisoners arrested, and give as their reason for committing the deed, "the hope of plunder and revenge." Excitement in St. Joseph, where the prisoners are confined, is immense, and threats of summary punishment, is made to the prisoners. We could not blame the increased community, if they should hang the cowardly assassins.

GEN. WASHINGTON REBUKING KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—We quote an order of his issued a few days before the battle of Long Island was fought:

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, }  
August 1, 1776 }

Parole, "Paris," Countersign, "Reading." Col. Gay's regiment of Gen. Washington's brigade, to go over to Long Island to-morrow morning, there to take orders from Gen. Greene.

It is with great concern the General understands that jealousies have arisen among the troops from the different provinces, and reflections thrown out which can only tend to irritate each other and injure the noble cause in which we are engaged, and which we ought to support with one hand and one heart. The General most earnestly entreats the officers and soldiers to consider the consequences; that they can assist our enemies no way more effectually than making divisions among ourselves; that the provinces are all united to oppose the enemy, and "ALL DISTINCTIONS SUNK IN THE NAME OF AN AMERICAN." To make this honorable, and preserve the liberty of our country, ought to be our only emulation, and he will be the best soldier and the best patriot who contributes most to this glorious work, whatever his station or from whatever part of the country he may come. Let all distinctions of nation, country, and province, therefore, be lost in the generous contest, who shall behave with the most courage against the enemy, and the most kindness and good humor to each other. If there are any officers and soldiers so lost to virtue and love of their country as to continue in this practice after this order, the Congress to declare to the whole army, that such persons shall be severely punished, and dismissed the service with disgrace.

MORE OUTRAGES AT HICKORY POINT, K. T.—We yesterday conversed with Messrs. Jones and Fielding, who were driven from Hickory Point, day before yesterday, and are now on their way to Platte Co., Mo. They inform us that on Sunday last, a party of abolitionists came to them and ordered them to leave within half an hour, at the same time, telling Mr. H. D. Jones' two negroes that they (the negroes,) might remain, that Kansas was a free Territory, and that if they remained, they would be sent off and educated. The two grown negroes said they would stay; a negro girl ten years of age, would not leave her master and mistress. Mr. Jones started, leaving his negroes, but before he had gone far, he was overtaken and his negroes returned to him; the soundless thinking, doubtless, that their lawless acts were premature.

All the pro-slavery families at Hickory Point, have been driven off at the point of the bayonet—having only one half hour's notice to leave in. Their horses are pressed into the abolition service, and their provisions stolen by the abolitionists. Border Times.

The French Government seems determined that the peace just concluded shall be popular. The French press dare not express its dissatisfaction, and the British papers that oppose and ridicule the adjustment are seized and retained at the French post offices. The London Daily News, Morning Advertiser and Sun have been proscribed in this way. The latter paper had a black border around its pages as a token of mourning on account of the peace.

Not a word.—Some one recommends sending Yankee girls, instead of Sharp's rifles, to Kansas. This is an essential material the North has and the South has not, and cannot buy them.

## WAR! WAR!!

Eight Pro-Slavery Men Murdered by the Abolitionists in Franklin County, Kansas Territory.

We learn from a dispatch just received by Col. A. G. Boone, dated at Paola, K. T., May 26th, 1856, and signed by Generals Hieskell and Barbee, that the reported murder of eight pro-slavery men in Franklin County, K. T., is but too true. The dispatch says:

"It is my painful duty to inform you that Allen Wilkinson is no more. About 12 o'clock on Saturday night, last, a party of some twenty men entered his house, and in spite of the entreaties of his wife, dragged him out of his bed and brutally murdered him. They then proceeded to the house of an old man named Doyle, and murdered the old man and two sons. They then went to a Mr. Sherman's, where they murdered three more men. A man named Whitehead, was also killed. The bodies of the murdered men, were terribly mutilated."

The dispatch says the only reason that could be assigned for this inhuman butchery, was, that the abolitionists (the Court being in session,) were afraid that these men would be called upon to give evidence against them, as many of them were charged with treason.

An appeal is made to the South for men and money. Civil war, with all its horrors, now rages in Kansas Territory.—Where is Governor Shannon? Where are the United States troops? are the oft repeated questions. How they are to be answered, time alone will show.

THE TOILS OF A NEWSPAPER.—Newspaper literature is a link in the great chain of miracles, which proves the greatness of America, and every support should be given to good newspapers. The editors of these papers must have most enormous tasks. It is not the writing of the leading article every day whether inclined or not, in sickness or health, in affliction, disease of the mind, winter and summer, year after year, tied down to the task, remaining on the spot. It is something like walking a thousand hours. I have a fellow-feeling, for I know a periodical will drown one's existence. In itself it appears nothing—the labor is not manifest, nor is it the continual attention which it requires. You become, as it were, the publication. One week is no sooner corrected and printed, than on comes another. It is the stone of Sisyphus, an endless repetition of toil, a constant weight upon the mind and spirits, demanding all the exertions of your faculties, at the same time you are compelled to do the severest drudgery. To write for a paper is very well, but to edit one is to condemn yourself to slavery.

