

# The Squatter Sovereign.



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

ATCHISON, KANSAS TER.,  
TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 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.

REGULAR PRO-SLAVERY  
TICKET.

FOR COUNCILMAN,  
J. C. WEIBLEY.

FOR DELEGATES.

Dr. John H. Stringfellow,  
Richard L. Kirk.

To the Friends of the South.

On Friday next, the Squatters of Kansas will be called upon to decide whether the government of this Territory shall be given over to the hands of the Abolitionists and Negro Thieves, or to the true and honest men of the South. Citizens of Kansas, are you prepared for the contest? Will you let local prejudices influence your votes in the coming election? If you are opposed to Abolitionism and its results you will not throw away your votes on Bastard Candidates, but come up manfully to the support of the ticket presented by the Pro-slavery Party. The Southern Party will go to the polls with a fair prospect of success. But they must remember that if their strength is divided, defeat may follow. The spirit of desperation the Abolitionists are working with, should arouse us to action. It should point us to the necessity of presenting an unbroken front to the enemy. It can with propriety be justly charged on all who encourage or support a division in our ranks, with leaning towards abolitionism. We sincerely hope that none in that category can be found in this neighborhood. We are told that in "Union there is strength," let us then be united, and our power will be felt by the miserable faction of negro thieves, and others who oppose us.

**Everybody Must Vote.**  
In many elections one vote has turned the scale. One vote it was that placed Thos. Jefferson in the presidential chair. And, in Massachusetts in 1839, Marcus Morton, who had for sixteen years previous been the Democratic candidate, was elected governor by one vote. One vote has done political wonders in times past, let it not be wanting in Kansas Territory, this year. Do not fail to be at the polls.—Sickness, business, and everything else but death are poor excuses now, when not only our property, but our lives are threatened by the degraded human beings who are sent out here by the Abolitionists of the East to colonize OUR Territory. Let voters be PREPARED to vote!

**Union, Concession, Compromise.**  
On Friday next the election comes off. Every effort will be required to carry it. Let no selfish motives induce opposition in our ranks. The man who is not willing to make the sacrifice of every personal consideration, to unite in support of the Pro-slavery ticket, yield every prejudice to advance the one great interest, merits, and will receive as his reward, the contempt of every good man. Eternal shame upon all such. We feel, however, that though there may be wounded feelings, mortified ambition, that there will not be any disaffection, but that all will come up to the work as one man. Let this be the feeling, and our cause must and will triumph by a large majority.

**Beware of Bribed Candidates!**  
Our speculating Governor may bribe candidates to run for the Legislature, professing to be pro-slavery men. In this District there may be some of that class, who are willing to be made the tool of the Governor to defeat our party. Let voters be on their guard. Do not support other candidates than the ones presented by the Pro-slavery Party, in to-day's paper.

In digging a well in the lower part of town last week, the workmen discovered, about fifteen feet below the surface, a large quantity of bones. It is supposed they were buffalo remains, or other species of wild stock, of which our prairies abound.

There will be conveyances for all who wish to attend the polls, on Friday next. Several wagons will start from this point, and quite a company of dragoon men.

## Free Negroes.

The so-called "Free White State Party," which is properly nick-named the "White-washed Party," among other principles in its so-called platform, proclaims its opposition to the settlement of free negroes in Kansas.

We need hardly say this is a mere pretence, which no man can be so silly as to credit. It was this very principle in the constitution of Missouri which delayed her admission into the Union! The free-soilers then insisted that free negroes were citizens of the United States, and entitled to all the privileges of other citizens; that they had the right to settle in any State in the Union, and that the clause in the constitution of Missouri which made it the duty of the Legislature to pass laws "To prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to and settling in the State, under any pretext whatever," was a violation of the Constitution of the United States!

