

# Squatter Sovereign.

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

ATCHISON, KANSAS TER.,  
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1855.

The Best Advertising Medium in the Upper Country.  
Circulation Over Two Thousand!!

In this Paper the Laws of Congress are Published by Authority.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Hon. David R. Atchison,  
of Missouri.

What has become of A. H. Reeder, Esq? We have heard nothing of him or his since his fall of two weeks since. Unless his peculiar friends did better service in other counties of the Territory than here, he will have a most beggarly account of votes. We have heard it rumored that in some precincts where there were no witnesses, they did some very heavy voting. We have yet to see in this county the first man who voted for him on the day of his race. The place named for the holding of the election in this county was not attended by a single person, the judges if they met at all met in some secret place and arranged the polls to suit themselves, without the trouble of going through the formalities of an election.

We do not believe that Reeder will have the hardihood to present himself in Washington, for a seat in Congress. Surely the man must have some little self-respect.

What a spectacle he would present there! After holding on to his office, till he was dragged off, and when no longer able to get a dollar out of the treasury, then suddenly to find out that he had been mistaken when he gave certificates of election to the members of the Legislature, that they were not a legal assemblage and there acts must be disregarded. What must be thought of him? Was he really scared for his life, when the members elect called on him for their certificates, and was it cowardice that induced him to grant them? All these things will be sifted when he asks for his seat.

"The Country is Safe."  
Thos. Ritchie.

The winds of every breeze come freighted with the news of Democratic victories. The principles of Jefferson and Madison once more are triumphant. Long have our fears prevailed, that love for the Union, principles of justice, had left the breasts of the people; but as the "lightnings" come—freighted with those old-fashioned notes of Democratic victories, our hearts are once more warmed by love and faith in the old confederacy. And when Maine, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama, are right—we can say in the language of the lamented Ritchie, "The country is safe."

A PREDICTION.—The result of the Senatorial election in Missouri will determine the future politics of this Territory. If Atchison is elected, no earthly power can prevent Kansas from coming into the Union as a Slave State. If he is defeated, as much as we would regret it, the pro-slavery party in Kansas would be intimidated to such an extent, that with Free-Soil Missouri, and her Abolition allies of the North, we will become an easy prey to their fanaticism. Let the true friends of the South, to whatever party they belong, count well the cost of an act, that may strike the death knell of the Pro-Slavery party in Kansas. If you have sympathy for us, show it now!

GAME.—A party of young men from this city went out one day last week on a hunting expedition, and returning they brought a very large Buck, twenty-eight blue wing ducks, a large prairie wolf, and quails, squirrels, &c. Game is very abundant now, and a good hunter can go out at any time and bring in a week's supply of provisions. Wild Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Quails and Squirrels of which there is an abundance, are in good eating condition, and would probably satisfy the appetite of any epicure.

ACCIDENT TO THE NEW LUCY.—On the upward trip of the New Lucy, a snag struck the boat near the door of the rock house, which ran through the deck of the boat, and through the cabin, tearing up several staterooms in its course and finally came out on the hurricane roof. No particular damage was done to the hull of the boat. The passengers occupying the state rooms destroyed, on hearing the working of the snag below, made good their escape before their apartments were disturbed. The boat was not prevented by this accident from proceeding on her trip.

Capt. Connelly of the New Lucy, is building three houses in Atchison. The Captain is one of those "far seeing men," who knows where to invest to bring in a large return.

## Fall Elections.

Partial returns from the several States which have recently held their elections show large Democratic gains. Below will be found returns:

GEORGIA.  
BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.  
Returns from ninety-three counties in Georgia, show 13,756 for Johnson, (Democrat) for Governor, and 5,237 for Andrews, (K. N.) Crawford's election in the second district, secures six Democrats for Congress.