A KANSAS WANT.—A Correspondent of the Hillsdale Gazette, after mentioning rifles and some other things which he says they do not want in Kansas, states a real necessity as follows:

"A young Missourian came to my office yesterday on business, having left his claim, about one hundred miles west, a few days since, where he had been living about four months. He said, among other things, 'there are plenty of men up there, but I have not seen a woman for about four months.' There is an Illinois man up there who has got a woman's dress, and carries it around for a show, shaming one dollar a sight, and is getting rich at it."

TRIUMPH OF DR. KANE.—The British Board of Admiralty have notified our Government that they have adopted Dr. Kane's charts, thus throwing overboard the charts of Captain Inglefield and other Arctic navigators belonging to the British Navy, as well as the works of all of Dr. Kane's predecessors on the coast of Greenland. If anything could add to the value of this compliment, it is the fact that it was awarded almost by acclamation without hesitancy or dispute.

The elegant steamer, Morning Star, arrived yesterday. We are under many obligations to our old friend Jo. C. Johnson, of the "Exchange," for his attention to this office. Passengers traveling on the Missouri river will find the Star to be a perfect "floating palace," with attentive and agreeable officers—especially our friend Johnson.

Upwards of two hundred influential citizens of Bridgeport, Connecticut, have issued an invitation to their fellow-citizens to attend a meeting, for the purpose of giving public expression to their sympathy with Mr. Barnum in his recent financial misfortunes.

Great exertions are used in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk to clean up those cities. In Norfolk they are dredging the docks. All along the Atlantic coast preparations are making to prevent, if possible, the appearance of yellow fever this summer.

A lawyer recently attempted to palm himself off as Rufus Choate in a neighboring town. At the suggestion of a printer, who was present, the "writing test" was applied to him. He wrote a legible sentence and was promptly kicked out of the company.

Col. Rogers, a half-breed Cherokee, has commenced an argument before the Court of Claims in the celebrated Cherokee case, in which Cherokees who have become citizens of the United States claim the sum of \$70,000, under the provisions of the treaty of 1836.

## By Telegraph.

Boston, May 27.

The New England Emigrant Aid Company held its annual meeting to-day. The attendance was large. The receipts for the year are over \$67,000; value of their property at Lawrence \$150,000 to \$200,000. They hold their land by legal title, and cannot be dispossessed. The hand-somest stores in Lawrence belong to Missourians.

The emigration from New England has been limited this spring, but very great from the Western States. It was proposed to aid those willing, but wanting means, to go to Kansas.

Another meeting was appointed for to-morrow, to obtain subscriptions, and resolutions adopted expressing sympathy for the settlers in their sufferings from the lawless outrages of the slave power and determining to lend them all lawful aid.

It was announced that a memorial will be sent to Congress for remuneration for the destruction of property at Lawrence. After the election of officers for the ensuing year, the meeting adjourned.

New York, May 28.

The steamship Africa, with three days later news from Europe, is coming up the Bay.

Mr. Crampson, British Minister at Washington, and Consuls Barclay, Mathews and Rowcraft, have just been dismissed by the President.

New York, May 29.

Judge Bronson, hard shell delegate at large to Cincinnati, writes to Aug. Schell, his alternate, that he will be unable to attend the Convention. He denounces any Congressional interference in the rights of the sovereign States, and no more than is necessary in the Territories, and contends that the Missouri Compromise should not be restored, nor any like means be adopted by Congress. With a good platform, and a good man upon it, he thinks all democratic differences may be healed.

Washington, May 27.

The Courier and Enquirer correspondents telegraphs: Mr. Crampson and the Consuls are to be dismissed. The papers in the case will be ready to-morrow, and will be dispatched on Wednesday.

Mr. Dallas will be instructed to inform the British government that the President finds much satisfaction in the friendly assurances of Great Britain, and reciprocates them, but the principal objections to Mr. Crampson are too strong to be overcome.

Mr. Dallas will also be instructed to state that Mr. Crampson's letters corroborate the testimony of the witnesses against him.

It is expected that Mr. Dallas will be dismissed in retaliation. There are rumors that the British West India squadron has orders to act against the filibusters at San Juan as soon as Mr. Crampson is dismissed.

Mr. Sumner is ill with fever to-day. The House Committee took his testimony at his rooms. The committee also took the testimony of Gov. Gorman. The evidence of both corroborates the published accounts.

New York, May 28.

Our papers contain the official protest of Mr. Marcellus against the recognition of the government of Nicaragua. It is dated the 17th instant. He says he is wholly unable to discover the important and weighty reasons which induced the United States Government to abandon its former position in opposition to the recognition, which he calls a most flagrant violation of both divine and human laws, and an encouragement and sure guarantee of filibusterism. He has addressed a similar protest to all the diplomatic circles in Washington.

Washington, May 28.

SENATE.—Mr. Pearce, from the select committee to investigate the facts attending the recent assault upon Mr. Sumner, reported in writing. The report states, that the proceedings are only to be found in the action of the House of Representatives, the Senate never having been called upon to take action in such a case before.