Not until Mr. Clay offered his amendment, and the Legislature of Missouri accepted it, declaring that nothing in the constitution should exclude "any citizen of the United States" "from all privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the constitution," could Missouri get into the Union. The free-soilers held that "free negroes" were "citizens of the United States," and as such entitled to all "privileges and immunities of other citizens." They are of the same opinion still! Indeed, they think negroes a little better than white men! They are in favor of keeping the poor white Dutchman or Irishman from coming among us and enjoying the blessings of our country, while they help the meanest negro to run away from his master, and then make a hero of him!

There is in truth neither honesty nor consistency in their professions. With their well known love for the negro, they ought not to exclude him from the Territory; and with their opinion of his rights as a "citizen of the United States" they cannot do it. On the other hand, the pro-slavery party believe the negro unfit to be free—regard free negroes as a nuisance, and deny that they are "citizens." Hence they can and will exclude them from a settlement in the Territory. They will neither bring them into the Territory by stealing them from their neighbors, nor will they let them come to the exclusion of good white men. They have no love for them, and will keep them away.

The white-washed party pretends to be in favor of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and of a faithful execution of the fugitive-slave act. We take it for granted Reeder is the father of this scheme, as we can hardly imagine any other man in the Territory has so poor an opinion of the intelligence of the Squatters as to hope that such professions would be trusted by them.

Need we say that the very purpose of the Emigrant Aid Society, whose tools have put forth this platform, is the re-enactment of the slavery restriction, the repeal of the fugitive-slave law. Need we say that every one of those who make these professions is a mere hireling of the abolitionists, under pledge to leave no means untried, to scurgle at nothing which can help them in the success of their schemes. That their very oaths pledge them to a repeal of so much of the Kansas bill as gives the squatters the right to make their own laws—to repeal the fugitive-slave law, and, if the squatters decide to make Kansas a slave State, that they have sworn to exclude her from the Union!

If any man is so simple as to have doubts about any of these matters, we only ask him to read the publication of the platforms of the leaders of the free-soil party. Reeder is known to be the head of a secret association in this Territory, bound by their oaths to do the bidding of their Eastern masters. He knows how the people abhor the open abolitionist, hence he cunningly makes a platform, false on its face, but which, regarding as he does the squatters as his foes, he hopes may deceive them. He has yet to learn that squatters fully appreciate him, and are not to be fooled by him.

A portion of the Mormon emigration, that is to start from this place in the Spring, have arrived. They were put off by the steamer Clara at Leavenworth City after being misinformed, by the officers of that boat, of the advantages this town presents for an outfitting and starting point. The officers of the Clara are stockholders in Leavenworth, hence their opposition to this place. We, in common with others interested in the growth and prosperity of Atchison, should mark this boat. May she always have a light cargo and a small number of passengers. It is only necessary to add, that after stopping a few days in Leavenworth, the Mormons, in a body, left for this place, where they have put up a lodge, and will remain until Spring. We advise passengers who travel on the Clara to keep their trunks locked. Weaver and Cheever are the officers in command.

We are under obligations to the Clerks of the steamers James H. Lucas, F. X. Aubrey, and New Lucy, for late St. Louis papers.

True merit, like the pearl inside of the oyster, is content to remain quiet until it finds an opening.

Quite a number of boats have passed up the river this week.

## The "Kansas Free State."

In the last number of this Journal, the Editor seems to be afflicted to an alarming extent, with that horrible disease "The Blues." In one column he gives us a sermon in the shape of a letter, from some crack-brained Abolition Preacher "Down East," prating about "Human Rights," "Intellectual and Physical Progress" &c. &c.; the moral theme on which they "Rant." Again, he complains of the parsimony of Abolitionists, and that too when they boast of having appropriated \$5,000,000, to Abolitionize Kansas, says they do not support him. In another column he rates his Abolition friends for their want of liberality and energy, and winds up by saying:

"We must admit that, from the very organization of the territory down to the present time, the prospect for freedom has been exceedingly dull. We have had everything to discourage us, so far, but we hope a brighter day is dawning. It is reported that our first Legislature will be pro-slavery. We fear there is too much truth in the report."