PENNSYLVANIA.  
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.  
The election passed off quietly. The few scattering returns we have received from the city, indicate in the Democratic wards the administration majority had largely increased, probably enough to overcome the majority in the other wards in Yorkborough, in York county. The Democratic gain is 140 in Altoonaborough Blair county; the American majority is 59. In Logan township the fusion majority is 250 in Lancaster county; Democratic gain, 619.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 9.  
In Allegheny county, 27 districts give the Democratic Sheriff 1050 majority, and the entire Democratic ticket is probably chosen.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.  
Democratic majority in the city—Fourth ward, 925; Eleventh ward, 408; Twelfth ward, 200; Sixth ward, 143.  
The American ticket has majorities as follows:—Ninth ward, 144; Tenth ward, 656; Thirteenth ward, 430.  
In York county, entire Democratic ticket elected by large majorities.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.  
Democratic majority in the State, is about 20,000. Democratic candidates in this city for Sheriff, Register, Clerk, and Orphans' Court, elected by majorities ranging from 1,000 to 2,300. Senate and Assembly ticket, in the old county, elected by over 2,000 majority. City Assembly ticket stands two Democrats and two Americans, including E. Jay Morris.  
Democratic majority in Perks about 4,000. Bedford 78. Democratic gain over vote for Governor in Cambria county, Johnstown, Democratic majority 700 to 900.

INDIANA.  
INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 9.  
Democratic majority in Marion county, five hundred. Last year went seven hundred for the fusion ticket.

VINCENNES, Oct. 9.  
In Vincennes township, for Clerk, Denny, (American) 291; Jones, (Dem.) 418. For Auditor, Gre, (American) 291; Patterson, (Dem.) 425. The other townships heard from about tie vote.

OHIO.  
CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.  
In five wards, Medill's majority over Chase is 1,526.  
Yesterday is now addressing a large crowd in front of the Enquirer office.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 9.  
At this time, no possibility of saving more than Medill (Dem.) is ahead, with fair prospect of election. Returns very scattering. Hamilton county gives Medill 7,000 majority.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.  
First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards show the following results: Trumble 6,339; Medill 3,782; Chase 1,648. Hamilton county Democratic by about 6,000 majority.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.  
Ohio gone for Chase by near two thousand majority. Know Nothing State ticket elected also.

Later returns from Ohio indicate that the Abolitionists have carried the State, electing Chase by about 20,000 majority, and securing a large majority in both branches of the Legislature.

MARYLAND.  
BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.  
Eight Native Americans and twelve Democrats have been elected to the City Council, being a gain of six Democrats.—On the popular vote the Democrats have about 1,000 majority; last year Americans were 1,200 ahead.

CALIFORNIA.  
The State election has resulted in favor of the Know Nothings. Johnson's majority over Bigler was over 4,000. The vote on the liquor law close and doubtful. The Senate stands 17 Know Nothings, 16 Democrats; Assembly, 54 Know Nothings, 24 Democrats.

POST OFFICES IN KANSAS.—A new Post Office has been established at Blanton, K. T., and Napoleon B. Blanton appointed P. M. also one at Smithton, K. T., and Alfred F. Barnett appointed Post Master.

All kinds of lumber for building and other purposes, can be purchased on liberal terms at the Steam Mill in this city. Home manufacturers should be the first patronized.

The clerk of the "fast packet," New Lucy, has our thanks for files of late St. Louis papers.

## Address to the Law-Abiding Citizens of Kansas.

In compliance with a resolution adopted at a meeting of the friends of Law and Order, held in the city of Leavenworth, on the 3d day of October, 1855, the undersigned, appointed a committee for such purpose, beg leave to submit the following:—"In reviewing the present aspect of political affairs throughout the Territory, there is much to be seen well calculated to create apprehension and excite alarm in the breast of every well-wisher of his country's good. A cloud has arisen in the political firmament, portentous of much evil to our country—a fanatical spirit engendered in some of the hot-beds of Abolitionism at the North has sprung into existence in our midst, and threatens to nullify and disregard the Code of Laws recently given by the Legislative Assembly to the people of the Territory. Open rebellion and hostility to the laws are proclaimed, and a defiance to the authority of all Legislative enactments threatened. A crisis has arisen in our political affairs, which requires the calm reflection, and solemn and serious meditation of all who have the welfare of Kansas at heart. The recent developments in political matters are calculated to awake into activity the latent spirit of Patriotism wherever it may exist. Our Territory has from the beginning, unfortunately been the theatre where the extremes of sectional antagonism have met. Men from the North, bred in an atmosphere of hostility to the Institutions of the South—and from the East, with all the bigotry of the ancient Puritans, their forefathers—and from the South, with their fiery, hot blood, and impetuous temper, impotent of any restraint—and the bold Pioneer of the West, rude and uneducated, have all met on our soil as one common centre, and now compose one distinct political organization.

