

The Squatter Sovereign.



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

ATCHISON, KANSAS TER.,
TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1855.

Circulation Over
Two Thousand!!
FOR PRESIDENT.

Hon. David R. Atchison,
of Missouri.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

GEN. J. W. WHITFIELD

Subject to the Decision of the Squatter
Sovereign, at the Polls!!

Notice.

The Shareholders in Atchison
Town Company are hereby notified to
meet at Atchison, on

MONDAY, MARCH 12th, 1855.

A full meeting is absolutely necessary,
otherwise the interest of the Town will be
very much embarrassed.

P. T. ABELL, President.

Atchison, Kansas Ter., March 1, 1855.

To the Pro-Slavery or Southern Rights
Party.

The time has now arrived, to test the
real interest the Southern or States Rights
Party feel for the perpetuity of our institu-
tions. Congress has at last blotted out
"Expunged" from the Statute Books, that
unjust and unconstitutional enactment, the
Missouri Compromise, and solemnly recog-
nized the great doctrine so long fruitless-
ly contended for, by that party. Now, that
the wall which has so long barred our pro-
gress, has been broken down, and we are
permitted to go, with all our property
whithersoever we please; will we permit
this opportunity for restoring that just equi-
librium between the Slave-holding and non-
Slave-holding States, to pass unimproved.
We at the South are in the habit of ac-
cusing our brethren in the Non-Slave-holding
States with being parsimonious. Is this the
fact? How stands the record? We see in
New England, the land of Yankees,
(usually considered synonymous with parsi-
mony,) there has been a fund, already
largely over a million of dollars, to aid
Free-Soilers in coming to Kansas for the
purpose of making it a free State. Against
this what is the South, the liberal, gen-
erous South doing? Echo, answers what—
Missouri has done nobly. "Solitary and
alone" she has met the abolition host; her
sons have come in to meet the enemy, and
have defeated them. Fresh supplies will
still come, and again, at our approaching
election, we shall defeat them. But can
she long maintain the unequal contest—
The hordes of the North must prevail at
last; unless the *lethargic* South, rouse
herself from her slumbers and come to the
rescue with *men and money*. Come, not
as six months volunteers, to leave as soon
as one battle is fought, but come enlisted
for the war, vowing never to leave till
victory complete, crowns our efforts.

We are proud to know that so far, we
have had no six months forces, (though
accused of it,) our census shows, that our
army is still in the field, and not one hors
de Combat.

We feel that our call will not be unheeded.
We know the people of the South; it
is only necessary to show them that dan-
ger is at hand; that they must rouse them-
selves for the fight; and they will as ever,
rally, with men and means.

Let us here warn them, that their pro-
prietors, the Cavaliers lost many a battle
which was already won, by that reckless
disregard of prudence, after the first giv-
ing way of the enemy. We must remem-
ber that we can secure our rights and im-
munities only by ceaseless vigilance, and
unremitting energy. We have the same old
foe to contend with, that our fathers had—
And they seem to have inherited the same
hatred to us, and to be urged on by the
same blind bigotry. It is only necessary
for us to profit by the faults of our fathers
and we will secure an easy victory. Re-
member that *then*, our ancestors were the
oppressors, *now* we their descendants are
the oppressed.

Where *valor and right*, fight in the
same cause; the contest is never doubt-
ful.

We publish to-day the proceedings
of a Squatter Meeting in the District above
us. We are pleased to see that Mr. J.
W. Foreman is the nominee for Council-
man. Mr. F. is a man in whose hands
the Squatters may safely entrust their
interests. He will be elected beyond a doubt.
Mr. Sinclair Miller is chosen as their can-
didate for delegate. With Mr. M., we are
personally unacquainted, but from his be-
ing on the ticket with Mr. Foreman, we
are willing to vouch that he is O. K. Suc-
cess to them both.

Gov. Price of Missouri has again
repealed the Platte county Rail Road Bill.

Election of Territorial Legislators.

We learn that his Free-Soil Excellency
has been brought up all standing by the
powers at Washington, and that he will not
dare delay the election longer than 23d
March. All the citizens of Kansas, and
all who intend to become citizens should
get into our Territory by the 15th, as the
election may come off by that time. We
are informed that the tools appointed by
the Governor, to take the Census, report a
large majority of Free-Soilers in the Terri-
tory. This we know to be false; yet the
Governor may attempt to order the election,
as he ordered the census, without giving
any notice; thereby cutting off a large vote.
Be on the alert then voters of Kansas, you
are engaged in a struggle, the result of
which determines whether you must give
your homes away, after toiling and suffer-
ing through a long summer, with disease
and death surrounding you, and a winter
of greater than usual severity; or live
amongst a set of negro thieves.