We have always heard that an open confession, was good for the soul, we open in this instance it may prove a relief to the editor of the Free State. We did not expect that he would admit the possibility of Kansas being made a Slave State. Were it not for the "Lackadaisical" tone of the entire number of the paper showing the sincerity of the editor, we would be disposed to suspect some trick concealed, but he is in earnest, the fact is so evident, he has unwillingly to admit it. We must not, however, be lulled into too much security, for although the Abolitionists are discouraged at the hopelessness of the effort to introduce their infamous doctrines into Kansas, still unless we use every effort we will not be able to secure two thirds of the Legislature.

We had hoped to hear no more about the "Intellectual, Moral and Physical progress," of the Free States, as in advance of the Slave States. Aside from the exposure, made by the census report, showing conclusively, exactly the reverse of what is contended for; showing in fact, that the South is Physically, Morally and Intellectually ahead of the Non-slave-holding States, and the reasons are also seen by the same report.

We have always found in Congress and out of it, whenever the men North and South, have met in Intellectual, or Physical conflict; the South has never had cause to be ashamed of her champions, they have never been second best as yet. In point of energy the "Free States" admits us ahead of them, by saying that while we, (the abolitionists) are doing nothing, the Pro Slavery party are thoroughly organized, and every thing is like clock-work with them. Now is the time friends of the South, now while our enemies are disheartened and disorganized to finish the work we have so bravely and successfully commenced. One more charge and the enemy is routed Horse, Foot, and Dragoon.

**Emigrants.**  
Every boat that comes up pours out its crowd of emigrants. Persons from all quarters of the world seem to be concentrating in our midst. The Mormon emigration are beginning to arrive, and are busily at work digging out the foundations for our numerous buildings, and grading our streets. Men from Ohio, Pennsylvania, and other States east, Southerners, and a host of emigrants from Missouri, are crowding in, making claims, erecting cabins, and preparing to commence farming. All seem anxious to be in before the election. There will be not less than eight hundred to one thousand votes polled in this District.

Claims are becoming very valuable around our town. Mr. George Sumner, recently of Lexington, Lafayette county, Mo., purchased a claim four miles from this place for \$800; others have refused \$1000. We are satisfied, from the great rush now being made to this district, that claims will be more valuable around us, in a few months, than in any portion of the Territory. The fact that this is selected by the Utah emigrants and traders as the best location on the entire Missouri as a starting point across the Plains, will at once give us that pre-eminence we are entitled to.

We were honored last week, with a visit from J. H. Cundiff, Esq., one of the editors of the St. Joseph Gazette. We found him as usual, to be a pleasant and agreeable gentleman, and still enjoying "single blessedness." One year ago we thought Cundiff stood a good chance in the matrimonial market. How he rates now, we are not informed. Knowing him to be a worthy young man, and entirely too modest to present his claims to the fair sex, we are willing to recommend him to the Ladies of St. Joseph, and neighborhood, assuring them that he is at least a "Rough Diamond," which after bashfulness has been rubbed off, will shine out in his native brilliancy.

The Whigs of Virginia have been completely absorbed by the Know-Nothings. At a large meeting lately held in Hanover county, it was resolved not to run any candidates at the gubernatorial election in the spring.

To be in company with those we love, satisfies us; it does not signify whether we speak to them or not, whether we think on them or indifferent things—to be near them is all.

## Missouri Statesman.

In the third number of our paper we remarked that we had hoped Missouri would no longer be cursed with free-soil sympathizers, and accused the Missouri Statesman of publishing the debates in such a manner as to show that the free-soilers in the Legislature got the better in all their discussions with the pro-slavery party, and that the Republican, through the honesty and intelligence of its editor, who is its reporter, showed exactly the reverse to be the fact. The gentlemanly editor uses hard names for us—gets into a terrible passion—accuses of falsehood, &c., &c. But we will give him the benefit of his own statements, and, if they do not establish our charges, we will give it up. Hear him:—

"It is also utterly false, either that we have reported 'at length' or reported at all, the speeches of Messrs. Blair and Brown. It is likewise utterly false, that we have 'garbled,' or had any interest in garbling, the speeches made by the 'pro-slavery men.'"