With such an origin, it could only be presumed and expected that strong sectional animosities would betray themselves. It could not be anticipated that a population, composed of such discordant materials would immediately harmonize, and settle down with a community of mutual brotherly love. But we are proud to be able to say, that in spite of these conflicting elements, the people of Kansas have established, and up to the present time enjoyed, the reputation and character of a law-abiding people. The American instinct, to live in harmony and in accordance with the eternal principles of justice and right, has always asserted its supremacy over the grosser passions of our people. This peculiar feature of the American character, has in no instance been so manifest as among the people of Kansas. In reviewing the past history of the Territory, the unprejudiced observer is astonished to see how this love of justice—this American instinct—has of itself been sufficient to secure to the inhabitant, some, if not all the ends of good government. And at a period, when the existence of any law was doubted, they lived and acted in obedience to its requirements, almost in the same manner as though living and acting under the provisions of a well-digested code.

It is not our intention at present to discuss the relative merits of the various political sentiments entertained by those whose doctrines are now linked together, for weal or for woe, in the future fate of Kansas, the home of their adoption. The mass of our people have but one common interest, the general good and welfare of the people. Notwithstanding the various impediments towards its onward progress, Kansas has advanced rapidly in all things tending to develop the greatness of her future destiny, and now enjoys a great degree of prosperity. Nature has blessed us with a rich profusion of all that can make a country desirable for man's abode. Our lovely plains spread out their broad bosoms, and seem to invite in the most cordial manner, the co-operation of the arts and industry of the civilized man in developing their boundless resources. It would be unbecomingly the settlers of such a domain to lose all the advantages they are sure to reap, by permitting anarchy and confusion to run riot and dispel the law-abiding portion of the community. Rather let all the lovers of Law and Order combine to resist the efforts which are now being made to throw distraction in our midst. Let us with firm composure assure those who are now opposing us, that treason cannot find a resting place in Kansas,—without a strict maintenance of law and order, there can be no security for our persons or property.

The Legislature, which framed our code of laws, was according to the admission of the Governor of the Territory, a legally constituted body. Although that Legislative Assembly may have erred and transcended its legitimate powers, yet we hold that their enactments are binding upon every citizen, until they are by the proper tribunals decided to be invalid or unconstitutional. If a different rule is to govern, why not let every man create within his own bosom a superior court to pass upon the validity and binding force of any law? Why have courts at all, if they are not the proper tribunals to decide upon these questions.

The Judiciary, then, is a clog upon the wheels of Government, neither entitled to our respect for its assumption of power, nor pity for its impotency.

We have witnessed the declaration of open and avowed resistance, and we see in it a manifestation of a lawless and reckless spirit which will soon subvert the foundations of all law, and reduce us to the wildest state of anarchy and confusion, unless it is speedily arrested in its mad career. It counsels a dissolution of all social and political ties. It constitutes every man the sole judge of the validity of all law—the opinions of the highest Judicial Tribunal in the Territory are set at naught and treated with utter contempt—open defiance to "the powers that be" is already proclaimed. It is needless to argue against the folly and wickedness of such conduct;—It is higher-lawian—it is treason.

The undersigned earnestly hope that the fanatical and insane spirit is not so broad-spread, as the present aspect of things would lead us to suppose—a persistence in such a course would involve us in a collision which all good men would deprecate, and strive to avoid. Nevertheless, we think the indications are such as cannot be disregarded. This rebellious and revolutionary spirit must be met and resisted, even with the strong arm of power, and better met and encountered in its inception than hereafter, when it may have acquired more strength and vitality.

If we have amongst us a class of men who are unwilling to abide by that fundamental democratic principle, that "the majority shall govern"—men who would madly plunge us into anarchy, confusion and civil broils, (for such must be the result, if persisted in,) why, it behooves us all as good citizens, as lovers of law and order, at once to assemble and adopt some measures to arrest and turn away from us, the train of evils which such a course must inevitably bring about. Let us consult together, (all law-abiding men, without distinction of party,) and calmly and dispassionately mature such plans, and take such steps as may be deemed most advisable to avert the dangers which threatened our liberties. Our present Chief Magistrate has already pledged himself in advance, to see that so far as in him lies, the laws of the Territory shall be enforced.—The legally constituted officers throughout the Territory, we believe, do their duty, but in this they must be sustained by the law-abiding portion of the community. The great mass of the citizens of Kansas we know to be a law-abiding people. We believe that many who are now co-operating with this higher-law party are good men, and not to be classed with those who would resist the legally constituted authorities of the country. To such misguided men, we would appeal, and ask them to unite with us in opposing a course, which a little reflection must convince them is so fraught with danger to the prosperity and happiness of the whole country. We aim only to promote the general welfare. We therefore in conclusion urgently call upon all lovers of law and order, throughout the Territory, all who desire to see the constitution and laws of the land regarded and enforced, and who wish to live in peace and harmony, to assemble at a general mass meeting to be held at Leavenworth City, on Wednesday, the 14th of November next, and there to devise such measures as their wisdom may dictate.