We are not contending against the hon-
est, but mistaken Free-Soiler, but with the
scum and filth of the Northern cities; sent
here as hired servants, to do the will of
others; not to give their own free suffrage,
and you must remember that you are not
fighting alone for your own prejudices, and
interests, but for the very existence of your
old friends and relatives in Missouri.—
Let every man be on his claim by the 15th
of the present month, and there need be
no fear of the result.

Capital of Kansas Territory.

We learned a few days since, that Con-
gress had put a quietus upon Gov. Reeder's
speculations on the location of the Capital,
by passing a bill placing that power di-
rectly in the Legislature. We never
could find in the bill, any authority in the
Governor to locate it; but others did, and
he was sharp enough to speculate on their
assumptions.

On this subject, we think the temporary
location should be in what will be for three
years the centre of population; believing
that by the end of that time we shall be
entitled to a State Government, and will
then when necessity requires, place the
seat of Government where it will be need-
ed. We are not now prepared to say, that
Atchison is not nearer the desired point,
and the most eligible situation for the
temporary seat of Government that can be
found.

Abolitionist in Kansas.

The Abolitionists in this Territory with
Gov. A. H. Reeder at their head, will
make desperate efforts to carry the election
for members of the Legislature, and un-
less the true men everywhere in the Terri-
tory turn out to a man, they may succeed
in electing a considerable portion of the
delegation; enough at least, to produce
much angry discussion, and prevent legis-
lation by that body.

It is very important that the first Legis-
lature should be a *unit*. There will be an
immense amount of work to be done, and
no time should be lost in idle debate. Our
entire code of laws must be made, which
covers a vast field; embracing the forma-
tion of counties, the providing for the early
election of the various county officers, locat-
ing Seat of Government, and a thousand
other measures which will take much time
and labor to accomplish. Then let every
good man turn out, elect sound practical
men to office, and we will go on prosper-
ously to our high destiny.

To Business Men.

The extensive circulation of the "Squatter
Sovereign" makes it the best adver-
tising medium in the Upper Country.—
Our circulation is not confined to the Terri-
tories of Kansas and Nebraska, and a few
counties in Missouri, but our paper finds
its way to the distant counties in that popu-
lous State, and is read by all classes. We
have a certain space in our paper set aside
for advertisements, and do not intend to
let them over reach it. We shall increase
the size of our sheet to suit the wants of
the business community. Merchants stand
in their own light when they overlook the
"Squatter Sovereign."

A Ferry Company has been organ-
ized in the flourishing town of Parkville,
Mo., and a Steamboat is to be placed on
the river at that point, immediately. We
also learn that steps are being taken to
extend the town limits, and apply to the
Legislature, during the present session for
a city charter. We like to see Parkville
prosper, and are willing to record every step
taken for its advancement. We know of
no more, above all others, that should be
made by its enterprising citizens, and the
sooner it is done, the better for the town.—
It is the moving of Messrs. Parks & Pat-
terson's Abolition-News-paper Manufac-
turing establishment from the "stone temple"
to some deep hole in the Missouri River!

We present the name of Mr.
Grover, for the Council, to the voters in
this District. The services of Mr. G. in
the Congressional campaign last fall, are
so well known to the pro-slavery party,
that a voucher as to his principles would
be useless. After the race was over, it
seemed to be conceded by all, that he
should have a place in the council at the
first election; that opinion still prevails,
and we presume there will be no contest
with him, by any one for his place.

Mr. Grover is a gentleman of fine talents
and accomplishments, as a lawyer, and in
a literary point. We bespeak for him the
unanimous vote of all States Right men.

Parkville Luminary.

In the second number of our paper, we
gave the Editor of the above paper some
very modest hints, in a friendly way, intend-
ed only for the benefit of the man; and he
most ungenerously intimates that we are
disposed to be abusive. Having heard the
threats made that a coat of Tar and Feath-
ers was prepared for him, as a brother Editor
we felt bound to apprise him of it; and
fearing that his proclivities were Abolition,
we thought a charge on him, might have
the effect of driving him to the support of
the institutions of Missouri. It seems
however our kindness has all been thrown
away, as he very naively admits being a
Free-Soiler. He quotes our Prospectus in
which we say, referring to the discussion of
the Slavery question, with Free-Soil-
ers. "We admit that good men may differ
with us, hence in our discussion of the sub-
ject we shall not resort to invective or
abuse." After quoting the above he quotes
our remarks about himself as a comment-
ary upon the professions made in the Pros-
pectus, thereby acknowledging himself to
be a Free-Soiler or Abolitionist. We never
denied the fact, but did not think he
would admit it.