After going on fretting and fuming for a short time, he adds, by way of answer to another portion of the same article:—  
"On the 19th January, and also on the 2d February, we transferred to our paper, from the Jefferson Inquirer, a sketch not only of the remarks of Mr. Blair, but also in the same papers a sketch of the remarks of Messrs. Stewart, McElroy, Barnes, Reid, Kitchen, Murray and McCarty, 'pro-slavery men' of the first water. And, to cap the climax, we last week published a synopsis of the speech of Mr. Goode, another 'pro-slavery man' of the strictest sect."

It is only necessary to read what he himself admits to prove all we charged. In the first place he denies reporting at all any speech of Blair or Brown, or of publishing garbled speeches of the pro-slavery men, and winds up by saying that he did publish a speech of Blair, and also speeches of various pro-slavery men, reported by the Inquirer. Will any one but a free-soiler say that the Inquirer ever published anything of Mr. Blair's without doing him full justice, or anything for any anti-Benton Democrat or States Rights Whig without doing them all the injustice he could.

We once heard an anecdote of one who was asked: "What would you do if I called you a liar?" He replied: "I would say prove it; if you cannot then you are the liar." We bear you no ill will, friend Switzer, but must be allowed to hint that you are in the same fix as the querist alluded to. You have charged us with falsehood, and by your own showing you are guilty of the charge preferred. We would advise you the next time you introduce a witness to bring up one whose testimony will not be impeached; don't bring the Jefferson Inquirer.

With reference to what he says about publishing Mr. Goode's speech last "week," March 23, copied, we suppose, from the Inquirer, we will only remark, that a charge made in February, is not to be retorted by something said or done in March following.

We would advise you to keep cool, friend Switzer, and you will not make so many blunders in your next defence; don't allow your "spunk" to get the better of your "discretion." You who would have us believe you to be a regular Mentor in the corps, to be guilty of such unbecoming personalities, and that, too, to young members. Fy! we assure you that our equanimity is not to be disturbed by any such attacks. "The galled jade winces." We excuse you, Colonel. Excuse us if we insinuate that you would show your pro-slavery feelings much more by penning a few articles to encourage pro-slavery men in and out of Kansas, than by attacking, in so scurrilous a manner, a print devoted to the advocacy of that interest alone.

JAMES H. LUCAS.—The card of this magnificent steamer will be found in another column. We are always happy to welcome such boats in the Missouri river trade, and when commanded by such an officer as Capt. Winland, cannot fail to be a highly popular boat. We have been acquainted with the clerk on the Lucas for several years, and he has proven himself to be a gentleman in every particular. We commend the Lucas to the traveling public, and to the merchants on the Missouri we especially recommend this steamer, believing that all who patronize her will be benefited in the end.

**Neutrality Laws.**—Among the most important bills introduced at the close of the session was a bill to repeal the neutrality laws, by Senator Brown, of Mississippi. He proposes to repeal such sections of the laws as restrained our citizens from giving aid and comfort to the people of Cuba. Mr. Brown said that the Spaniards in Cuba have insulted our flag, imprisoned our people, searched our ships and pillaged our mails, yet government does not now hinder these occurrences, he is for letting slip the dogs of war in the shape of filibusters.

**The New Regiment.**—The Washington Union says there are large numbers of recruits at the depots in N. York and Boston, intended, as we understand for the organization of the infantry regiments, and about one thousand cavalry recruits at Jefferson Barracks (western men) that can fill one of the cavalry regiments without delay.

Children and young people must be made to hold their heads up and shoulders thrown back, while standing, sitting, or walking.