ANDREW J. ISACKS,  
JOHN A. HALDERMAN,  
D. J. JOHNSON,  
WIN. G. MATHIAS,  
R. R. REES,  
L. F. HOLLINGSWORTH,  
D. A. N. GROVER,  
Committee.

HOW LONG THE WAR HAS LASTED? The war in Europe is already two years old. The Russian Ambassador left Constantinople on the 22d of May, 1853, and on the 14th of June the English and French fleets received orders to approach the Dardanelles, and they anchored in Beika Bay. On the 26th of June the Emperor of Russia ordered his army to occupy the Principalities. On the 14th of September two French and two English war steamers, from the fleet at Besika Bay, went to Constantinople. On the 27th the Porte declared war against Russia and invited the English and French fleet to Constantinople. On the 2d of November the Emperor of Russia declared war against Turkey. The French declaration of war was made in March, 1854.

The steamer Clara has changed officers. Weaver & Cheever are no longer in command. We are assured that the gentlemen now in command are honest, and upright business men—more than can be said of their predecessors. We are under obligations to her clerks for St. Louis papers.

The Steam Ferry Boat, Lewis Burpee, arrived at her wharf on Sunday evening, after having made another profitable trip to Weston. She brought as a cargo, houses, lumber, laths, and other building materials.

The Democratic Star, published at Helena, Arkansas, comes to us this week in mourning for one of its editors, James M. Cleveland, Esq., who fell a victim to the ravages of the yellow fever. We are sorry to hear that this dreadful malady is spreading over the neighboring State of Arkansas.

Ballou's Pictorial is before us richly pictured off as usual, containing good reading matter.

## Death of Judge Plemons.

This community was thrown into a state of excitement, on Wednesday, by the announcement that Judge Thos. Plemons had been killed by a negro. Judge Plemons lived in Carroll Co., some three miles from this place. The negro that killed him came into his possession a few years since by marriage.

The facts in the case are about these: Tuesday morning Judge Plemons corrected this negro for some dereliction of duty. In the evening, he ordered the negro to dig the potatoes. The negro (as he said) made some excuse to get the Judge to go out and show him where to commence. So soon as he reached the potato field—some two hundred yards from the house—he struck Judge Plemons on the back of the head, with his hoe. The negro stated he fell on his hands and knees—he was speechless, but would not die. He concealed him in the grass, thinking he would soon die. He waited some two hours and went to the house in the mean time. Upon his return, he visited the spot where he had lain his master. He was still alive. The negro then continued to strike him, with his hoe, till life was extinct. That night he took one of the horses from the stable, and carried the body at least a mile and a half from the house. He then dragged the body along the ground several hundred yards for the purpose as he stated, of conveying the impression that his master had been thrown from his horse, dragged by the stirrup and thereby killed.

On Wednesday morning the family became alarmed at Judge Plemons' absence. This negro being a vile scoundrel, the fact of having been whipped by Judge Plemons on the morning previous, and as he was seen going out in the field with this negro the last time he was seen, all these facts aroused suspicion in the minds of the family that the negro knew something about him.

He was called up and interrogated—denied being in the field with his master.—This rather confirmed their suspicions.—He was severely thrashed. He then stated the case pretty much as we have it, showed the spot where he had carried the body. After he had made a full confession, many of the neighbors in the meantime having come in, he was taken out and hung to a tree.

Another of the Negroes has been placed in jail under suspicion of being an accomplice either before or after the fact. Judge Plemons was extensively known in this section, as a good citizen and an enterprising, persevering man. He was very indulgent to his Negroes, had allowed them to have their own way, till they were ruined. Some months since, he stated to one of our citizens, he wished to sell three of his Negro men—they had become unmanageable.

We hope slave owners will learn a lesson from this case. If you wish your slaves to respect and honor you, they must be kept in their place. They cannot stand indulgence. And those who pursue this course too often reap the bitter fruit of their folly.—B. W. S. WICKER.