Friend Parks discovers too that we are
disposed to carry favor with the Mormons.
He ought not to have stolen old friend Gal-
loways thunder. We hope that he and
Parks have not fraternized; if such be the
case, we fear the "Sovereign" must be
"rubbed out," to use a Squatters saying.—
We would say just here if either of the
gentlemen doubt our principles, and feel
like controverting them, we will very cheer-
fully give them a chance through our col-
umns. The Editor further says, that "it is
to be inferred that the Editors of the Sov-
ereign, differ with Gen. Cass, Judge
Douglass, Senator Atchison, and the Rich-
mond Va. Enquirer." Whenever we find
that the Luminary, is the mouth piece of
the Gentlemen or Press above referred to,
or can fairly present their opinions, or the
gentlemen themselves show us, in any way
that our opinion differs with theirs, we
shall notice that portion of his strictures.—
We will not do them so much injustice, as
to think for a moment that the Luminary
could assent to, or support any opinion held
by them; he has too much "wool in his
teeth."

The Census Returns.

Gov. Reeder has made a gallant fight
for his Free-Soil and Abolition friends at
the North, but the odds were too great for
him, and he falls covered with nigger
wool. From the commencement of the race
for delegate, we had predictions that Mis-
souri would send voters over here to con-
trol our Elections. After the result was
known, letter after letter was written North,
stating for facts that thousands of votes
were polled, not belonging to the Terri-
tory. Notwithstanding the fact, that the
Governor's tools tried to confirm those
statements, by omitting in their returns all
they could; still the lie stared them in the
face, and the number of actual resident
voters even in the dead of winter; remains
greater than the number polled last fall at
the Election. We must be prepared to
hear the same cry raised again, after our
approaching election. The Governor no
doubt had this thing in view, when order-
ing the Census to be taken without giving
any notice to the Squatters, as was done
in Nebraska. Our vote, owing to the man-
ner in which the census was taken will
be much larger than the returns show us
entitled to give. We think that not one
half of the actual settlers in this district
were at their homes when the Governor's
instruments stole in amongst them and took
the census, and then leaving out all they
dare.

Would rather be in Slavery.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Wednesday
week, has the following:
"In the Police court, yesterday, a col-
ored man named John Stewart, was arraigned
on a charge of stealing a quantity of
clothing from an elderly colored woman.
Stewart pleaded guilty, and offered in miti-
gation that he was out of funds and food,
and had taken this course to provide him-
self with the necessities of life. He stated
to the court that a short time since he
was a slave in Raleigh, North Carolina,
and upon being informed of the kind treat-
ment he would receive from the Abolition-
ists in the North if he would become a free
man, he concluded to purchase himself,
and did so at a cost of \$900. He left his
master and came to Ohio. "Since I came
here," continued Stewart, "I have been
kicked about and abused by all classes of
white men. Can't get work from no one,
and to borrow money to get bread with,
that is out of the question. I did a great
deal better there than I ever did here."—
Here the defendant took his seat to await
the sentence of the court, which was that
he be sent to the chain-gang at hard labor
for one month, and pay the costs of prosecu-
tion. Stewart said he did not mind the
hard labor, and was thankful for the pros-
pect of getting something to eat in jail.—
He declared that as soon as he got out he
would go South and become a slave again."

It is not remarkable, that honest think-
ing men of the Free-States, have not their
eyes opened, by the constant recurrence of
such scenes. The philanthropy of these
people towards the Slave, is the same of
one, who would advocate the turning loose
from our Lunatic, and Blind Asylums, all
their inmates, under the plea of Freedom;
and then knowing their utter incapacity to
provide for themselves, their worse than
childhood dependence; thrust them forth to
struggle, unaided with a cold and heartless
world. The Negro as a race is never other
than a child of a larger growth.

Mail Route to California.

It seems to be well ascertained that a
mail route across the plains, will have to
be established in a very short time; prob-
ably a bill has, or will be passed for it, by
the present Congress. Such being the
fact, the company getting the contract,
would of course desire to start from the
most westerly point on the frontier of the
States. Look at a map of the Platte
County, as surveyed by Applegate; and
Atchison at once strikes the eye, as the
point desired, if the roads will admit of
travel. We unhesitatingly assert that
from this point to the junction with the
great California road, leading west from
the head of Independence creek; as fine a
road leads out, as can be found in the world.
No place where any grading will have to
be done, a beautiful dividing ridge all the
way.