## Improvements in Atchison.

ATCHISON K. T. March 13, 1855.  
To the Editors of the Squatter Sovereign:

Yesterday the Share-holders in Atchison Town Company, held a meeting here in pursuance of previous notice. Seventy of the one hundred shares were represented, and considerable business was transacted, all of which would be too lengthy for publication—but in order to show those who have settled in Atchison, or intend doing so, that the share-holders intend no grab game, but have full faith in making money by investing money in Atchison,—I will state for their information, that nearly the whole amount arising from the sales of lots heretofore made, has now been appropriated for making improvements in the town, and amounting to several thousand dollars. Some of the appropriations were for the following objects, which are now being rapidly carried on, viz:

The erection of large ware houses and enclosing stock yards, sufficient to accommodate all the Salt Lake, California, Oregon, Santa Fe and Kansas emigration, and traders. The putting in complete order the steamboat landing, so that there will be little or no drayage on most articles.—The erection of a commodious Hotel. The grading of the street from the Ferry landing.

S. Johnson, E. E. Norton and P. T. Abell, were appointed a committee, to ascertain whether all the original, and present share-holders, have complied with their agreements and undertakings, and make report to a meeting to be held May 12, 1855, at Atchison.

Several other objects of importance were also provided for. I will inform your readers, that a permanent and certain arrangement has been made with the agents of the Mormon emigration and trains to Salt Lake, to start and outfit at Atchison, which will at once make it a fine market for stock, provisions and merchandise of all kinds.

Gentlemen of capital have undertaken to open houses of outfitting goods and provisions, so that there will be sufficient competition to prevent imposition on those who have to sell, or the emigrants who are compelled to purchase.

Any number of Mechanics of all kinds, and common laborers, can now find constant employment at Atchison. More Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Wagon makers, Stone masons, Brick masons &c. &c., are much needed.

No more lots will be sold for several months, except to those who will obligate themselves to improve them immediately, and to such they will be sold at low prices. Persons who wish to purchase lots, or shares, can call on Dr. J. H. Stringfellow or Ira Norris, Esq., at Atchison; or on me at Weston, Mo. Shares can only be had by those who desire to settle and improve the town, but to such as have the means, and disposition to improve the town, shares will be sold at fair prices.

P. T. ABELL, President  
of Town Company.

**The Difference.**  
The marked distinction between the free soil and pro-slavery parties, is, in the selfishness of the former, the liberality of the latter. The free-soiler would exclude from the benefits of our common country all who differ with them, however honest and patriotic they may be. They would drive Clay, Madison, Jackson, Jefferson, even Washington from Kansas Territory! while they welcome every vagabond and thief, from whatever quarter he may come, who is willing to help them in their war upon their neighbors!

On the other hand, the pro-slavery men welcome every honest man, and are willing to share equally with him the common property of the country. They do not force any man to sacrifice his property or his opinions—leave all to act free as to them seems best. They only require others to do that which they and all good men ought to be willing to do—to attend to their own business, let their neighbors alone, protect their own property, and respect their neighbors.

**Opening of Navigation.**—The Sonora, the first steamer of the season, made her appearance at our wharf on Tuesday morning week. She put off several passengers at this point, and resumed her trip to St. Joseph. On Thursday week, Capt. Winland's fine boat, the James H. Lucas, arrived here, being the second boat of the season. Navigation may now be considered fairly open, and large arrivals of building materials are looked for on each boat. With the opening of the river, commences at this point the building of the largest city in the West! In ten years, Atchison, in point of wealth and population, will be far in advance of any city west of St. Louis.

**The Brazilian Dog in the Manger.**—Our correspondent at Rio Janeiro, says the New York Herald, writing on December 23, gives a statement of the exclusive position which the Brazilian Government has taken on the question of the free navigation of the Amazon river. Although unable, both from want of enterprise and capital, to develop the immense resources of the adjacent territory, she claims the sole right of way over coasts and land owned by six different nations.—It was not doubted but the war with Paraguay would be renewed. Eight Brazilian war vessels had sailed with troops. A large shipment of coffee had been made for the United States.

## KANSAS ELECTION.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS!!  
Dissection of the Oath prescribed by the Governor.