Yesterday the Clara put off a large lot of freight at this point for our neighboring town of Mount Pleasant, K. T. Immense quantities of freight have been landed here the past season for interior towns in Kansas.

Gen. James Shields, who so gloriously led the Palmetto Regiment on the bloody fields of Mexico, has left the haunts of civilization, and has buried himself in the tall grass of Minnesota. Gov. Gorham reports him where nought but the Indian ever trod before.

We commence the publication in our paper of this day, a Satirical Poem by Rev. L. Kerr, of Fort Leavenworth.—The article was published some short time since, but has been somewhat altered.—We could not get a copy when it first appeared, or we would have given it to our readers. It is the spiciest thing we have seen for an age—and "has as much truth as poetry" in it.

## For the Squatter Sovereign.

The origin, history and progress of Abolitionism, Higher-lawism, &c., &c.  
BY LEANDER KERR, CHAPLAIN U. S. A.

Ye American people, would you like to know, Whence upon you, these evils and follies did flow; Give us your attention, a very brief space, While their origin, history and progress we trace. Before time began, but how long we can't tell, An mighty Archangel in Heaven did dwell; The son of the Morning, and glorious was he, But higher in glory he wanted to be. Through the world he is known by many a name, But A-N-O-L-I-T-I-O-N we find, is his true ancient name.

In the pride of his heart, he aspir'd to gain A higher position in Heaven to reign; But for his presumption he quickly was hur'd Far, far down below, from the Heavenly world; To very hot quarters, in which to remain Forever in torment, in sorrow and pain.

But in process of time, he made his way out, And for a new world, he straightway took his rout. Into Eden's fair garden, he entered one morn, The picture of envy, wrath, malice and scorn, To try to abolish whatever he could In this new world discover, fair, lovely and good. He sat himself down, full of anguish and pain, With malice and envy to madden his brain. He contrasted the beauty and grandeur all round, With the horrors and gloom of his own sultry ground.

The ambrosial sweets as they pass'd on the gale, With the hot sulphur vapors he had to inhale. Then he said as he sigh'd this is all very well; But if I don't make this a province of hell, It will be because, I lack power and will;—But softly, my passions, I bid you be still; For yonder comes one of this newly form'd pair; How graceful her form! how enchantingly fair!

I'll assail her at once, all my arts I'll employ, This beautiful being, that I may destroy, In revenge for my rout, and expulsion from Heaven. To the regions of torment, to which I am driven. But stop; I must change me, and be very civil, Lest she may discover that I am the Devil. And though I am from the black regions of night, I'll appear in her eyes as an angel of light. I must at well my part, to secure my prey, Or, in deeper disgrace I'll be driven away. Stay, I'll enter that serpent, it suits my disguise. They say it is cunning deceitful and wise; And with its assistance exert all my power, To turn into sorrow and woe this fair bowyer.

Good morning, dear mistress, I hope you are well How sparkling the fountains! how fragrant the flowers, How delicious these fruits! how ambrosial these bowyers, I have good news to tell you, if you will but hear; Nay, start not, I pray you, there's nothing to fear. Whence this power of speech? Eves in wonder repli'd, And fear had step'd back as the serpent she spi'd. What has open'd my mouth, and to speak set me free, He says, my dear mistress, hangs up in that tree. What the fruit that's forbidden for us receive; Have you eaten of that, and yet still do you live? Live! yes indeed, don't you see; and I live ten time more, More happy, and joyous, and free than before: It has open'd my mouth, it will open your eyes, And make you more happy, more free, and more wise. Now you only know good, but you do not know evil. Have you ever heard of a friend call'd the devil? No. I thought so—and how can you cope with the devil, And resist his temptations unless you know evil? And permit me to tell you, that you are not free; There, the badge of your slavery hangs on that tree.

There's a law that forbids you I know very well; But listen to me, I have more yet to tell. There's a Higher law still, that does abrogate this, And will lead you right onward to freedom and bliss, This beautiful garden, you think all your own; Its fruits and its flowers, with all that is known; But this is not so, for there you can see, Is a fruit not your own, hanging up in that tree: A fruit let me tell you, the sweetest and best, And for its rare virtues, excels all the rest. If you eat not of it, why then you shall see, That I will be wiser, and greater than thee. And then what will follow? your pardon I crave. I, then by your master, and you'll be my slave. Nor is this ground Free-Soil: but that you can make it. By this Higher Law, and forever possess it: For, what this law grants, you can ever retain, There is no higher law to reclaim it again.