On the Missouri side opposite our town,
is the largest bottom of the finest land in
the world; where corn and grain of every
kind can be purchased in any quantity, and
at lower prices than almost anywhere in
the State. We would advise the company
who may get the contract, not to select the
starting point for their route, until they
have examined the advantages offered by
this point.

Emigrant Aid Society.

We are credibly informed that quite a
large number, probably several hundred of
these purchased voters, are now on their
way up the Missouri River, consigned to
Messrs. Parks & Patterson, of Parkville,
and their consignees at different points,
for distribution, in lots to suit; subject to
the order of A. H. Reeder, Esq., Presi-
dent of the "Underground Railroad," in
Kansas Territory. A still larger number
are said to be in St. Louis, ready for ship-
ment on the first boat.

We hope the Quarantine Officers along
the borders, will forbid the unloading of
that kind of Cargo.

A cargo of rotten oranges, once intro-
duced death by thousands in Philadelphia,
(in the shape of Yellow Fever.) A more
horrible disease, and one followed by many
deaths, we fear; may be the consequence,
if this mass of corruption, and worse than
leopards leathensomeness, is permitted to
land, and traverse our beautiful country.

STILL THEY COME.—The country back
of this town is fast filling up with emi-
grants from Missouri, Virginia, Kentucky
and other Southern States. We do not
know of a free-soiler in the neighborhood,
and if there are any of that class of people,
they are wise enough to keep very quiet.

There are a plenty of good claims, within
a few miles of this town, and all that is
necessary to secure them is to bring over
our family, and take up residence with
us. We can show the Missouri and Ken-
tucky farmer, some of the very best hemp
land, while the emigrant from Virginia
will be able to find as good a "patch" for
tobacco, as can be scared up in the old Do-
minion. Free-Soilers are informed, that in
this neighborhood they will find neither
room or sympathy.

For the Squatter Sovereign.

QUARTER MEETING.

DONIPHAN, KANSAS TERRITORY,
February 24th, 1855.

Pursuant to a call, a meeting was held
at the store of J. F. & J. W. Foreman,
to appoint delegates to attend the conven-
tion to be held at Whitehead's, on Wed-
nesday, Feb. 28th.

The meeting having been called to order,
John Landers, Esq., was elected
Chairman, and Dr. G. A. Cutler, Secretary.
The President having stated the object of
the meeting, it was unanimously

Resolved, That John W. Foreman, Esq.,
is the first choice of this meeting, for the
Council, and Sinclair Miller, for Repre-
sentative.

Resolved, That we go into an election
of four delegates, who shall be instructed
to support the above gentleman in the con-
vention.

On motion, A. H. Duning, Joseph Beattie,
John Landers, and Dr. E. A. Cutler,
were appointed delegates.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this
meeting be published in the "Squatter Sov-
ereign," and in the "St. Joseph Gazette,"
and "Cyclo."

On motion the meeting adjourned, sine
die.
JOHN LANDERS, Pres.
G. A. CUTLER, Secretary.

Mr. John Buford, member of the
Missouri Legislature from Reynolds county,
for whom the members have been wear-
ing emblems of mourning for the last two
or three weeks past, appeared in his seat
a short time since, and is now ready to vote
for the Hon. D. R. Atchison, for Senator,
when the question again comes up before
that body.

So THEY GO.—It is estimated in Wash-
ington City, in an official circular, that
there has been more perjury perpetrated
under the law graduating the price of pub-
lic lands so very recently enacted, than un-
der all the other laws connected with the
public land system since the foundation of
the Government.

RIPE!—The Parkville Luminary is
ripe in Abolitionism. The harvest is near
at hand when all such fruit in Missouri
will be plucked!

Illinois, during the past six years
has made 1,537 miles of railroad; all of
which is completed and in active operation.

Some of the young ladies say, that
the times are so hard that young men can-
not pay their addresses.

For the "Squatter Sovereign."

PLATTE COUNTY, Mo.,
Feb. 18, 1855.

EDITOR SQUATTER SOVEREIGN:

Dear Sir: I desire to make a few com-
ments on the following production:
Platte County Mo.
Feb. the 16th 1855.