Chicago, May 28.

Ex-Governor Reeder and Mr. Fogg, Secretary of the Investigating Committee of Kansas, arrived here this afternoon en route for Washington. Reeder will probably attend the Republican State Convention to be held at Bloomington to-morrow.

Washington, May 28.

Mr. Crampson was this evening officially notified of the discontinuance of his diplomatic relations as Minister from Great Britain near this Government. The British Consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati were notified by letter of their dismissal. The fact of the revocation of the exequatur will be announced to Congress to-morrow morning. The President will communicate a message accompanied by documents, setting forth the grounds of the action of the Government on the recruiting question, and the dismissal of Mr. Crampson and the Consuls. The President will also transmit to Congress a message, with documents relative to Central American affairs, and particularly with regard to the proposition of Great Britain to arbitrate. It is understood that the Executive proposed to arbitrate any question of political geography, which by any possibility may be raised up-

der the Central American treaty, but denies any arbitration as to the construction of the treaty.

Connecticut Senator.

New York, May 28. There were three more votes in the Connecticut Legislature to-day for a Senator in Congress. They were unsuccessful. Dixon, the Democratic candidate, was within five votes of an election. The session was then adjourned to Wednesday next.

Religious Rifle.

We understand that the R—d H—y W—d B—cher, in giving out the hymn last Sunday, in his church in Brooklyn, to the great horror of his congregation, began thus:

Come holy rifle,

Heavenly arm,

With all thy sharp-set powers.

The reverend gentleman immediately discovered the blunder he had made by the amazed look of his flock, and attempted to recover himself by saying, "Let us sing to the praise of Sharp's rifle." He stopped again, and at length succeeded in collecting his thoughts, so that he could go on with the regular services of the day; in the course of his sermon, when about to urge his hearers to fix their thoughts on things above, he said "fix your bayonets," but directly mended his discourse, and went on very well to the close; after which he informed his people that he had pledged his church, at a meeting in New Haven, for twenty-seven of Sharp's rifles to arm the Kansas emigrants with to enable them to shoot Missourians, and he hoped that the members of his congregation would subscribe the needed before they went out.—N. Y. Sunday Courier.

Maj. Jno. P. Heiss, United States agent, who was sent to Nicaragua to examine Gen. Walker's prospects of success, has returned. He reports that he has great confidence in Walker's final success, and further says that Walker was not so much injured by his recent engagements, as has been represented. He recommends the recognition of the Walker Government by the United States. He speaks of the country as beautiful, healthy, and susceptible of valuable cultivation.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE has been received some days since, but in the press of political matter, it has not been acknowledged.

The last number abounds with the usual variety of entertaining and instructive matter. We have read with much interest an article upon "Prescott's Philip II," which we think a just and full tribute to the American historian. We know of no greater amount of agreeable reading to be obtained for so low a price, as is to be found in this Magazine. Price, \$3 per annum.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.—This young city, having been built upon ground belonging to the General Government, is to be sold at public auction. The city is included in a tract of 300,000 acres, which is to be sold to the highest bidder, and the commissioners appointed to make the appraisal, have been instructed to disregard all improvements in fixing the valuation. It seems that the Indian title to these lands, is not yet entirely extinguished, and therefore, the appraisal and sale.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAYS.—A dispatch from Washington, says:

The telegraphic dispatches from Kansas, have produced considerable excitement.

The President on reading them, was heard to exclaim to a gentleman, not privately, but within the hearing of those present at the White House: "If there is to be an armed resistance to the laws of the country and the Constitution, upon the rights of the South, it may as well occur at this time, and in Kansas, as elsewhere."

MORRIS BREWER, Esq., formerly a Whig, at present, the editor of the Central Democrat, at Jackson, Tenn., concludes a defence of himself against the assaults of the Know-Nothing press, with the following paragraph:

"Yes, we are proud, as a Southern man, to be now engaged fighting with the democracy against religious bigotry, intolerance, and political knavery; and we shall stand firmly upon the ramparts of democracy, struggling for Southern interests. We feel that we can truly say that 'our castle's strength can laugh a siege to scorn.'"

FROM KANSAS.—The steamer David Tatum brought down about two hundred and sixty passengers, one-third of whom are Emigrant Aid refugees going back home again, having enjoyed a sufficient sight of the elephant. The Polar Star arrived last night, having a large number of the same sort of passengers on board.—St. Louis Republican.

Among the Railroads worthy of being noticed as Sabbath keeping roads, is the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which has never, during the eighteen or twenty years it has been opened, run cars on the Sabbath.

The Plenipotentiaries, in signing the treaty of peace in Paris, made use of a silver gilt inkstand, specially ordered for the occasion. The inkstand is decorated in the style of the first empire, and cost not less than 11,000l.

The Vice-President of the Know-Nothing Council of the Second Ward, Washington city—Washington Naylor—was caught last Friday night, in a shop store, into which he had broken with two other thieves.