And thus he succeeded, and hence you perceive, In his work the downfall of Adam and Eve. And from that day to this, he is still thus employ'd, And how many nations has this law destroy'd! This higher law doctrine, brought up from below, Which have fill'd the wide world with sin, sorrow and woe. It were long to tell half the deeds he has done By his higher law power, since its course first began. What wrongs have been done, and what blood has been shed In the world and the church where this doctrine has spread. As he roam'd through the world, still in quest of his prey, To destroy and devour, it so happen'd one day, That he stop'd in his rout, in New England's land, Where were many, too many to do his command; Too willing to listen to his cunning lies, That promis'd to make them more free and more wise. Good day, my dear friends. And good day sit, said they; You seem to be one that has come a long way; Say stranger whence came you? or where do you roam? [To be concluded next week.]

## Much trouble is anticipated in the New York Board of Councilmen, from the persistence of the three indicted Aldermen in occupying their seats, notwithstanding the remonstrances of their colleagues.

HEAR HIM.—The Editor of the Washington Star says "the three great nuisances of New York are rum, emigrant runners, and the Tribune, it being hard to determine which effects the most mischief."

Mr. Fillmore has declined the honor of a Doctorate of Laws from the University of Oxford, which Lord Palmerston and other great men were desirous to have conferred on him—and this on the ground that he had not received a university or even a college education.

The destruction of Swagbar is replaced by the burning of a few unimportant stores, and the supposed massacre of the population is reduced to a mere handful of killed and wounded.

There is a rumor current in political circles in New York, that the Hard and Soft State Committees have held a meeting and agreed to a fusion, dividing the State nominees between the two parties.

It is said Mr. Menger, recently admitted to practice in the N. York Courts, has been retained for the defense of the alleged murders of Poole.

A party of about fifty emigrants from Rappahannock and Culpepper counties Virginia, left Washington, in the former county, on the 24th ult., bound for Kansas Territory.

Abolition Lecturers.—Giddings, of Ohio, and one Codding are traversing Illinois, making anti-slavery speeches in the principal towns. Codding is the man who recently trampled the American flag under foot at some town in Illinois.

A rumor was lately started that Miss Eliza Logan, the everywhere popular actress, had entered the holy state of matrimony. In a letter to the Detroit Advertiser Miss Logan denies the truth of the rumor in the most emphatic terms.

Dr. Bernhisel is re-elected to Congress from Utah Territory without opposition.

Dr. Isaac Heister, one of the oldest physicians of Reading, Pennsylvania, is dead.

It is said that Pennsylvania now produces as much iron as was manufactured in all Great Britain thirty years ago; as much as the present manufacture in France; more than Russia and Sweden united; and more than that of all Germany.

Benjamin Bird, a bachelor aged seventy years was married at the Roman Catholic Church, on Fifth street, Cincinnati, to Mrs. Julia Claif, a buxom widow of thirty. So the old bird was caught at last by chaff.

George Law gave a dinner to a party of the leaders of the American movement, at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York the other evening, which is represented by the "favored few" as a very brilliant affair.

A total eclipse of the moon will take place on Thursday, Oct. 25, which will be visible in North and South America.

Miss Isabella Melrose, a female pedestrian in England, recently walked 600 half miles in 500 half hours, and 500 quarter miles in as many quarter hours.

Three women escaped from the Michigan State Prison one night last week; one of them was a murderer, sentenced for life.

Gold, it is said, has just been discovered in Franklin Co., Va.

The fruit trees near Charlottesville, Va., are said to be blossoming again.

St. Petersburg journals announce that an exhibition of fine arts will be held in that capital this year, in spite of the war.

The Mobile Tribune says that an effort is in progress in that city to enlist men in the Kinney expedition.

The Methodist Publishing House at Nashville, Tenn., which has been in operation only five months, has printed 49,589,000 pages.

Virtue makes a man on earth famous, in his grave illustrious, and in Heaven immortal.

The school girls of Philadelphia have made up 118 garments for the poor of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The Lowell Advertiser says that Rev. Mr. Gates recently married Mr. Joseph Post to Miss Martha Ralls. If that trio don't make a good fence, we should like to know what will.

"Friend, what makes you sweat so it is very wrong, why do you do it?" "Because," said the prisoner, "I've understood that a man may sweat out of jail in thirty days, and want to see if it can't be done in fifteen. I am going to sit up all night and do my worst."