Gentlemen,

In reply to your proposition
n. I am proslavery in principle and in-
terest and antiauman from A to z and will
not support any press that favours man-
umianism as they are the most corrupt abo-
litionists and who invariably like the negroes
better than the white race.

GEORGE GALLOWAY.

Mr. G. asserts that he is pro-slavery in
principle, and anti-mormon from a to z.—
Thus he endeavors to saddle upon the peo-
ple of that persuasion in Utah Territory,
the stigma of abolitionism. In reply I
would say, that I am a citizen of Utah
Territory, and have read the law of said
Territory carefully; being engaged in the
practice of law in the Courts there—and I
do say most positively that the assertion of
Mr. G. is false.

The law of Utah Territory recognizes
slavery in its fullest sense! The Mor-
mons hold it as a part of their religion
that slavery should exist. The census re-
ports of 1850, show that at that time there
was over a score of slaves in Utah, and
last season Mr. Camp and Judge Denis of
Mississippi, took slaves to that territory.—
These facts are plain; they are before the
people, and they are facts that men who
have sat in the seats of Judges should be
acquainted with. If they are not, they
are facts that stare men in the face, and
furthermore they are facts that I challenge
Judge Galloway or any other "antiauman"
to controvert. In conclusion I would
say, that the gentleman made his state-
ment either upon facts in his possession, or
else he made them without proof of the
truth of what he said. If so, let them
come forth; if not let him at once admit
that he was either profoundly ignorant, or
willfully wicked in writing what appears
above. Hoping that Judge G. will learn
wisdom by what he suffers in his old age.

I Remain Yours,

A. T. V.

CORRECTIONS.—In the last number of
our paper several errors which rendered
the meaning of the Editors rather unintelligi-
ble occurred, in consequence of our ab-
sence when the proofs were taken.
In the article headed "I had rather be
right than President" a paragraph reads
"We never see the slaveholding States
imitating their entire congressional delega-
tion" for imitating read *involving*.
There are others of less importance, not
necessary to notice.
We like to have our paper neat and cor-
rect; hence our apology.

A Short and Plain Catechism for Abolition
Negro-Stealers, who affirm that
Slavery is a "Great Moral and Political
Evil."

QUESTION 1st.—Did God establish a
great moral and political evil, when He es-
tablished slavery by law in Israel, in His
own Church and among his own people?
See Exodus, XXI Chap., 23, 4, and 5v.

QUEST. 2nd.—Did God give PERPETU-
ITY and UNIVERSALITY to a great moral
and political evil by guarding and protect-
ing slave property with every other spe-
cies of property by the 10th Commandment;
seeing that Commandment as well as the
others was designed to be of PERPETUAL
and UNIVERSAL obligation?
See the 10th Command.

QUEST. 3rd.—Did the Apostles sanction
a great moral and political evil in the
Christian Church, when they placed the
institutions of slavery, with all the other
institutions of society, under the obligations
of the gospel?
See 1 Cor. VII: 20, and 21 v. Also,
Ephesians VI c: 5, 6, 7, 8 v. Colossians
III c: 21 v. I Peter II c: 18 v. 1 Timothey
VI c: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 v. See particularly
the 3, 4 and 5 verses—of this the VI
chap. of 1 Timothey.

QUEST. 4th.—Did St. Paul give "aid
and comfort" to a great moral and political
evil, when he returned a "fugitive slave"
to his master? See Philemon, 10, 11, 12,
13 and 14 verses.

QUEST. 5th.—Whence do Eli Thayer,
Greely, Garrison & Co., derive the "higher
law," by which they justify the stealing of
Negroes from their masters?
See Abolition Journals.

LEANDER KER,
Fort Leavenworth, Feb. 25, 1855.

ASTOUNDING FACT.—Sixty millions
bushels of bread stuffs says an English
paper, are annually consumed—aye, worse
than consumed—converted into intoxicat-
ing poison by the distillers and brewers of
Great Britain, while seven millions of their
poor are starving for bread! What a tale
of the 19th century. What a harvest of
crime will be gathered from this poisoned
seed.

EARTHQUAKE.—The shock of an earth-
quake was felt so severely at San Francis-
co, on the 11th of Dec., as to frighten
some of the good people of that metropoli-
s. The Sacramento Union says, "the
foundation of the town is indeed on sand,
and the possibility is, that it will become
completely "flattened" one of these fine
mornings."

A NATION OF POETS.—Prizes were
lately offered by the French Government
for the composition of religious and moral
songs, and no fewer than 1700 competitors
entered the list.