OATH TO BE TAKEN BY THE JUDGES. I, A—B—, and C—, do swear that I will perform my duties as Judge of the election to be held this day, at the house of —, in — election district of the Territory of Kansas, to the best of my judgment and ability; that I will keep a true, correct and faithful record or lists of all persons who shall now vote at said election. That I will poll no ticket from any person who is not an actual inhabitant and resident of said Territory on the day of the election and whom I shall not honestly believe to be a voter, according to the provision of an act of Congress organizing said Territory; that I will reject the votes of all non-residents, who I shall believe have come into the Territory for the sole purpose of voting. That in all cases where I am ignorant of the voter's right, I will require legal evidence thereof, by his own oath, or otherwise, and that I will truly count and record the votes received, and make a true and faithful return thereof, to the Governor of said Territory.

A. B.  
C. D.  
E. F.

Sworn and subscribed, March 30th, 1855, before opening the polls, before me. G. H., J. P.

March 18, 1855.

The only parts which require notice, are those which attempt to define the qualifications of voters, and to specify the evidence to be given:  
1. "To poll no ticket from any person, who is not an 'actual inhabitant and resident' on the day of the election."  
"Actual" means nothing—if an "inhabitant" at all, he is of course, an "actual inhabitant."

"Inhabitant and resident" are the same—if the one is both. Governor Reeder attempts to create the impression that by "resident," is meant something more; to induce the idea, that a voter must have a "residence" in the popular sense of a "house" in which he dwells!  
This is false and absurd; it is not necessary for a voter to have a "house, dwelling or residence," in the popular sense.—No property qualification is required in the Territory!

The terms "inhabitant," and "resident" are used in their legal sense, and mean the same thing. They are to be construed in Kansas, as they are in the States, with reference to the same matter.

In the States, a voter is required to be a "resident," "inhabitant," &c., a certain length of time—in some six months, in others twelve months.  
In all such cases, every man knows that a person who merely stays in the State the time required, is deemed a voter. As in Missouri, a man who has been in the State twelve months, is an undoubted voter.

He would not be required to swear that he intended to stay there always—permanently—not a moment longer than he give his vote. He has lived as long as the law requires, and has a right to vote, no matter if he intend to move the next day.

In the celebrated case of Moore against Letcher in Congress, it was decided that young men at school, who had been at the school the proper time, six or twelve months, had a right to vote, although they intended to go to their father's the day following the election.  
In the same case it was held that men who are hired to work, are "residents," "inhabitants," whenever they are at work.

The only general rule laid down by Congress in that case is this:  
"A man is a resident, or inhabitant of the place where he is staying, with an intention to remain an uncertain time."  
If the very day of his returning is not fixed—if he be uncertain, he is in strictest law a resident and inhabitant.

By the Kansas act, every man in the Territory on the day of the election is a legal voter, if he have not fixed a day for his return to some other home, unless there be some other objection to him.  
As in Missouri, if he stay twelve months, the time prescribed by the law; so if in Kansas he be there on the day, the time prescribed by the Kansas act, he is a voter. And in neither case is he required to swear that he intends to remain any longer than the law requires.

This is really the only point of any importance in the whole oath.  
2. "I will reject the votes of all non-residents, who I shall believe have come into the territory for the mere purpose of voting."  
A very silly attempt to create another false impression.

Reeder wishes to create the impression, that a person has no right to vote, if his purpose in going into the Territory, was to get the right to vote!  
But he dared not assert so absurd a position.

Every man has the right to go for such purpose as he pleases, and has as much right to go there to vote, as Reeder has to go there to speculate in town lots and Kaw lands!  
Reeder knew this, and hence he is forced to limit it to "non-residents" who go for such a purpose.  
"Non-residents" have no right to vote, no matter what their purpose be.  
"Residents" have a right to vote, no matter what their purpose in going, may be.  
It is then the same question above considered.  
3. "Poll no ticket from any person who

I shall not honestly believe to be a qualified voter according to the provisions of the act organizing the Territory" and "where ignorant of the voter's right, will require legal evidence thereof by his own oath or otherwise."