WAR WITH THE SIOUX.—We learn
from a reliable source, that Gen. W. S.
HARNEY, U. S. Army, has been selected
to command the military expedition against
the Sioux Indians, during the ensuing sea-
son.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steam-Ship
BALTIMORE.

NEW YORK, February 21.

The Baltic left Liverpool on the evening
of the 10th, and reached here this morn-
ing at ten o'clock. She arrived out on
the evening of the 8th. The City of
Manchester arrived out on the same day,
and was taken up by the British Govern-
ment to convey troops to the Crimea.

The new Ministry has been formed.—
Premier, Lord Palmerston; Secretary of
War, Lord Panmure, formerly Fox Maule;
Foreign Affairs, Earl Clarendon; Home,
Sidney Herbert; Colonies, Sir George
Grey; Chancellor of Exchequer, Gladstone
Admiralty, Sir James Graham; Lord
Chancellor, Lord C. Ranworth; President
of the Council, Earl Granville, Public
Works Sir W. Molesworth; President
Board of Control, Sir Charles Woods; Post
Master, Lord Canning; without office,
Marquis of Lansdowne.

The above from the Cabinet. Lord
Aberdeen, Duke of Newcastle, and Lord
John Russell go out. Panmure comes in,
and the balance are the same as the late
Ministry. There is very little other news.

The English missionaries in Poland are
ordered to leave the Russian Territory.

It is said that the Emperor of France
will take the command of the army operat-
ing on the Rhine.

Prince Napoleon had arrived at Paris.
A dispatch from Admiral Bruat says,
the French batteries received orders to
reopen fire, and for some days the Rus-
sians had ceased to make sorties.

It is said that operations for the assault
are completed.

The Russian army is in want of supplies.
At the sortie made on the 23d, great
loss was sustained by the French.

An apology having been made to Omar
Pach, he withdrew his resignation.

In the reconstruction of the British Cab-
inet; the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of
Londonderry, Lord John Russell, and
Earl Clarendon, were successfully sent for
by the Queen, but all failed to form a cabi-
net, when Lord Palmerston was called in
and succeeded. Nearly three millions ster-
ling had been voted for war purposes.—
The North American fisheries bill had
been passed.

Parliament adjourned for a week, at the
request of Lord Palmerston, and was to
reassemble on the 15th inst.

The Earl of Aberdeen had been created
Knight of the Garter.

The Lord Mayor of London has given
a grand Banquet, and among those pres-
ent were Lord Cardigan, Sir Charles Napier,
and other notables from the Crimea
and Baltic, who were received with enthu-
siasm. Sir Charles, in a long speech, de-
fended himself and bitterly attacked the
Administration.

Gen. Canrobert reports the death of Capt.
S. Donter and Castellani, during the sorties
of the Russians on the 9th and 14th. Men-
schikoff had gone northward. The Rus-
sians were constantly making sorties. Sup-
plies were reaching the allied camp in
abundance, but the army was still sickly,
Siege works were progressing. Frosty
nights and fine mild days prevailed. The
latest official dispatches are to the 21st,
and from Canrobert to the 24th. They
both alluded to the improvement in the
weather, and speak hopefully of future
prospects. The latter says: We resume
the work before the town with renewed ac-
tivity. Telegraphic dispatches came down
to the 20th of January, and are of a war-
like character. A dispatch from Admiral
Bruat, says the French batteries had re-
ceived orders to re-open their fire, and that
for some days had ceased to make sorties.

It is said the preparations for the assault
are completed. The Russians are in want
of supplies.

A sortie was made on the 23rd by the
garrison at Sebastopol, and a great loss
was sustained by the French.

The Zonaves who mutinied demanded a
retreat from the Crimea. The rumor of
the mutiny is doubtless incorrect. An apol-
ogy has been made to Omar Pasha, and he
withdrew his resignation. There is a
report of a battle occurring in an attempt of
the Russians to enter Dobruzscha. The
Russian forces on the frontier of Austria had
been ordered to retreat to the interior. The
peace conference has not yet commenced
at Vienna. France has signified her will-
ingness to negotiate a separate treaty with
Russia, providing it conveys the same obli-
gation of that of 22nd December. The
feeling at Constantinople is strongly in
favor of peace. Holland and Denmark are
seeking to join the Western alliance.—
Eight Austrian merchant ships were fired
into by the Russians at Galatia.

Austria has demanded an explanation.
Earl Leacon has been recalled from the
command of the cavalry in the Crimea.—
The Sultan intends to raise a national vol-
untary loan.

Abdel Kader has asked the command of
the African troops