First, as to the grounds of belief and the proof required.  
If in the States, a judge knows that a voter has lived in the State the time prescribed by law; he is bound to believe him a legal voter. So if in Kansas where no time is specified, if a party be in the Territory on the day of the election the judge is bound to believe him a voter.

Under every law, a man who offers to vote is presumed to be a legal voter, and his right must be disproved. This has been decided a thousand times.  
Secondly, of the proof when any proof is necessary.  
"It shall be by his own oath or otherwise."

The presence of a voter is all the proof he is required to give. If present, it is necessary to show that he has not a right to vote. Again as we find in the States, where a residence of six or twelve months is prescribed, a voter is only required to prove that he has lived there six or twelve months. So in Kansas, where he is only required to be living in the Territory on the day of the election, his being there on that day is all the proof that is necessary. The party challenging must then show that he is not "a resident" or "inhabitant" within the meaning of the act.

The right cannot be disproved by showing that the voter owns property or has been living elsewhere. A man has the right to change his residence whenever he pleases—and can change it without having to build a house, or move his family—this is too plain to require argument.

An illustration of all these positions is given by Gov. Reeder himself in the case of Judge Flenneken who was a candidate last fall. Reeder recognized him as a voter and voted for him, although Flenneken had no vote in the Territory—had a family and home in Pennsylvania—and left immediately after the election!  
Others have equal rights with Flenneken.

**RISE FROM A COFFIN.**—The Boston Post says: A Hebrew woman, who was supposed to be dead, was dressed in her shroud, placed in her coffin, and the lid was about to be screwed down, when it was discovered that life was not extinct.—All present immediately gathered around the coffin, and the enshrouded corpse-like form arose from her narrow bed and embraced her children and relatives with all the fervor of renewed life. To all appearance she became convalescent, and subsequently partook of food. She remained in this condition until the approach of night when she tottered to the bed and in a few moments died.

The Washington Sentinel states that upwards of forty-two Senators and one hundred and eight members of the House united in a letter to the President, stating in effect, that, in voting for the appointment of an additional Brigadier General it was their expectation and wish that Gen. Shields, who proved himself a gallant soldier in the Mexican War, should be designated to the command.

The Gazette de Lyon states that when news arrived by the famous Tartar, of the fall of Sebastopol, orders were instantly sent to Lyons, by firms of Paris, to manufacture at once a large quantity of pocket handkerchiefs, giving a "View of the capture of Sebastopol." Although the looms were worked night and day, the handkerchiefs could not be completed before the news turned out to be false. Since they have remained on hand.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SCOTT.—It is stated that the resolution passed by Congress, conferring the rank of Lieutenant General, will give General Scott about \$30,000 back pay, and about \$1,600 additional yearly. The veteran hero is said to have been deeply affected on hearing that the resolution had passed, and in reply to his informant, is said to have exclaimed: "Let no man say hereafter, that his country is ungrateful to one who has served her faithfully. General Shields and Judge Douglas took an active part in securing the adoption of the resolution."

A prospectus has been issued in Paris for a pleasure trip to Sebastopol at the end of the commencement of the spring season. The travelers are to start from Paris and proceed to Marseilles, thence to Constantinople, next to the Crimea, afterwards to Egypt, and finally home by Algeria. The vessel fixed upon for the tour to the East is the Isabella steam pleasure yacht, under the neutral colors of Tuscany. The charge for each person is to be 12,000f. The trip is to last three months and only ten passengers are to be taken.

In England the smallest paper money circulation they have is the five pounds note, equivalent to about twenty-five dollars. In France the smallest is equal to forty dollars in federal money. Such a thing as small bills is not known to either of these governments. In our country some people are thrown into spasms if you talk about prohibiting from circulation small bills.

John Tabor, who is to be hanged at Stockton for the murder of Joseph Mansfield, was formerly editor of the Stockton Journal, and one of the best newspaper writers in California.